CONVENTION ISSUE

THE NATIONAL Coopers' Journal

DEVOTED TO THE COOPERAGE INDUSTRY.

A PAPER OF GREAT VALUE TO ALL STAVE, HEADING, HOOP MANUFACTURERS AND COOPERS

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THE

W. M. Davis Stave Company

Is Prepared to Furnish

Matched Cars

of

Staves, Hoops
Heading For

Apple, Flour and Lime Barrels

Cottonwood Staves

Are Our Specialty, but we manufacture all kinds of slack staves, hoops and heading. Adequate stocks always on hand. Transportation facilities insure prompt delivery.

WRITE OR WIRE IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

The Best Life Insurance For SLACK BARRELS

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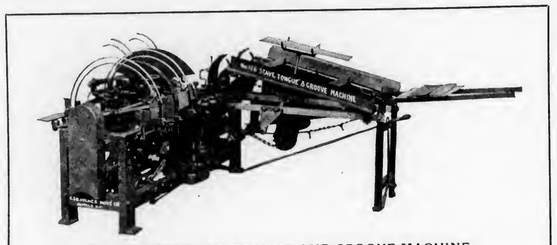
Tongued and Grooved Staves

Buy the Holmes Machine



No. 126 PATENTED TONGUE AND GROOVE MACHINE

It Gives Best Results

E. and B. HOLMES MACHINERY COMPANY

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"THE CHAMPION" Our unexcelled Barrel Heater Over 30,000 Now in Use

"The Champion" Heats More Barrels and Does it Better Than Any Other Heater Made

The HYNSON COMPANY

Largest Exclusive Coopers' Tool Supply House in the World

WHEN it comes to coopers' tools and supplies "Hynson" stands second to none. We manufacture our products and are always stocked to handle orders promptly and satisfactorily. There is nothing the barrel maker needs that we can not supply. Place your orders with us now.

Hynson's O. K. Croze, all metal

Hynson's Chamfer Howel or (Go-Devil)

If It Comes from "Hynson" You Know It's Right

ST. LOUIS ∴ MISSOURI

"An old cut, still on the job"

Apple Barrel Stock

Over twenty years ago our files show we used a red apple to call attention to the fact that we specialize in apple-barrel stock. We are in a better position today than ever before to furnish mixed and straight cars to any section.

Our road workers:

F. F. KESSEL J. F. WILSON FRED T. MEARS

And one or two from the Detroit office

National Manufacturing Company

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WE HAVE RECENTLY OPENED A YARD IN DETROIT, WHERE WE WILL MAINTAIN A WAREHOUSE

The Best Life Insurance For SLACK BARRELS

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Tongued and Grooved Staves

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WE HAVE RECENTLY OPENED A YARD IN DETROIT, WHERE WE WILL MAINTAIN A WAREHOUSE

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

Our business policy demands, among other things—

QUALITY *in manufacture*
PROMPT SERVICE *in shipments*
COURTESY *in all dealings*

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STAVES
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BARRELS
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Thirty years of Quality production is the foundation upon which our leadership in the trade is based. Our equipment, technical knowledge and experience is placed at your disposal.

Enormous Factory Capacity
Huge Timber Holdings
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Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed

CLEVELAND, OHIO

C. M. VAN AKEN COOPERAGE CO.

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Promptness is our Motto

GOOD STOCK is what we want to buy
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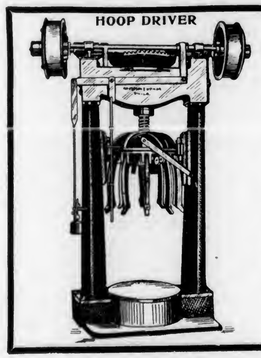

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BUILDERS OF..... Hoop Driving, Barrel Washing and Bung Hole Boring Machines

Special Machines Built to Order

In building our machines we seek to gain the highest efficiency in every way, and users of our make will find this our guarantee, which always holds good.

Let us know your requirements

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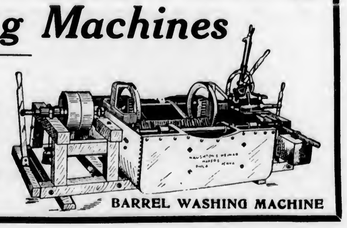

BARREL WASHING MACHINE

Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co.

SLACK BARREL MATERIAL

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C. E. MURRAY
Decherd Tennessee

MANUFACTURER
ALABAMA PINE HEADING Barrels & Shooks

BUY and SELL
HOOPS and STAVES
Stock Guaranteed

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

WARRIOR HEADS

means PINE HEADING
properly made from
Southern Pine by men
who know how

Powell Cooperage Co.
Cooperage Stock
MEMPHIS :: TENNESSEE

Any size Heading from 12 inches to 24 inches

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

BONE DRY
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

MAKE YOUR BEST BY WORD — BUY "BONE-DRY"

Heading that excels in quality — if you have not given it a trial
do so without delay

SERVICE - QUALITY

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.

Sales Office:—Cape Girardeau, Mo. Plant:—Morehouse, Mo.

Since 1850

this Company and its subsidiaries have been producing Tight Staves and Heading

LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO.

NEW ORLEANS **NEW YORK**

The Sutherland-Innes Company
LIMITED
Chatham, Ontario, Canada

STOCK FOR
Sugar, Flour, Salt, Cement, Lime, Fruit and all kinds of Packing Barrels

Alcohol, Wine, Oil, Syrup, Fish, Olives, and all kinds of Casks or Barrels for Liquids.

Staves
Hoops
Heading
Liners

Let Us Quote Prices

We make a specialty of High Grade Stock for both Domestic and Export Trade.

We have a number of cars of choice Millrun 28½" mixed Hardwood Staves, principally Black Ash, thoroughly seasoned, ready for immediate shipment, and will be pleased to receive inquiries for same. This is all choice Canadian stock.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW IT IN "THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL."

The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR | PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1924 | $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 1

New Orleans Reports That There is Going to Be Some Sugar-Barrel Business in Louisiana This Season. Soft Drink Barrels in Demand

It is generally believed that there is going to be some sugar-barrel business in Louisiana during the coming season. If that is the case it is now high time for the sugar men to be looking out for their barrel supply, but nothing is farther from their thoughts. Last season's partial crop failure left many of them with barrels on hand which they could not use, and with stock orders placed which had to be canceled, and they are sore. The sugar barrel is going to come back, and will come back to a certain extent on the crop that is now growing, but this time the sugar man is going to wait until he is dead sure that he will need the barrels before he buys the stock. To offer him stock now is more likely to start a fight than to get an order. In order to make sure that he is right before he goes ahead, he will wait until the last minute, and then yell for immediate delivery.

The Question of Stock and Barrel Prices

An opinion often expressed among the trade here is that prices are too high all around, that the revival of business is retarded by efforts in certain quarters to keep up prices near their war-time level, and that conditions can not improve until there has been a general reduction in prices all along the line. However this may be, it is certain that the cutting of prices on barrels has never done the trade any good here, and if prices are to be reduced, the next cut must be made in some other quarter. Just at the present time some of the stock mills find it advisable to close down, or to run on short time, to avoid crowding the market and reducing stock prices, while the coopers have to fill all orders obtainable, regardless of price, to keep the trade from using some other package.

Stock Manufacturers Must Not Forget the New Orleans Market

This city is, for the time being, entirely out of the cooperage stock market, and the mills have almost discontinued making offerings here. In the expectation of a record-breaking season the coopers stocked up to the limit of their storage capacity, and although they now have enough business to keep them going, it is so much less than they had expected that they have not materially reduced their stocks, and they are selling to each other instead of buying from the outside. Of course, this condition can not continue much longer, and it would be a mistake for the stock salesman to forget that this old town is still on the map.

Attention, Pine Stave Manufacturers

Now and then there is some inquiry for pine staves, but, so far as we can learn, there is no supply available. Any mill with a reasonable freight rate to New Orleans and having pine staves to offer should find some way of making the fact known.

Truck Barrel Trade Looking Up

While the cooperage business in New Orleans is very quiet, to the casual observer it seems quieter than it really is. After two serious freezes had destroyed the main crop of vegetables, and long-continued bad weather had retarded the planting of new crops, it was thought that this section would not produce garden truck sufficient to supply the local needs. Now, however, that fine weather seems to have come to stay, the gardeners are gathering considerable crops, raised by means known only to themselves.

Small quantities of this produce is being brought to town for shipment, and so around the French Market and on Poydras Street there is some demand for produce barrels, enough demand to keep a few coopers interested.

How Changing Marketing Conditions Effect Produce Barrel Trade

The smallness of these shipments from the city markets is due to changed marketing conditions. In the past the gardeners have been largely dependent on the city brokers, who have barreled the products and shipped them out, either buying them outright, or handling them on a commission basis. Lately, however, the growers have been drifting away from the middlemen. The business has grown, and the gardens and truck fields have become so extended that the larger growers sell direct to northern dealers and do their own shipping. This not only saves them the profit of the middleman, but also the expense of a long haul to town, and, quite as a matter of course, the vegetables shipped direct from the farm reach destination in much better condition than those which have been hauled around and re-handled.

All this, in a measure, changes the aspect of the barrel business, for, instead of a few very large orders from commission houses, the cooper now receives a great many small orders from farmers.

Barrels Are Made Up Where Used

The Mancuso Cooperage Co., Inc., at Kenner, being in the heart of the most important trucking center, gets the best of the business in that neighborhood. In many other neighborhoods where the business is not sufficient to justify the maintenance of a large shop the barrels are ordered from the city shops. The cooper finds that the delivery of the made-up barrels is expensive. To cut down this delivery expense he establishes little branch shops, sometimes only temporary, sends out a few hand-coopers and a few truckloads of stock and makes up the barrels right where they are to be used.

Benefits Are Equally Distributed

This is a little unhandy for the cooper at times, but it enables him to keep things going, and the reduction in delivery costs more than offsets its disadvantages, while the gardener can ship his vegetables fresh and in good packages, and if there is anything wrong with the packages he has the cooper at hand to set it right.

Trade Appearances That Are Misleading

It sometimes happens that from watching a shop in this city you would conclude that there was not enough business stirring to maintain the shop, while in reality the cooper has his men out on the farms at work, and has business enough to enable him to keep on living.

General Barrel Demand Keeps Things Moving

For some time past there has been a good little business in barrels and halves for fish and other sea foods, but the season for these shipments is now closed, and it will be some time before there are any more orders to be had from that trade.

There is always some demand for coffee barrels, and, although that business is small it helps along some.

The Brooklyn shop is making some sugar barrels, and is also filling some good orders for asphalt barrels.

Breweries Thriving on Soft-Drink Trade

Most of the old breweries here are thriving, running, of course, on soft drinks, and using a few bottle barrels. In fact, the Jackson brewery uses enough barrels to justify the maintenance of a small coopershop, making bottle-barrels right where they are to be used, which, of course, has its advantages, though it does not help the regular shops.

Install Machinery for Making Vinegar and Molasses Barrels

There is always some business being done in the tight line here, both new and second-hand, though a good many of the users of tight packages make their own. Some of this work, however, goes to the regular shops, and the Burbank Cooperage Co. has secured such a good share of this trade that it has installed machinery that is now in full operation, making molasses and vinegar barrels by the most improved methods.

The Burbanks are still making slack barrels by hand, and also have a good trade in second-hand packages.

Second-Hand Barrels Always in Demand

The business in second-hand barrels has not suffered with the rest of the cooperage trade, for these used packages are always in demand. Shops engaged in this line of work have regular contracts with the large consumers of sugar and other barreled goods, taking the old packages, at a stated price, as fast as they are emptied, and finding a ready place for them, after they have been put in condition.

Recent Stock Shipments to Mexico Have Been Good

A good many barrels, both tight and slack, are now being used in Tampico, Mexico, but, as the made-up barrels are too bulky for ocean transportation, the Mexicans buy stock and make their packages on the ground. Some good stock shipments for that port have left here recently.

Cuba Good Market for Tobacco Barrels

Cuba has long been a good buyer of barrels in shook form as containers for bottles, but that business is now exceedingly quiet. Some of the breweries there are buying stock and making their packages on the ground, while others have, for the time being, stopped calling for barrels. The most important trade with Cuba at present is in tobacco barrels. These barrels take 30-inch G. M. staves and 24-inch G. M. heading. Of course, pine heading can not be used for this purpose, as the odor of the pine would injure the flavor of the tobacco.

HOW TO MAKE BUSINESS GOOD

Says the *Canadian Woodworker and Furniture Manufacturer:*

"Secretary Hoover gave the business world something to think about when he released data gathered by his department to show that business conditions were 'better fundamentally than they were psychologically.' In other words, Mr. Hoover thinks that if business men would quit moping around and waiting for their forecaster to tell them how business is, and get busy and go out after it, they would find it. There has been altogether too much attention given to business cycles, and other mysterious laws which are supposed to enable a sales manager to know in advance when business is going to be good or bad. Business is going to be good when people make it good by getting out and hustling for it. Business is going to be had when they quit hustling and camp around the office bewailing hard times. The idea that for every period of good business there must be a corresponding period of bad business is nothing but pure bunk, for which hard-headed business men pay good money. There are a few factors which a sales manager must watch, because they indicate a probable price trend such as foreign competition, import and export of gold, crop conditions, building statistics, etc. But the idea of quitting just because some cyclist thinks it is time to stage a panic is certainly not in keeping with the spirit which has made Canadian business what it is today." Nor with the spirit which has made the business of our glorious United States what it is today.

PREDICTS TRADE REVIVAL SUCH AS OUR GENERATION HAS NOT YET KNOWN

The country is on the eve of a trade revival, in the opinion of J. Philip Bird, Trenton, N. J. president of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey. Issuing the call for the association's tenth annual convention, which convened in Atlantic City, May 2d and 3d, Mr. Bird said:

"Our convention this year has a special importance because I believe conditions are favorable for a general revival of trade in the fall such as we have not known in our generation. With Europe at last brought to her senses and galvanized into a resumption of normal activities, this country as the one prepared nation in all the world inevitably must profit enormously. It is essential that the manufacturers of New Jersey, the sixth industrial State in the Union, be prepared."

STAVE PLANT IS REOPERATING

The stave and heading plant of H. Wann, Mena, Ark., has resumed operations, following its rehabilitation after fire had partially destroyed it. The loss to the plant was covered by insurance.

WILL BUILD HEADING MILL

J. A. Bennett announces he will immediately start the building of a heading plant at Purvis, Miss. Mr. Bennett is an experienced heading manufacturer.

Barrel Trade Changes, But New Tub, Pail, Kit Plants Thrive in Industrial Romance of Minneapolis

One of Minneapolis' leading newspapers, *The Journal*, has been carrying a series of articles to chronicle what the industrial life of the city has been and to prove a sign post pointing to such manufacturing possibilities as the future may hold for the world's largest milling center. The following article is the twenty-ninth in the series, and as it deals with cooperage, our readers will find it of special interest.

When Barrels Were Used Entirely for Flour

"From the early days in the flour-milling industry in Minneapolis, the world's largest milling center, when barrels were used entirely for shipment of flour, until today, when cooperage is a dwindling industry and other related and thriving industries have been built on foundations laid 45 to 50 years ago, a chapter in industrial romance of Minneapolis has been written.

"Thirty years ago at least ten large cooperage plants operated in Minneapolis, supplying the barrel requirements of the mills. Today bags have taken the place of barrels to a large extent. In the days of intensive manufacturing of barrels probably 1,500 coopers were engaged, while today there are less than 150.

Kept Abreast of Changes

"But Minneapolis retained the industry by keeping abreast of the demands and today is supplying hundreds of butter tubs, shipping pails and pickle kits, virtually all machine-made, and the smaller number of barrels needed, as well as the bags. These pails and tubs are distributed to manufacturers in the northwest and many other parts of the country. Some of them go into foreign countries with products of packers, principally from Chicago.

"Manufacturers of barrels, butter tubs, ice cream tubs, shipping and candy pails employ about 285 persons and contribute $1,675,000 of the products to the market.

"Virtually all of the requirements of this territory are purchased from Minneapolis manufacturers and there is a surplus of middle west and national distribution.

"The manufacture of butter tubs has become an important industry. These tubs are made of southern ash, Pacific coast spruce, or basswood.

"Barrels are used by manufacturers other than millers today, although the mills still require a limited number. Southern elm and gumwood now are being used, since there is a growing shortage of maple and birchwood, once used extensively.

"The two manufacturing barrel companies remaining in Minneapolis are pioneer institutions and both are co-operative, with many of their employees stockholders.

Plants Retain Prestige

"The prestige given Minneapolis in the earlier days for the manufacture of barrels in the market where the flour milling industry grew to greatest proportions has been retained for manufacturers of barrels and related wooden articles.

"These are the firms which manufacture these products:

"Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, 2830 Colfax Avenue, S., butter and ice cream packing tubs.

"Hennepin County Barrel Company, 2312 Nineteenth Avenue, S., barrels.

"North Star Barrel Company, 1413 Fifth Street, S., barrels and tubs.

"Bousfield Woodenware Company, 2524 Marshall Street, N. E., butter and lard pails and pickle kits.

"McVoy Tub, Pail and Package Company, Eleventh Avenue, N. E., and Water Street, tubs and pails.

"With the decline of the barrel requirements by the millers, Minneapolis grew naturally into a center for bag manufacture.

"The Hennepin County Barrel Company makes flour and produce barrels to the volume of $175,000 a year. There are about 30 employees, according to F. C. Zadach, secretary. The barrels are used for shipping flour mill products, coffee, sweeping compounds and similar products. The firm has been in business since 1879 and its volume at one time was many times greater. All except the machine operators of this company are stockholders. Southern elm and gumwood are used in manufacture. The heads of the barrels are made of Minnesota basswood. The hoops come from the east.

"The North Star Company makes barrels and butter tubs. The products are shipped throughout Minnesota and into some of the northwest States. This concern was founded more than 40 years ago and in the earlier days confined its activities to barrel manufacture. But with the substitution of bags for flour, the demand for barrels fell off so greatly that manufacture of butter tubs was launched. Now most of the products are these butter tubs, the sale of which has increased rapidly. Creameries take most of the tubs, which are made of southern ash. The firm employs about 100 men, of whom 30 are coopers. The annual sales total about $350,000. All of the products are made by machinery. The demand for butter tubs has grown so steadily that the firm has not lost a day in four years. Peter Kardong is president.

"A full line of butter tubs, lard tubs and pails, candy pails and pickle kits are made by the Bousfield Woodenware Company, of which Louis Bousfield is president. The products all are manufactured in the plant here. The spruce wood is sawed on the Pacific coast by a company related to the Minneapolis plant, of which Fayette Bousfield, formerly of Minneapolis, is president as well as vice-president of the Minneapolis company. The staves for the products are sent to Minneapolis. A special export package for lard is one of the articles made here and sold to packers in Chicago and at other points. The butter tubs are sold largely in the northwest. The lard and candy pails are sent all over the country. There are 60 employees in the Minneapolis plant, the annual output of which is estimated at $500,000 by Mr. Bousfield.

All Processes in Plant Here

"The McVoy Tub, Pail and Package Company manufactures wooden tubs and pails for butter, lard, fish and other similar products. Packers and candy manufacturers are the largest buyers of these articles and the distribution is largely confined to the Middle West. Chicago is one of the big markets for this firm. In the Minneapolis plant the processes range from cutting the logs to turning out the finished products. Basswood is the principal raw material. The steel hoops are purchased in the Pittsburgh district. There are about 45 employees in the plant, and the sales run to $250,000 a year. Martin McVoy, Sr., is president of this company.

"The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company makes wooden butter tubs and ice cream packing tubs, sold largely to creameries. The Minneapolis plant is one of 17 factories operated by this company, distributing throughout the world. The Minneapolis plant supplies the northwest trade. Special machinery is required for this modern plant. The staves for the tubs are made of white ash, which comes from Arkansas, a wood that is specially adapted to the storage and shipping of butter. This company jobs many of the other products of the company, manufactured in other cities. The sales volume of products made in Minneapolis runs to about $400,000 to $500,000 a year, and there are 50 employees. W. M. Paulson is the manager."

SEEKING NEW COOPERAGE PLANT SITE

Representatives of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, along with a representative of the plant in Georgetown, visited Manning, S. C., and its vicinity recently for the purpose of looking over the country to select a site for a plant to cut the timber in and around Santee Swamp in the near future.

Mr. Sullivan, president of the concern, stated that no definite plans had been made and that he was not able to say exactly when the building would start, as his company had about two and one-half years' cutting in Arkansas, which they would probably finish before starting another plant.

STAVE COMPANY INCORPORATES

American Stave Manufacturing, Inc., has been incorporated at New Orleans, La., with a capital stock of $5,000. State headquarters will be in Panola County, with H. R. Alker as State agent.

BARREL FACTORY HAS FIRE

Fire started early April 7th in the ruins of the Daniel L. Pierson barrel factory, Division Street, above Locust, Camden, N. J., which was swept by a $2,000 blaze on Sunday night, April 6th. About 500 barrels were destroyed in the blaze. A large part of the two-story building was destroyed.

WOODENWARE PLANT RESUMES OPERATION

The parts of the gasoline engine in Ripley's woodenware factory, at Oneonta, N. Y., were received recently and the factory, after being idle for some weeks, has resumed operations again.

WESTERN COOPERAGE COMPANY WILL ENLARGE LOS ANGELES PLANT

In its April 21st issue the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Times* carried the following interesting article concerning the activities of the Western Cooperage Company, Portland, Oregon, of which company Watson Eastman is president. The article says:

"Through the offices of W. H. Daum & Staff, industrial realtors and underwriters, the Western Cooperage Company, a $5,000,000 corporation operating the largest cooperage industry in the West, with factories at Portland, Seattle and San Francisco, as well as Los Angeles, has purchased a site of two and one-half acres in the Huntington Park Industrial tract, and immediately contracted with the Austin Company for the construction of a series of modern factory, warehouse and administrative buildings, which will put the Los Angeles plant on a par with the best of their plants in the north for efficiency and quantity of production.

In Vernon Tract

"The site of this new plant is on the west side of Bicket Street, just north of Slauson Avenue, and is one of the few remaining industrial sites in what is variously known as the Maywood, the Huntington Park and the Vernon tract, in which more than a score of important industries have been developed within the past three years in the metal and building material trades.

"All five of the buildings in this new plant are to be of steel and brick in the Austin modern types, one story in height. The factory building is 90 by 140 feet; stave warehouse 109 by 140 feet, barrel warehouse 109 by 140 feet, boiler house 25 by 40, and office building 24 by 34 feet. The total cost, exclusive of land will be about $75,000, and when in full operation the plant will give employment to between fifty and a hundred men.

Has Huge Business

"The Western Cooperage Company is owned by the Eastman and Woerner families, the latter having bought out the Sullivan interest in 1906. It operates its own lumber mills and has built up a huge business throughout the West. Los Angeles has been the least of its manufacturing and distributing points, due to adverse freight rates and distance from raw lumber; but Charles J. Woerner, manager of the Los Angeles plant, states that the tremendous growth in importance of the Southwest since the war, together with the increase of production, both agricultural and manufacturing, requiring either tight or slack coopered containers, makes it advisable for the company to do more manufacturing at this point and to concentrate efforts on freight equalization.

"'This will mean,' said Mr. Woerner, 'that Los Angeles will get more and more of the millions of annual business as fast as freight rate adjustments make it practical to ship the finished cooperage product from this city by rail or from this port by water, and we are building here a plant that will be ample for all the cooperage the Southwest will use. We anticipate continued growth of the city and of Los Angeles manufacturers, and are ready to invest as much capital here as the trade can absorb or require.

"'Having operated in leased quarters at 1919 Bay Street up to the present, the fact that we are investing hundreds of thousands of dollars in land and buildings speaks for itself as evidence of our conviction that Los Angeles is the coming world city that the Greater Los Angeles Association is sponsoring.'"

APPLE CIDER BAN TO BE REMOVED

Free manufacture of apple cider will be permitted under newly-codified prohibition regulations announced by the Treasury Department, reports the Associated Press. These new regulations provide that a permit and bond will not be required for operation of a custom cider mill engaged exclusively in the manufacture of cider from apples owned by others, provided the freshly-pressed cider or apple juice is removed promptly to the homes of the owners. If the proprietor engages in the manufacture of reserved sweet cider or vinegar he must have a permit and give bond.

When cider mill patrons take their cider home they must not permit it to become hard or to turn to vinegar. If it turns to vinegar on them they stand in technical violation of the regulations as manufacturers of vinegar.

The new regulations, known as regulations No. 60, become effective May 1st. It is the first general revision undertaken since January, 1920, when prohibition went into effect.

VAIL COOPERAGE CO. INCORPORATES

The Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., has been incorporated. Aaron T. Vail, Mabel A. Vail, John W. Vail and Edward A. Becker are named as directors.

Louisville Reports Tremendous Selling of Strawberries for Syrup Production Has Created Demand for Brewery Vat Space for Sugaring Purposes

The tight barrel trade in Louisville reports that while inquiry has been a little better, and some little future business has been booked, there has been a lack of immediate shipment orders, with the result that the cooperage plants are really no busier than they have been. General production has been quiet for the better part of the last six months, but outlook is showing just a little improvement now that the summer consuming season is close at hand. The strawberry crop from Kentucky, Tennessee and southern States will start moving within the next few weeks, provided the weather ever settles down enough to ripen the crop, which it is claimed will be large and from an increased acreage.

Movement of Strawberry Crop Will Call for Tight Barrels

Movement of strawberries will result in some increased demand for tight packages, as the demand from soft drink and syrup manufacturers, ice cream producers, etc., has developed considerably since the war, and the berry producers have been selling tremendous quantities of berries for syrup production. In fact, over the past three or four years there has been a spring demand in Louisville for brewery vat space for sugaring down berries, prior to placing them in tight containers for shipment.

Lenten Poultry Demand Increases Call for Slack Barrels

In the slack cooperage trade things are just about the same as they have been. The Lenten season developed a big demand in the East for dressed poultry, which increased demand in Kentucky for slack barrels for shipments of chickens, ducks, geese, etc.

Miscellaneous Barrel Demand Varies

There has been some business from the fish houses also, while flour business has been normal. Salt has not amounted to very much while cement call is slow. The green produce shipping season will, however, start in soon, when shipping of early stock in iced barrels to the East will begin. The potato shipping season starts in July, but of late years potatoes have been going in bulk or bags to a considerable extent.

The Tight Stave and Heading Market

Stave and heading prices show no material change. Some of the southern houses are asking 38ca39c a set for red oak circled heading, around $55 a thousand for red oak staves, and $60 for white oak, with spirit staves at around $100 a thousand. Bourbon staves are scarce and high, but there is practically no demand for them, they being priced at from $125a$150 a thousand at mill shipping points. Heading has been a little higher than it was. Production of tight cooperage stock was off over a considerable portion of the winter, and while a shade heavier now, it is still far from active, as the market has not favored the producer.

The Tight Barrel and Keg Market

The tight barrel and keg market show practically no change, quotations having remained on the same general list for the past six months or more, but there has been some shading at under the established prices on goodly prospects. These quotations read at this reporting as follows:

Gals.	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$ .65	$ .70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

The Slack Stock and Barrel Market

The slack market is unchanged insofar as price is concerned. No. 1 gum staves are $15a$17 a thousand; No. 2, $11a$13; and mill-run, $12a$14 in either length; with No. 1 flour heading, $15a$16, and sugar-sized, $17a$18, with mill-run at one dollar a thousand under No. 1; and No. 2, at $3 a thousand under No. 1. Six-foot elm hoops, costing $24a$26 a thousand, are scarce.

The slack barrel market shows flour barrels at 80ca85c; half barrels, 60ca65c; sugar, 90ca$1; one-head produce, 60c; two-head, 65c; poultry, 70ca80c; No. 2 stock, sugar-sized produce, 70ca75c.

Cooperage Inquiries Are Improving, Says H. L. Rollwage

H. L. Rollwage, of the Chess & Wymond Co., reported that cooperage was suffering like many other items from a slight depression, but that it looked as if business would start coming shortly, as inquiries are improving somewhat.

Is Shipping a Fair Volume of Stock, Says J. N. White

J. N. White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., reported slow business in barrels and kegs. Mr. White recently returned from a trip to the company mills in the South. He reported that the company had been shipping a fair volume of stock from its Oneida, La., stave and heading mills.

An Important New Organization

In connection with the recently-announced organized Graham Stave and Heading Co., Jackson, Miss., and of which company Eugene Graham is president, the Chess & Wymond Company, of Louisiana, has recently filed amended articles of incorporation, in which the capital was reduced from $700,000 to $350,000, and listing Eugene Graham, William A. Watts and C. B. Wymond among the incorporators.

The Graham Stave and Heading Co., with capital of $350,000—liability limit, $1,000,000—has been incorporated under the laws of Kentucky, William A. Watts, W. I. Wymond and C. S. Wymond being among the incorporators.

J. B. Marcilliat Shot from Ambush

On April 1st, at Bauer, Ky., between Stearns, Ky., and Somerset, on timber property of the Bauer Cooperage Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lawrenceburg, Ind., John Marcilliat, superintendent of the Bauer Company's operations, at Bauer, was shot and killed from ambush, he having been shot while riding over the company property. Later, bloodhounds trailed T. Vanover, a farmer, to his home, and the man was arrested and charged with the murder. Jake Ballou, a company employee, stated that an hour and a half before the shooting, the superintendent had an argument with Vanover, about the cutting of ties from company property, following a report that timber was being cut, resulting in Marcilliat and Ballou riding to that point to inspect the damage, and resulting in the argument. It was later in the day that the shooting took place, from behind a fallen tree. Following the shooting, Ballou saw a man run through the woods, but was too far away for identification.

Mr. Marcilliat had been in the company's employ for some years. At one time he was with the Chess & Wymond Co., Louisville, and for a time was located at New Orleans. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, two sisters and three brothers.

Amends Charter

The Louisville Silo and Tank Co., has recently filed amended articles reducing its capital stock from $40,000 to $5,000.

Congratulations, "Louis H." Welcome, "John Tyler"

News was recently received from Holly Ridge, La., of the birth of a son, John Tyler Wymond, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Wymond, of the Chess & Wymond Co., Louisville, who is located at the Holly Ridge Mills.

WILL ERECT STAVE PLANT

The American Stave Manufacturing Corporation of New Orleans, La., has purchased from Z. C. Daniels, of Beckville, Texas, 2,000 acres of virgin timber, known as the William Cameron tract. The company will erect at once a modern stave plant six and one-half miles east of town on the Grand Bluff Road. Part of the machinery has been placed on the ground. The company expects to manufacture staves for export, and will also work into railroad crossties timber that will not make merchantable staves. The plant will employ fifty men, and will be in charge of J. I. Alker, who is general manager. Mr. Alker was formerly of New Orleans and Shreveport, La. Other tracts of timber will also be purchased, which will insure from three to five years' run.

COOPERAGE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATE

Announcement of the consolidation of the Wright Barrel and Export Company, Jacksonville, Fla., with the Interstate Cooperage Company, the new concern to bear the name of the Interstate Cooperage Company, was made recently by A. R. Ticknor, vice-president and general manager of that company, who has offices in Jacksonville. The consolidation took effect March 22d.

J. J. Blow, of Titusville, Pa., is president of the new concern. In addition to this position, Mr. Blow has large stave and heading plants in Mississippi and Alabama and was interested in both of the firms that merged here yesterday. The new head of the Interstate Cooperage Company plans to move to Jacksonville in the near future and will make that city his headquarters. Other officers of the new company are J. N. Gibson, of Decatur, Ala., treasurer.; and R. J. Miller, of Jacksonville, secretary.

The consolidation of the two firms gives the Interstate Cooperage Company five barrel plants in Florida and Georgia, all of them in close proximity to turpentine stills. Two more plants will be installed in the near future, officials of the company stated, one in southeast Florida and another in central Georgia. The present plants are located in Tampa, Ocala, Lake City, Jacksonville, Fla., and Valdosta, Ga.

GRAHAM STAVE AND HEADING CO. IS ORGANIZED

Organization of the Graham Stave and Heading Co., successors to the Chess & Wymond Co., of Louisiana, was recently announced and became effective April 10th.

Mr. Eugene Graham, who has been associated with the Chess & Wymond Co., of Louisiana, for the past 35 years, will be president and and general manager of the newly-organized Graham Stave and Heading Company. The principal office of the company will be located at Jackson, Miss., with finishing plants in Mississippi and Louisiana.

In speaking of the new organization, President Graham says that the Graham Stave and Heading Co. will continue to give the same expert attention to the manufacture of its established line of Quality tight barrel staves and heading as has ever been done and all inquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.

SOME OF THE FINEST MISSISSIPPI RED AND WHITE OAK IS ON THE RAINEY ESTATE

The Memphis office of H. M. Spain & Co. has been employed to make a "tree-to-tree" estimate of all the merchantable timber on the estate of the late Paul J. Rainey, at Cotton Plant, Miss. The estate contains a hunting reserve of about 11,000 acres in Tippah and Union Counties. There is said to be some of the finest red oak and white oak still remaining in Mississippi on this reserve. Mrs. Grace Rainey Rogers, sister of the late Paul J. Rainey, is the sole owner of the land.

RECEIVER IS APPOINTED FOR WOOD PRODUCTS FIRM

Walter Murphy and W. J. McCauley, attorneys, were appointed receivers for the Ideal Wood Products Company, manufacturers of wooden articles, 4736 Spring Grove Avenue, in Common Pleas Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 2d. The business is conducted by Charles P. Morton and Joseph W. Brockmann.

A suit asking for appointment of the receivers and dissolution of the partnership was filed by Morton, who says the company is indebted to numerous creditors and that he and Brockmann are unable to agree on the manner of conducting the business. He further charges that from time to time Brockmann has collected sums of money belonging to the firm and made no accounting.

W. C. BROWN DIES SUDDENLY

William C. Brown, 66 years old, vice-president and treasurer of the Pioneer Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo., died April 1st of dilation of the heart following an attack of acute indigestion, which seized him about 15 minutes earlier as he was preparing for bed at his home, 5261 Westminster Place, St. Louis. Two physicians were in attendance when he died.

Although born in Cape Girardeau, Mr. Brown lived in St. Louis virtually all his life, being connected since manhood with the cooperage company, of which his father was the founder. Mr. Brown's widow, Mrs. Mary E. Brown; a daughter, Dorothy, and two sons, Warren E. and William C. Brown, Jr., survive, to each and all of whom sincere sympathy is extended in the bereavement that has come to them and to the Pioneer Cooperage Co., in the loss of so fine and so beloved an official as was Mr. Brown.

THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL

Devoted Exclusively to the Cooperage Industry

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Home Office, 820 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia
M. E. Doane, Editor-Manager
J. E. MacDonald, Associate Editor

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The columns of The National Coopers' Journal are open for the discussion of all topics of general interest to the cooperage industry, and contributions are solicited from our readers.

Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in our paper, if they will state that they saw it in the advertisement in "The National Coopers' Journal." This is little trouble, and costs nothing, but it helps us and is information wanted by advertisers.

ASSOCIATION MEETING, JUNE 4th, 5th, 6th, NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION, BOSTON, MASS. ANNUAL MEETING

PULLING TOGETHER

No action taken by The Associated Cooperage Industries of America since its organization will return greater and more far-reaching trade prosperity and business success than that taken at the ninth annual in St. Louis, when the tight branch of the industry finally decided to join forces with the slack group in its trade extension work.

With both the tight and slack branches interested in and supporting the trade extension movement tremendous strides can be made in the one vital way by which the use of the wooden barrel can be increased and extended, to say nothing of the satisfaction of seeing our trade package re-assert and re-entrench itself in all such lines as have heretofore favored it as a shipping package.

It is never the thing that happens to a business, trade or industry that counts, but it is ever the reaction that spells disaster or success, and, while the cooperage industry, as a whole, has been regretfully sluggish and woefully slow in the proper reaction to changes which have taken place in their trade, so far as strenuously fighting to hold and increase their share of business in the package contest which has been waging for some time is concerned, there have been enough cooperage men of big vision, keen insight and business initiative to hold the trade helm of the wooden barrel fairly steady—if not firmly lashed—and for these same progressives we should be devoutly thankful. They have kept things moving, and with most gratifying results, until there should be a "pulling together" by the entire industry.

What wonderful achievements are possible in furthering the interest of the wooden barrel, as well as a forecast of what new lines can be opened up for the business, can be glimpsed in the specialized report which A. C. Hughes, our loyal and tireless field worker, has prepared and which appears in this issue of The Journal.

The wooden barrel, "The King of Shipping Packages," is adaptable, and we predict that the cooperage industry within the very near future will be surprised at the increasing lines of manufacture that their output will be serving.

Trade Extension Will Develop These New Lines

Trade campaigning is the business activity of the day, and as there is no industry that has not set itself to this task it is a pleasure to know that the wooden barrel is to have the backing of both the slack and tight branches in its trade extension work.

The Journal proclaims now as it has ever done that the boosting of the wooden barrel should be participated in by every manufacture of cooperage stock, tight and slack, and by every barrel man, new and second-hand, whether an association member or not, since every member of the industry benefits equally in the good which results from trade extension, and we hope that the future will see a plan to this full participating by the entire trade evolved.

An association that numbers in its membership every stock and barrel man in the entire industry would be the logical plan, as such an organization would be a power and influence stupendous to contemplate, and with this power working to advance and increase the sale of the barrel there is no compassing what could be done.

Above all other packages stands the wooden barrel. Let us hold to our heritage and protect our trade prestige and business success by pulling together in the fullest sense of the word.

BARRELS WIN OUT OVER SACKS AS CONTAINERS FOR POTATOES

The following interesting telegram from J. B. Boaz, president of The Boaz Potato Company, large distributors of potatoes at Palatka, Fla., was read to the Slack Group in session at St. Louis and created much satisfaction:

"Associated Cooperage Industries of America,

"St. Louis, Mo.

"Barrels win out over sacks as containers for Florida potatoes. The daily government market report covering the Philadelphia market, under date of May 3d, reads as follows: 'Florida double-head barrels, Spaulding's Rose, U. S., No. 1's, $7 to $8. Poorer, $6.50; No. 2's, $3.70 to $4; poorer, $3.50. One hundred and fifty-pound sacks Spaulding Rose, U. S., No. 1's, $3.' You will note that 11 pecks in barrels sell for from $4 to $5 more than 10 pecks in sacks. We have been threatened with farmers using sacks instead of barrels in this section, but we think this will forever get that notion out of their heads. Tell the boys about this, as we think it will make them feel good. Wish I could be with you, but business keeps me on the job.

"Boaz Potato Co."

PROSPECTS FOR A GOOD APPLE CROP ARE DECIDEDLY PROMISING, SAYS C. M. VAN AKEN

It is not altogether surprising that this month has been rather unsettled as far as cooperage prices are concerned. The good, drying weather during the early part of this month enabled the mills to catch up on their hoop orders, and the apparent uncertainty on the part of the mills as to the demand prompted quite a decided reduction in hoop prices. This has influenced the prices of heading and staves somewhat, which has made the month of April more or less of a seesaw as regards prices.

There is a good demand for cooperage along promiscuous lines, the prospect of a good fruit crop is decidedly promising and it is quite likely that the month of May will show considerable stimulation in the prices of all kinds of slack cooperage material. It is not expected that prices will unreasonably advance; in fact, there is no reason why they should. At the same time, the demand that we have and the prospect of a future demand are sufficient to justify the opinion that the early summer will show something of an advance in cooperage stock prices. A small advance will be healthy; a big advance would be injurious. The present indications are that the healthy advance will apply.

PROSPECTS ARE FINE FOR GOOD BUSINESS DURING NEXT SIX MONTHS, SAYS JAMES INNES

Mills have now cleaned up on their winter logging operations, and fairly good stocks have been put in, at prices more nearly normal than for the past three years. On account of lumber prices at present being more attractive than cooperage stock prices, a large percentage of elm, basswood and hardwood logs will go into lumber which can be shipped on an average of ninety days after manufacture, while cooperage stock averages five months from date of manufacture to shipment.

Prices of heading and staves are a little lower than last month, while hoops have had a very decisive drop in price. Some stocks are accumulating at the mills, as the spring demand is only commencing, but prospects are fine for good business in May and June.

The apple trees are reported by the Department of Agriculture to have come well through the winter, and show plenty of fruit buds, so if we have no untoward weather during the flowering season we will have a good crop.

Orchardists in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia are giving very close attention to their trees, the quality of the fruit is improving yearly, so that eastern apples now compare favorably in appearance with western apples, while the flavor and juiciness far surpasses anything yet produced on the Pacific coast.

The general demand for flour, sugar, salt, cement and other standard stocks is an improvement on last year, and tight barrel stock is in good demand for domestic and export trade.

General trade conditions are improving steadily, so that we are inclined to be more optimistic than we have been for some time, and look forward to a good demand for the next six months.

GENERAL COOPERS REPORT BUSINESS GOOD, WITH MISCELLANEOUS BARREL DEMAND ACTIVE, SAYS WALTER C. HARTMAN

Business continues as good or better than we expected it would be under the rather general depressed conditions and the efforts of some, particularly professionals in the stock market, to hammer down prices and create pessimism. We have noticed that when stock markets decline, cooperage stock values usually follow. The decline has been noticed principally in pine heading and elm hoops and the manufacturers of these products assure us there is no profit in their mill operations on the present basis. If this state of affairs is true, prices will not be lower for any great length of time as a curtailment of manufacturing will naturally follow and even a moderate demand, as can be expected, will influence firmer prices.

The writer has just returned from an extended business trip in the East and the reports received in the various sections and different lines of trade are not at all uniform. For example, the lowering sugar prices and general lack of demand has hit the sugar refineries hard and the recovery will not be rapid or realized until the surplus of sugar is reduced.

General coopers report business quite good, which means that the miscellaneous trade in the various kinds of slack barrels is fairly active. No large quantity of manufactured products of any kind is going abroad in barrels and such lines of business as the cement trade are extremely quiet so far as the slack barrel business is concerned.

In regard to the prospective apple crop, the buying has been just as spasmodic and irregular as the ideas in the minds of the growers have varied in reference to future business. Following a reasonably strong wave of buying last fall, considerable stock was sold in the various eastern districts until about March 1st and since that date few orchardists or fruit barrel manufacturers have come into the market. We would estimate that from one-third to one-half of the apple-barrel stock that will be used in the eastern and southeastern fruit districts has now been delivered or purchased for future delivery.

Our general conclusions are that in the various lines of business in which the cooperage man is interested, conditions relative to future volume and profit for the balance of this year are uncertain and one guess is about as good as another as to what the demand will be and whether prices will decline further or advance. In our opinion the old rule of supply and demand will control, and considering the curtailed output at practically all mills, we do not look for a surplus stock to be offered on the market.

RED GUM WILL BE DISCUSSED

Red gum is to be the topic for discussion at the May meeting of members of the Southwestern Hardwood Manufacturers' Club on May 28th, at New Orleans, La. There will be present one of the experts from the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., who will tell all about what has been done in the research work there in the interest of red gum, and it is stated he will have information to dispense that will be worth real money to every hardwood manufacturer in the South. It is expected there will be a record attendance of the members. The meeting is scheduled to be held at the Monteleone Hotel.

WANTS HARDWOOD FOR HARDWOODS

The Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, Memphis, Tenn., is negotiating with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for establishment of the "hardwood for hardwood" rule, in lieu of the "kind for kind" one in its tariff of net rates on logs, applicable to all mill points on its lines. The association is seeking the change on the ground that most of the other railroads use the latter instead of the former rule, with the result that operators on the Louisville & Nashville are at a distinct disadvantage as compared with their competitors.

WANTS HARDWOOD WINE SHOOKS FOR EXPORT

Boston, Mass., U. S. A., April 25, 1924.

Editor, The National Coopers' Journal:

Our firm, Tomas & Cia., 112 Beach St., Boston, Mass., is interested in arranging relations with a mill that manufactures hardwood wine shooks such as are used in the Argentine Republic for their wine crops, capacity of 53-55 gallons each.

We understand there are only a few mills in the country that manufacture this class of barrel.

These barrels are manufactured, assembled and then knocked down and shipped as staves, heads and hoops and are manufactured of hardwood.

Would it be possible for your Journal to send us the names of the manufacturers or mills that produce this article, particularly from the southern part of our country? Thanking you, we remain

Yours truly,
Tomas & Cia,
Per A. R. Tomas.

"THE JOURNAL" SERVES THE WOODEN BARREL MAN BEST BECAUSE IT IS EXCLUSIVELY COOPERAGE

Jacksonville, Fla., April 25, 1924.

Editor, The National Coopers' Journal:

Please enter our subscription for The Coopers' Journal, as we find your Journal furnishes more information for the barrel shop than any other cooperage publication. Please start our subscription with the ensuing month's issue, as April number is at hand.

Yours very truly,
Southern Barrel Factory, Inc.,
M. Giller, *Secretary and Manager.*

"JOURNAL" ADVERTISING BRINGS INQUIRIES FROM ALL OVER, SAYS L. LAYTON

Portland, Ore., April 21, 1924.

Editor, The National Coopers' Journal:

We want you to know that we are receiving inquiries from all over the United States and Canada from our advertisement in The Journal and from our letter, which appeared in The Journal's April number, which goes to show that advertising in business is as necessary as to produce the goods themselves. Western fir products—our line of manufacture—are certainly moving.

Thanking you for the co-operation that The Journal has always given us, we are,

Very truly yours,
Layton Cooperage Co., Inc.,
L. Layton, *President.*

HOUSTON COOPERAGE AND TUB CO. NEW ORGANIZATION

Houston, Texas, April 1, 1924.

Editor, The National Coopers' Journal:

Am writing to advise you that myself, as former president, and Mr. J. Becker, vice-president, have severed our connections with the Texas Barrel Co., of this city.

We have organized a new company, to be known as the Houston Cooperage and Tub Co. We now have our new building under construction and will be ready for business in May. We will put in machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wood barrels, kegs and ice cream tubs with patent bottoms, the best ever.

Please enter our subscription and mail The Journal regularly to us,

Yours very truly,
Houston Cooperage and Tub Co.,
Per Jacob Noodleman, *President.*

LETTER PRAISES APPLE-BARREL PACK

William Geiger, an Orleans County fruit grower, recently received a complimentary note on the condition of his pack of Baldwin apples, some of which were exported to England. When Mr. Geiger was packing apples last fall his daughter dropped a note in one of the barrels asking the consumer to comment on the condition and general quality of the pack.

A few days ago Mr. Geiger received a letter from a Manchester dealer who said that he had purchased the barrel for 30 shillings along with a lot that was sold on the Manchester market. He complimented Mr. Geiger on the quality of the pack. The apples were sound and well colored.

WANTS IN COOPERAGE LINE

Muehlhausen Cooperage, 22 Howell Street, Trenton, N. J., is in the market for steel hoops for sugar and slack barrels.

N. J. Long, 115 North Front Street, New Orleans, La., is in the market for tongue and grooved staves, and wishes to hear from manufacturers of same.

WOODEN BARREL TO THE FORE AT THE CANNERS' CONVENTION

A most comprehensive idea of the extent and importance of the Seventeenth National Canners' Convention, held recently at Buffalo, N. Y., is given in the Convention Digest number of *Canning Age*, New York, and it was especially interesting to note that the wooden barrel had a very distinctive place at the convention.

Not only did some of the fine exhibits of salt manufacturers, notably the Diamond Crystal Salt Co., St. Clair, Mich., have the barrel as a package for their product, in a dominating position in their booths, but the Cleveland Cooperage Company, Cleveland, Ohio, saw to it that a real cooperage exhibit was on view at the convention.

Mr. C. C. Berry, president of the Cleveland Cooperage Co., advised of his regret that no photograph of their cooperage exhibit at the Canners' Convention had been taken, therefore, The Journal is unable to show what real boosting was done, but in lieu of a photo, what the *Canning Age* says of the Cleveland exhibit will more than suffice. It says:

"The Cleveland Cooperage Company, Cleveland, Ohio, made their first appearance as exhibitors, and treated the convention with something new and distinctive in the way of artistic display of kegs and barrels. These are marketed under the Triangle C Brand, and are adapted to a wide range of products such as cider, vinegar, kraut, pickles, condensed milk, preserves, fruit juices, etc. The Cleveland products were decorated with descriptive labels in the form of blue ribbons with gold

Diamond Crystal Salt Company's Slogan was "The Salt That's All Salt."
(Courtesy of *The Canning Age*. Note prominent position of wooden barrel.)

lettering, which added a great deal to the effectiveness of the entire display. As a convenience to those desiring to inspect the liners, samples of staves were shown coated with the several compounds used for the purpose by this company. Charles C. Berry and George B. Lee had charge of the first Cleveland exhibit."

Of the exhibit of the Diamond Crystal Salt Co., in which exhibit the wooden barrel had the "center of the floor," so to speak, *Canning Age* says:

"Diamond Crystal Salt Company, St. Clair, Mich., came back as convention exhibitors after an absence of several years, featuring Diamond Crystal Salt, or to quote the words of their slogan, 'The Salt That's All Salt.' From the accompanying illustration, it may be seen how very attractively salt may be presented. Signs were displayed calling attention to the flaky grain, which prevents hardening and increases its rate of solubility. Freedom from calcium salts makes it especially valuable for food packers, as besides enhancing the flavor of the product in which it is used, it does not toughen it. Representatives: W. J. McRae, central sales manager; J. J. Le Clare, assistant eastern sales manager; F. H. Tholen, assistant advertising manager, and T. F. Miskell, western New York representative."

No longer is the wooden barrel an unknown factor at conventions where packing interests are represented, and since food products are most legitimately served when barrelled there is little doubt of the good that will develop for the wooden barrel's appearance at the Canners' Convention.

BARRELS ONE OF THEIR SPECIALTIES

At 308 First Avenue, north, says the Nashville, Tenn., *Banner*, is located a concern which has built up a successful business in a specialty. The Ben Fox Cooperage Company features excellence of material and construction, and have a constantly increasing list of steady customers. They make barrels and boxes, handle bottles and the well-known orchard cider vinegar.

HUGH O'DONNELL SPEAKS FOR THE SECOND-HAND BARREL TRADE

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has been carrying a splendid department captioned "In the Workshop of the World," which tends to set forth what Philadelphia industrial establishments are doing to maintain the city's supremacy in trade.

Speaking, through this department, for the second-hand wooden barrel trade of the Quaker City, Hugh O'Donnell of Hugh O'Donnell, Inc., Meadow and Snyder Avenues, a live-wire trader, says:

"Reclaiming of barrels is not generally referred to as among those industries known as big business, yet it is estimated that upward of 1,000,000 barrels are reclaimed in Philadelphia every year, principally for use in its industries. The demand for reclaimed barrels has in recent years assumed considerable commercial importance. There was a time, however, when people didn't take much stock in used wooden barrels. In order to be able to supply the demand, barrel reclaimers are now forced to make contracts with many of the largest concerns in the city for the purchase of their used barrels—an indication of the expanding program of the business.

"The process of barrel renovation is of interest. They are first put through the cooperage shop, where they are made tight, new staves put into them, if necessary, and new heads put on. If grease or other materials adhere to the inside of the barrel it then is cleansed with live steam. When this operation has been completed the barrel is placed in a 'bath tub' and revolved by machinery while wire brushes scrub the outside and give it a fresh appearance. If the barrel then needs an interior coat of glue to make it thoroughly tight for such use as a container of oil, it gets it. In some cases a paraffine or silicate coat is given the interior. The container then is ready to be painted, if the trade in which it is to be used demands decoration.

"Naturally, the cost of prepared used barrels is less than the cost of new containers, but when they have gone through the process of renovation many of them sell for three-fourths of the original price.

"In the yards and sheds of barrel-reclaiming companies are high stacks of containers, classified according to their uses. There are barrels for wine and whisky, glucose and molasses, sugar and flour, vinegar, oil, pork, tallow and grease, sauerkraut and pickles, alcohol and tar."

Extensive use of road oil this spring has increased the demand for used barrels considerably, according to Mr. O'Donnell, who started business twenty-five years ago with $15 and a broken-down wagon, and who today is regarded as the largest renovator of used barrels in this city.

The fall trade in small kegs for home-made wines has increased tremendously since prohibition, he says. Old whisky barrels also are used in this trade.

"As a rule, the fall season is the heaviest," Mr. O'Donnell said. "When the vinegar season starts not only are large quantities of barrels used in that line, but in other food product industries depending upon vinegar, such as sauerkraut and pepper pickling."

K. W. JACOBS COOPERAGE COMPANY ESTABLISHES BRANCH SHOP

The K. W. Jacobs Cooperage Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., have lately contracted to furnish all the apple barrels used in Door County. A branch shop at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., is now under construction.

HILL-CURTIS CO. OPENS SOUTHERN OFFICE

The Hill-Curtis Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and manufacturers of sawmill machinery, have arranged to open a distributing office in Shreveport, La. G. F. Cunningham has been announced as the manager in charge.

RAYMOND VENEER COMPANY INCORPORATES

The Raymond Veneer Company, Raymond, Ga., has been organized and filed articles of incorporation. The company is composed of local capitalists and a modern veneer manufacturing plant is to be installed.

The Associated Cooperage Industries of America

In Ninth Annual Convention at St. Louis, May 5th, 6th and 7th

The ninth annual convention of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, which convened at the Jefferson Hotel at St. Louis, on Monday morning, May 5th, was in all respects a representative gathering. Registration of attending members began early in the morning, and throughout the day a steady stream of registrants passed the desk and bore away the badges which designated the particular branch of the industry in which they were interested. Tuesday saw another influx of delegates, and even as late as Wednesday, May 7th, the closing day of the sessions, the registration clerks were recording the names and firms of the late arrivals. The attendance roster when completed disclosed a total number of 253.

Interest in the ninth annual was stimulated considerably by general business conditions, which, the concensus of opinion expressed in the lobby gatherings indicates, is rapidly improving, and by the further fact that there were a number of administrative matters of great import to the welfare of the association to be discussed and disposed of.

Lobby Activities Specially Noticeable

As is usual in every convention, the lobby of the hotel was the forum in which individual and personal opinions were aired, trades consummated, stories retailed, friendships and business acquaintances renewed, and the unofficial activities of the convention carried on, with the result that the spacious lounge and corridors of the Jefferson buzzed and hummed practically without intermission from Monday morning until Wednesday afternoon. North, East, South and West were represented in the assemblage of cooperage men present, and during the three days that the sessions were in progress California and Maine, and Florida and Canada, met and mingled, and exchanged greetings and experiences, discussed conditions and markets, and sold staves, hoops and heading to each other.

Group Meetings Well Planned as to Time

The various group meetings were scheduled in such manner as to leave ample time for the members to attend the general session, and the efficiency of the program was evidenced in the smooth and frictionless functioning of the convention machinery.

Full Association Support for Trade Extension Work Most Vital Action Taken

A vast amount of work was handled, included in which were several matters of major importance to the association and to the industry at large. The two things which stand out in the accomplishments of the ninth annual convention were the decision on the part of the tight branch of the association to immediately raise a fund of $5,000 and participate in the trade extension work which was inaugurated by the slack branch two years ago, and the elimination of the office of treasurer by combining the duties of that office with the assistant secretary's.

The action of the tight branch in joining in the trade extension campaign gives this department of association activities the support of the entire body and puts the seal of approval on a movement that has proved to be of distinct value and has at last gained the recognition to which it is entitled by the entire association body. The combining of the duties of treasurer and assistant secretary was effected in the interest of economy in administration.

Executive Committee Meets

Monday, May 5th, the opening day of the convention, was devoted largely to a closed session of the Executive Committee and a meeting of the Tight Coopers' Group Committee, which was called to order promptly at 10.30 A. M. Running report of the convention proceedings follows:

TIGHT COOPERS' GROUP

Assembling at 11 o'clock Monday morning, May 5th, the Tight Coopers' Group went into business session with a goodly number of members present. J. A. McKay, of the St. Louis Cooperage Co., was in the chair.

Tight Coopers to Support Trade Extension

The meeting opened with a discussion of trade extension. As this subject had been under consideration

NEWLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT—WALKER L. WELLFORD, OF THE CHICKASAW COOPERAGE COMPANY, MEMPHIS

in previous conventions and was a subject of vital interest to the group it was debated seriously and earnestly. A decision was reached to create a fund of $2,500, to be expended in connection with a fund to be raised by the Tight Stave and Heading Group in trade extension work. Some subscriptions had been made at previous meetings and sufficient additional pledges were made by the members present to reach the amount desired. Action taken at the subsequent general session of the entire association by which trade extension was transferred from the realm of group activities to an association work under direction of the Executive Committee, will in some measure alter the disbursement of the fund raised, but will in no way effect the participation of the tight coopers in the movement.

Standardization Committee Is Appointed

The need for standardization of all types of tight cooperage was introduced as a pertinent topic and was dilated upon with considerable fervor and at great length. The result was a motion that the chair appoint three members of the group to act as a standardization committee, which will consider any matter relating to standardizing tight containers which shall be laid before it and shall report their findings and recommendations to the group at subsequent meetings. The motion was carried. Having completed the business in hand the session adjourned.

SLACK GROUP MEETING

Tuesday morning, May 6th, Vice-president Frank G. Zillmer called to order the session of the entire slack branch of the association.

The slack meeting was well attended and the interest of the members in the work in hand was attested by the freeness and fullness of their discussion of the subjects placed before them.

Report on Slack Grade Rules and Specifications

The first order of business was a report of the Grade Rules and Specifications Committee, in which it was recommended that section 23-a, page 4, of Grade Rules and Specifications Governing Slack Cooperage Stock, be amended to read as follows:

"The term 'gum mixed timber staves' shall be understood to include sycamore, elm, hackberry, maple, sweet gum, red gum, birch and box elder, but not to include cypress, oak, ash, tupelo gum, cottonwood, pine, black gum or beech."

It was further recommended that section 30, page 5, be amended to read as follows:

"Pine heading, all sizes up to 16½ inches in diameter, inclusive, shall be 7/8 inch in thickness after being dressed on one side; larger sizes shall be ½ inch in thickness after being dressed on one side. Specifications otherwise to be the same as provided in paragraphs 27 to 37, both inclusive, except as to thickness."

Proposed Heading Specification Is Discussed

The chair asked for comments on the recommendations of the committee and a lively discussion ensued. Relative to specification 30, page 5, several coopers expressed the view that 7/8-inch pine heading was too thin and advocated that the specification be changed to read ½ inch instead of 7/8 inch. It was brought out, however, that while 7/8 inch is set forth as standard thickness, the consuming trade can, and does, designate in their orders the thickness they desire, and the heading is so cut, but where business is placed with no specific thickness mentioned, shipments of 7/8 inch stock may be regarded as complying with association grade rules. Under this interpretation, the change in the section was approved. The change recommended in section 23-a was approved without debate. This section was further amended by the removal of box elder from the list of timbers acceptable under the term "gum mixed timber."

Fixing Carload Standards of Staves

The next matter taken up was the fixing of a standard carload of 30-inch staves. The decision was reached that 60,000 pieces shall constitute a carload of standard 30-inch staves, and 50,000 pieces shall constitute a carload of thick ash staves.

Container Bureau Asks Co-operation in Hoop Tests

A communication from the Container Bureau, American Railway Association, was then read, which asked for the co-operation of the industry in proposed tests of various kinds of hoops—wire, steel and wood—which are to be undertaken for the purpose of drawing up specifications for a standard slack barrel acceptable to common carriers, the expenses of tests, estimated at approximately $200, to be borne by the cooperage interests. The debate on this question resulted in the chair being instructed to appoint a committee of three members, who shall co-operate and participate in the proposed tests, with authority to expend a sum not to exceed $200 in furtherance of the work.

How the Wooden Barrel Is Boosted

The report of the field representative of the Trade Extension Department was then called for and A. C. Hughes, who has rendered such excellent service in this department, read an interesting and inspiring account of his labors since the last convention. Mr. Hughes accompanied his reading with extemporaneous digressions emphasizing points of special importance, and on his conclusion was greeted with a salvo of applause and vocal expressions of approval and appreciation. The report follows:

Trade Extension Report

It is doubtful whether in any previous period of time the cooperage industry has been called upon to meet the needs of more effective and protective measures to advance its patronage and prestige as during the last year.

Confronted with a large over-production as compared with the domestic demand for cooperage, and a lessened foreign demand, we are now at a period in our history, both as an industry and a national trade association, where the best qualities of resourcefulness and initiative are needed to avert submersion by the rising tide of substitute container growth. Industrial genius to produce more and more things that are packed in containers has widened the demand for container knowledge that you yourselves can note if you think but a moment. Container competing industries are passing quickly through the experiment stage and are gaining in strength yearly; it is America's way to find use for a product which inventive genius constantly suggests and the aspirations of men provide the markets which stimulate its production.

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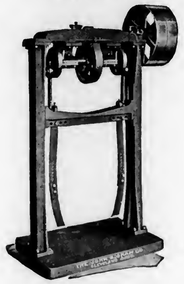

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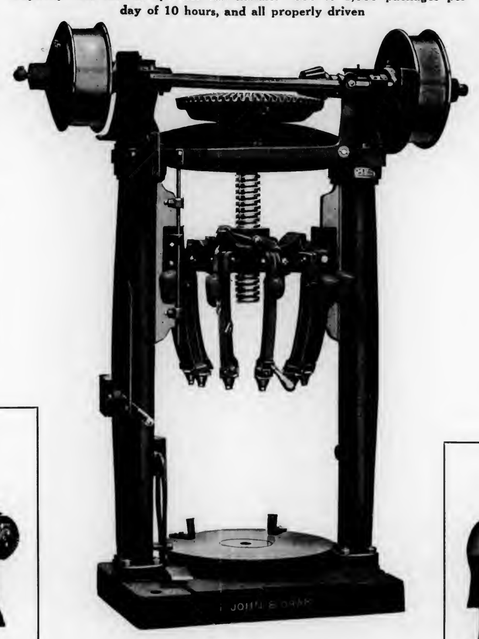

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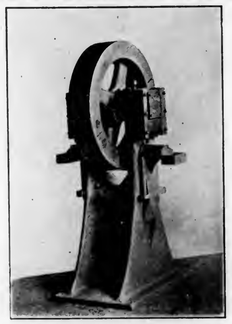

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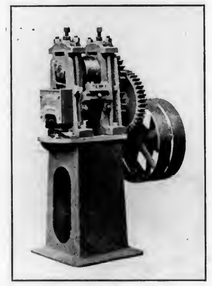

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ANDREW C. HUGHES, TRADE EXTENSION EXPERT

It is encouraging to note that throughout the industry the swing is toward a closer cohesion, and the conception of helping the cooperage manufacturer to enlarge his patronage through organized effort has passed the experiment stage and reached a point where his legitimate interests are maintained in a fair field, which is the acid test of every organized effort for equal opportunity, and vital to the collective and individual business prosperity of our industry.

That there is ample need for trade promotion and trade publicity in the cooperage industry to enlarge and market more expertly its products is the general admission of all. It is a significant fact that the further we go into container-using industries, the more can be seen the replacement of wood barrels by substitutes that have gained favor at first by experiment and later by habit. In fact, the situation has reached such proportions that patronage from certain basic industries is diverting to the steel slack and tight barrel for use in packing food products hitherto unheard of in these industries.

These menacing conditions amplify the importance of upholding and extending those activities which materially make possible the advancement of trade promotion and renders to the industry results that are positive and far-reaching.

The survey, taken by the Trade Extension Department in the various container-using industries which was recently mailed to the members, shows that cooperage patronage is only partially developed. Our plants and facilities can support an immeasurably greater patronage, and as that patronage grows our markets will grow with it. As a matter of fact, cooperage possibilities in the agricultural South and in the dairy and manufacturing industries of the Middle West and East lie the best founded hope for greater slack barrel patronage beyond those already in sight.

It may be argued that the wood barrel industry must work out its own solution through "the survival of the fittest," but it cannot be denied that every barrel that fails to give reasonable satisfaction to its customer, every price fluctuation which excites public comment, is a set-back for the entire industry, making it just that much harder for the meritorious to prosper. We have entered into a period of active competition when efficient organization and broad publicity are necessary if satisfactory progress is to be made. News of all kinds including price news now circulate with a freedom never before attained. Consumers generally insist that their purchases shall meet competitive standards. Under these circumstances it is important that our energies be directed to secure preference for wood barrels over other containers, have satisfied customers, and the confidence of the public.

The real question which faces the industry is: Is it going to get solidly behind a definite co-operative movement and fight out the substitute container situation along the sound lines of practical publicity, or is it going to permit other container industries to profit at the expense of our own, who in the advocacy of their merchandise give to the public an entirely erroneous view of wood barrel usage and the fundamental factors which govern their production by our industry?

As I go on with this work I am more and more impressed with the value of it. I have had the pleasure of meeting large groups of technical men in industries, some of whom are your patronizers, and they have shown a most sincere desire to know more about our product and to understand and correct when necessary the packing problems that confront them and get what help they can from us to solve them.

These direct contacts with men and industries have enabled the Trade Extension Department to translate more concretely the inside viewpoint of barrel users on matters connected with their field of operation into informative barrel literature as well as to equip it with a wider knowledge of the subject when preparing addresses which from time to time have been delivered. These features of working equipment augment the appeal of field contact and convey an intimate rather than a superficial knowledge of what the Trade Extension Department is talking about. Furthermore, the information thus gathered serves as a valuable aid in the assembling of data needed to promote foreign patronage, which from time to time is transmitted to the United States Department of Commerce for the use of its various departments and as a helpful treatise on barrel usage by exporters for the preparation and care in packing of merchandise for foreign markets.

While the subject of trade extension is capable of almost endless examples pointing to the wisdom of the action I am advocating, I believe this report indicates the most important, or at least a sufficient number, to convince the members that opportunity is being offered for profitable co-operation. Obviously, the industry has difficult conditions to meet; the most serious is a falling off in patronage. Indifference to make anything like a satisfactory study of the causes why this condition exists is bound to emphasize and enlarge the handicap which is confronting the industry. The opinion of container users is all important, yet the average user's conclusions as to the quality of containers he buys may be far from the truth. There is no more effective way in which proper measures of approach to a customer's confidence can be attained or differences of opinion on wood barrel usage be decided upon than by bringing together these two vital factors in production—the maker of wood barrels and the user.

While the curtailment of cooperage production has been a hardship on branches of the industry during the past year, the enormous consuming power of the country is an assurance against any drastic decline in business. That cooperage needs are fundamental and that our business is influenced by conditions in agriculture and manufacturing industries are generally conceded. There is no apparent need to be apprehensive as to its usefulness and as to its future. The experience gained in periods of prosperity is going to help solve the problems that now confront us if we face them collectively and with a determination to meet the various phases that are connected with our economic development to bring about prosperous conditions.

Mr. Anderson, Chairman, Gives Financial Report Trade Extension Work

The financial report of the Trade Extension Committee was then read by W. R. Anderson, chairman. The report was accepted and Mr. Anderson thanked for his efficient stewardship.

Legislative Committee Work Abandoned

E. P. Voll, chairman of the committee appointed to promote legislation prohibiting shipment of food in anything other than non-absorbent containers, then reported. Mr. Voll said that though a diligent and conscientious effort had been made to raise the fund necessary to carry on the work of his committee, the response of the members had been so slight and the amount realized so comparatively small that the work of the committee would have to be abandoned, and the subscriptions, less the expenses incurred to date, returned. Mr. Voll's report was accepted.

Willard Davis Elected Vice-President of Slack Stave and Heading Group

Election of officers was the next order of business. Mr. William Davis, of the W. M. Davis Stave Co., Memphis, Tenn., was placed in nomination for vice-president of the slack stave and heading group, and was elected by acclamation. Mr. Davis acknowledged his election in a few graceful as well as earnest remarks in which he promised his sincere and conscientious efforts in the discharge of the duties of his office.

C. E. Murray Elected to Executive Committee

C. E. Murray, of Decherd, Tenn., was then nominated as executive committee member, 1924-25. Mr. Davis was also elected by acclamation and likewise promised the members that his office would receive every consideration at his hands.

A Vote of Appreciation for Mr. Zillmer

Following this, a vote of thanks was tendered to retiring Vice-president Frank G. Zillmer in appreciation of the able and efficient manner in which he had handled the administration of the slack group activities during his term of office. The meeting then adjourned.

TIGHT AND SLACK COOPERS' GROUP

The tight and slack cooperage group convened at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, May 6th. In the absence of Vice-president J. A. McKay, E. J. Kahn, of the National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill., presided. The first order of business transacted was the election of officers.

H. E. Coyle Elected Vice-President

H. E. Coyle, of Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio, was nominated for the office of vice-president, and was elected by unanimous vote.

E. J. Kahn Elected Member of Executive Committee

E. J. Kahn, who was presiding *pro tem*, was made a member of the executive committee for the term

WILLARD M. DAVIS, MEMPHIS, TENN, ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT SLACK GROUP

1924-25, and Howard R. Huntington, Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo., was elected to fill the unexpired term of L. C. Hollingshead, whose resignation as a member of the association had been received.

Suggests Standardizing Stock for 5, 10 and 15-gallon Wine Kegs

A communication from J. F. Hasty & Sons, Detroit, Mich., was read, which set forth the request that some action be taken to standardize stock for 5, 10 and 15-gallon wine kegs. After a brief discussion of the matter the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three members of the group to work out a set of specifications on this stock and to present them for approval at the next meeting.

No further business being before the house the meeting was adjourned.

TIGHT STOCK AND BARREL GROUP

Immediately following the meeting of the tight and slack coopers' group the entire tight branch of the association went into session with Vice-president James B. Hall, of Lexington, Ky., in the chair.

Supplement to Tight Grade Rules and Specifications Is Adopted

The committee on grade rules and specifications in submitting their report presented the following memoranda:

"Mr. Mays, of the Mays Manufacturing Company, appeared before the committee on grade rules and specifications and requested that we submit to the convention the following supplement to Section 6, covering white and red oak oil barrel or tierce staves:

"'It will be permissible to furnish kiln-dried and jointed staves of the dimensions set forth in Section 6 of the Grade Rules and Specifications in bundles not to exceed 24 staves to a bundle, provided said bundles contain at least 10 per cent. wide staves for bung staves averaging not less than 4 inches.'"

After a brisk discussion the supplement was adopted.

As to Jointing Tight Barrel Stave

The following recommendation also was presented by the committee:

"We recommend that a referendum by mail be sent to all the tight barrel manufacturers requesting them to state their opinion as to the proper joint to be placed on barrel staves in line with the number of staves used to each set per barrel, ranging from 18 to 24 staves per barrel, and that the results of this referendum be made the base of the proper joint in the future and be substituted for the rule now governing said jointing."

The discussion of this matter resulted in the association secretary being instructed to address all tight cooperage manufacturers and to submit the results of the referendum at the next convention.

Discoloration of Staves Considered

The subject of discoloration of staves was next introduced and brought forth a spirited debate. The barrel manufacturers present were practically unanimous in the assertion that the consuming trade strongly objected to, and in very many cases absolutely refused, to accept

RE-ELECTED SECRETARY C. G. HIRT, ST. LOUIS

barrels when the staves showed evidences of sap stain, and they put the question before the house as to what relief could be obtained. The stave manufacturer in the meeting pointed out that sap stain in itself was not a material defect in stock and averred their inability to control it. Climatic conditions, particularly in the warm, moist southern territory, were held primarily responsible for discoloration, while the fact that stave bolts are now delivered to the mills with the bark on held as a secondary cause. Manufacturers maintained that the cost of peeled bolts would be prohibitive and that even with the greatest care in cutting and drying a certain amount of sap stain was inevitable.

Coopers Make Suggestion

The suggestion was made by some of the coopers that closer grading, with a slight premium on bright, clean stock, and a reduced price on discolored staves might solve the problem. Decision in this matter was deferred pending further discussion in subsequent meetings.

Department of Commerce Asks for Export Cooperage Information

A communication from the Department of Commerce requesting data on the maximum and minimum price on export cooperage was read. It was referred to the secretary, with instructions to give the department whatever information was available. At this point the meeting was adjourned.

TIGHT STAVE AND HEADING GROUP

The Tight Stave and Heading Group met at 10.30 o'clock Tuesday, May 6th, with Vice-president James B. Hall in the chair. The session drew a good representation from the group and developed brisk debate.

A. H. Wrape Elected Vice-President

The meeting opened with the election of officers. A. H. Wrape, of The Henry Wrape Company, Paragould, Ark., was nominated for vice-president, and elected by acclamation. Mr. James B. Hall, who was retiring as vice-president, was by unanimous vote elected Executive Committee member for 1924-25.

Tight Stave and Heading Manufacturers to Support Trade Extension Work

Following the election of officers, a discussion of trade extension work was indulged in. On receiving information that the Tight Coopers' Group had pledged $2,500 toward a fund to be raised in the tight branch of the association for the furtherance of trade extension work, it was decided to raise a like fund among the tight stave and heading manufacturers. Sufficient pledges were received by the presiding officers to assure the realization of this amount. A committee was appointed to collect the amounts pledged, but in the face of the fact that in the final general session of the convention, trade extension, which up till this time has been a group or division activity, was adopted as an association matter, the committee will not function.

Will Work to Increase Association Membership

Acquisition of new members was made the next topic under consideration, and the members present agreed to work individually and collectively in spreading the association idea and in inducing firms not now members of the body to join it.

After adopting a resolution of good will toward Mr. E. H. Defebaugh, the executive vice-president of the association, who has been in poor health, the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL SESSION

On Wednesday morning, May 7, at 10.30 o'clock, the general session of the entire association was announced. While the members were gathering in the convention room a quartette of male voices rendered popular selections that were received with enthusiastic applause.

President Walsh Calls Meeting to Order

President Thomas A. Walsh called the meeting to order and Treasurer V. W. Krafft presented his report as the first item of business.

What the Treasurer's Report Developed

The treasurer's report showed the association's finances to be on a sound basis, with, however, a considerable amount owing to the association in delinquent dues. Mr. Krafft stated that due and diligent effort had been made to get these dues into the treasury, but that the results had been so indifferent that the executive committee had decided to adopt drastic measures to collect them. A list of delinquents as of December 31, 1923, was read to the convention and the session was informed that these members would be given until July 1, 1924, to settle their obligations to the association, failing which they would be dropped from the rolls and legal action instituted to recover the dues owing on their membership. The treasurer's report was accepted.

Executive Committee Makes Recommendations

Two recommendations by the executive committee were then read, one that the proper officers be authorized to institute the legal proceedings above referred to, and the other that the by-laws of the association be so amended as to provide that any member of the association who on July 1st of any year is delinquent in his dues, as of December 31st of the previous year, shall be automatically dropped from the rolls. Both recommendations were adopted.

President Walsh's Report

President Walsh then read his report, which was as follows:

In my report to you at the New Orleans Convention, in November, 1923, I called attention to the fact that every member of this organization should take an interest in the work and promote membership in the association. In line with this suggestion, there has been sent out from the secretary's office during the past six months, a series of letters explaining the purpose and object of the Associated Cooperage Industries of America. These letters cover the following points:

Standard grade rules and specifications;
Association mill inspection service;
Inspection of material at destination;
Traffic rules governing sales and settlements;
Trade extension and meetings.

These letters were sent to non-members of the association as well as members of the association, the purpose of which was to educate those who are not members of the advantages of membership in this organization and to advise those who are members that they belong to an association that is worth while.

There is one branch recently established that the members do not take advantage of, namely, the mill inspection service. The association has ready for call an inspector to render service to those desiring mill inspection, but there have been very few calls during the past six months.

Another branch that has not been taken advantage of by the members is the service offered by the Traffic Bureau, especially that of auditing freight bills. This service is rendered cheaper by the association than you can get it done elsewhere. For instance, claims for overcharge are filed by the traffic bureau free of charge, unless the claim is collected. In the event of a claim being collected, the association deducts 20 per cent. of the amount collected. Freight bills are audited free of charge. The secretary will be glad to furnish additional information regarding this department to any member desiring it.

Holding Substitutes in Check

The present plan of trade extension was adopted in 1922, and since that time the work has been carried on forty some odd members of the association, who pay voluntary assessments to carry on this work. So far the trade extension campaign has been carried on principally for the slack cooperage industry. It is a well-known fact that many substitutes are making inroads in the use of barrels, both in slack and tight lines, and it is absolutely necessary that the cooperage industry do

RE-ELECTED ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND TREASURER MISS M. T. ROGERS, ST. LOUIS

something to keep the wooden barrel before the public and, as far as possible, to prevent the further inroads being made by substituting containers. It can not be done successfully by individuals. It is, therefore, a matter for the association to do as an association. It is not fair to expect any one part of this association to continue paying expenses of the department, the advantages of which are felt by all members of the industry.

I therefore repeat what I stated in my former report that this work should be carried on by the association and not by a group of individual members.

Finances

I believe you will agree with me that your association is doing wonderful work in the interest of the cooperage industry. The revenue received from the members, however, is not sufficient to carry out the work as it should be done. The average dues paid by members of this association is too low, and if we want to continue as a high-class organization rendering first-class service, it will be necessary to make some slight modifications in your dues. I, therefore, recommend that the minimum dues of the association be fixed at $100 instead of $62.50 per year, that the initiation fee of $35 be eliminated, and that dues of members who are at present paying in excess of minimum per year be revised by special committee of three, consisting of the vice-presidents of each group.

Treasurer's Office Incorporated with Assistant Secretary—Office of Association Attorney Discontinued

I also recommend that the office of treasurer be transferred to the present general office of the association. By doing this we will eliminate an expense of $1,200 per year office expense of the treasurer. I also recommend that the services of our attorney be discontinued, thus saving in salary $5,000 per year. This, together with $1,200 saving in the treasurer's office will reduce our operating expenses $6,200 per year.

Increase in Association Dues—Trade Extension Work Under Direction of Executive Committee

The increase in dues will net the association approximately $10,000 per year additional revenue. With this additional revenue and with the saving above mentioned, the association can very easily carry on the trade extension campaign of both slack and tight departments and place the expense of doing this where it belongs, upon the whole association body, and by so doing will not affect anybody's pocketbook to any great extent. I, therefore, recommend that the trade extension be carried out by the association under the direction of the Executive Committee. These recommendations have all been approved and adopted by the Executive Committee at the meeting held yesterday, and same are referred to the convention for ratification.

The president's report, which bristled with sound business wisdom, was well received and although some of the recommendations it carried were startling surprises to many of the members hearing them, it was accepted in toto and the recommendations adopted. There was no debate.

Secretary's and Traffic Reports Are Accepted

Immediately following the reading and acceptance of the reports of Secretary Hirt and Traffic Manager Brucker the standardization of containers was brought to the attention of the assemblage.

Col. Carleton Speaks on Standardization of Containers

Colonel G. E. Carleton, of the Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association, who was the official guest of the convention, then gave an interesting and instructive address on "The Work of the Freight Container Bureau and Its Relation to Standardization of Containers."

Colonel Carleton held the close attention of his auditors, and like all good speakers, livened his address with the spice of humor, several of his anecdotes giving rise to gales of laughter.

O. J. Hill Addresses the Association

The meeting tendered a vote of thanks to the Colonel and then called upon Mr. O. J. Hill, Kansas City, to give it an extemporaneous talk. Mr. Hill, who was the president of the first slack cooperage association organized in the "old days," and who has long since retired from active participation in the cooperage business but who had recently been appointed receiver for the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company, arose and made a few brief remarks concerning the cooperage industry.

Walker L. Wellford, New President

At the conclusion of Mr. Hill's talk President Walsh read a list of the new officers who had been elected to carry on the affairs of the association for the coming year. They are as follows:

President, Walker L. Wellford, Chickasaw Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Executive vice-president, E. H. Defebaugh, Chicago.

Secretary-manager, C. G. Hirt, St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant secretary-treasurer, M. T. Rogers, St. Louis.

Vice-president, Slack Stave, Heading and Hoop Group, Willard M. Davis, The Wm. Davis Stave Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Executive Committee member, 1924-25, Slack Stave, Heading and Hoop Group, C. E. Murray, Decherd, Tenn.

Vice-president, Tight Stave and Heading Group, A. H. Wrape, The Henry Wrape Co., Paragould, Ark.

Executive Committee member, 1924-25, Tight Stave and Heading Group, James B. Hall, Lexington, Ky.

Vice-president, Coopers' Group, H. E. Coyle, Greif Bros., Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Executive Committee member, 1924-25, Coopers' Group, E. J. Kahn, National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill.

Executive Committee member, 1923-24 (to fill unexpired term), Coopers' Group, H. R. Huntington, Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions of condolence in the deaths of F. S. Charlot, M. C. Brown and Matt J. Conran, three former members of the association who had passed away since the last meeting, were ordered spread on the records.

THE BANQUET A SUCCESS

Running true to form the St. Louis fraternity provided a banquet and entertainment that was excellent. Food of the best, chosen with epicurean discrimination, and cabaret features of the very highest class, served and staged in the main dining room of the Jefferson Hotel, furnished an evening that was filled with enjoyment. The entire program was unusual in its planning and its execution, and revealed a degree of originality in conception that is rarely found in industrial association entertainments.

The spacious dining hall, with tables so arranged that there was no undue crowding, and practically every seat an "orchestra chair," was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion; a stage and a cleared space in the center of the room gave ample area for the various features of a revue that fell little, if any, short of metropolitan standards. Aiding and abetting the performers was a jazz orchestra that "syncopated" to such good effect that even the blasé waiters shuffled as they served the food.

From 7 o'clock until nearly midnight the assemblage forgot business cares and worries and revelled in what was probably the most successful banquet that any cooperage convention has yet seen. The appreciation of the entertainment provided was fully attested by the enthusiasm with which the diners applauded and encored the really excellent numbers which constituted the show, and the committee of St. Louis Cooperage men who had charge of the affair must be highly commended on the admirable manner in which they acquitted themselves as hosts.

Ladies Have Dinner and Theater Party

While the men made merry in the Jefferson, the ladies who accompanied them to the convention were being entertained at dinner in the Hotel Statler and at a theater party afterwards.

CLOSE-UPS OF THE CONVENTION

"Jim" Dawes, the Pittsburgh Steel Company's popular representative, was the Abou Ben Adhem of the convention—his name led all the rest on the registration list.

The Pennoyer regiment was one of the strongest in the lobby of the Jeff. Led by General George Nervig, they attacked the convention from three directions. George Nervig and "Bill" Mead and "Jay" Briley debouched from Chicago, "Van" Van Sickle from New York, and Charley Wright, Al Teachout and K. E. Botsford from Memphis. Can't see how they could get away without doing a whale of a business with such an outfit of trained troops on the floor.

The Duke of Dyersburg, "Uncle" Newt Calcutt, a confirmed convention attender, put in his usual busy time during the meetings. He's as regular as the calendar.

A. F. Deneke, the hustling manager of the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co's cooperage interests, breezed about like an old-timer. That young man will leave his impression on the industry. Wait and see.

Henry Krallman, who radiates enthusiasm because he is just naturally an enthusiastic guy, popped here and there, busy as that one-armed paper-hanger. Henry is always ready to lead the cheers.

C. E. Murray, one of the veterans of the industry and the pillars of the business, left Decherd, Tennessee, to its own resources and came up to take counsel with the boys. When they put "C. E." on the executive committee they added a wise head to that body.

R. P. Gerlach, who claims that Gerlach machinery is the best in the world, and who stands ready and willing to prove it, presented his arguments to every person who gave him the opportunity, and to many who didn't. Rudolph thinks well of his goods and doesn't care who knows it.

R. F. Graham, Hardwood Package Company, turned the plant over to the assistant super, and trekked from Marcus Hook, Pa., to St. Louis, as he has done many times in the past. Must be that these cooperage conventions do either him or his business some good—at least he's always attending them.

Tom Walsh, of Pittsburgh, who became an ex-president at this convention, pushed his horn-rimmed glasses back and forth across the lobby from meeting to meeting. Tom might be an "ex" monarch, but he hasn't qualified for the down-and-outers yet.

The Frazier forces, flying the banner of G. I. Frazier Co., Memphis, with Guy himself and Frank Wright leading the charge, and supported by the Messrs. Tompkins and Clark, bore down on the stock buyers with pennants flapping and fifes tooting. We're willing to lay a bet that many an unsuspecting order was surrounded and captured by that valiant army.

Jack McKay, of the St. Louis Cooperage, took "time out" from his arduous duties as a member of the executive committee to stage a bout at "gow" with Charley Berry, of Cleveland, on the other hall. It is understood, although not authenticated, that both contestants finished without breaking a club and with their respective tempers well under control.

Gus Ziegler and "A.B." Struthers, than whom, we feel safe in stating, there are no more genuinely liked and respected men in the trade, made their usual pilgrimage to the meeting house. The good of the industry is a matter of major importance to the splendid firm of the Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Company.

Tom Powell, the urbane pine-heading king of Memphis, toted his pleasant personality about the lobby and into the meeting places, with the *sang-froid* and poise of a true southern gentleman. Aside from making pine heading and playing golf, we believe that nothing gives him as much pleasure as attending the association conventions.

Ed Morrison, the young and handsome skipper of the Morrison Hoop and Lumber Company, came in with the rest of the Memphis crowd, and did his share to make the convention a success. He figured that maybe Memphis could struggle along without him for a few days while he scouted the convention for possible new ideas—and maybe orders.

W. M. Davis, known to his large circle of friends as Willard, famous for his even disposition and good nature, his uniform courtesy and his faintly discernible soft southern accent, came, saw and was made a member of the executive committee. He emphatically refuted in an interview with ye scribe, subsequent to his elevation to the elect, Tom Powell's insimuation that he indulged in electioneering to secure that position of power and authority. He characterizes Tom's allegation as utterly false and without foundation in fact.

Joe Andre, who is probably known to as many people in the industry as any man in the trade, was among the Chicago entries on the registration list. Joe is one of the old guard in the cooperage game and is quite famous for his opposition to new and dangerous ideas, particularly those innovations and theories of government which invade the personal liberty of the individual. He found a staunch supporter of his opinions in one Mr. Magee, a St. Louis gentleman, with whom he became acquainted during his attendance at the ninth annual. Well—.

Walter Hartman, the daddy of the National Manufacturing Company, and one of the progressives who was taking a leading part in slack cooperage association activities when they were far less effective in the trade than they are today, left the cooling breezes of Detroit behind and hied himself southward to sit in at the doings. Always correct in both deportment and dress, Walter carries his dignity as a successful business man with becoming modesty. While one of the "old 'uns" in point of service, he still preserves the youthful appearance of a man many years his junior.

The Wunderlichs deserve special mention. Six of 'em, count 'em—George J., "Al," C. George, Alvin, Charley and C. G.—were with us. Enough of one family to operate a plant without hiring a hand. All good association men and boosters for the industry.

Frank Zillmer, the director-general of the Morehouse Stave and Mfg. Co., a keen, competent, square-trading guy from Missouri, came in on Monday and stuck till the finish. Frank just finished a term of vice-presidenting for the slack stave and heading boys, with this convention, and he retires to the ranks content with the assurance of a job well done. The association needs more men of his caliber.

"Jim" Donaldson, the captain of the good ship "Vail-Donaldson," cruised about in his amiable, friendly fashion, adding to his host of friends with every new acquaintance. "Jim" doesn't get excited over trifles, but his calm exterior conceals a high-powered business personality that makes the grade with the best of them.

Lucas E. Moore came up from New Orleans and A. T. Knox came cross-country from New York to conserve the interests of the Lucas E. Moore Stave Company. The world at large will acknowledge without argument that with Lucas and A. T. on the job, the Moore company had able representation in St. Louis.

George Wilson, the sage of Saginaw, strolled through the lobby and corridors of the Jefferson wearing the contented expression that gets its inspiration only from a book full of orders. He doesn't seem to have much trouble in corraling the business. Well, all other things being equal, personality, of which George has a heap, is a powerful ally.

John S. Fields, who cuts staves down Dyersburg way, stood around and looked things over with a calculating eye. Johnny didn't bring a brass band along, but he wasn't missing a trick, and we have a hunch that Fields-Latta will get shipping instructions on some "convention business" in the near future.

"Ed" Voll and "Vic" Krafft were very busy during the three days of the sessions. They were busy because they had a lot to do and you can't have work to do and remain idle. "Vic" had his official duties as treasurer of the association to look after, and "Ed" was on the entertainment committee—withal they found time to do a bit of visiting in the lobby and mayhap snatch a few orders for the Voll Cooperage Co. The association certainly has two enthusiastic workers in these boys, ready on every occasion to give of their time and money for any purpose that will advance the common good.

The Jacobs brothers—Roy, Burleigh and Kenneth—gave adequate representation to their fine old firm, the K. W. Jacobs Cooperage Company. Didja ever hear 'em sing? Well, its a treat to the ear drums. They sang at the banquet, and in theatrical parlance, "they stopped the show." The boys didn't want to let them quit. Singing is not their only talent, however. Their successful business in Milwaukee is concrete evidence that they can and do make and sell cooperage on a par with any outfit in the trade. Here's more power to their lungs and to their cooper shop.

H. R. Huntington, serene and smiling, looking like "Mr. Prosperous Business" himself, wended his courteous and gentlemanly way through the crowds on the floor and greeted old and new acquaintances in his friendly manner. Howard has been in the trade a long time and he was kept busy acknowledging salutations.

Carl Meyer was there, too. He's one of the best association men that the industry has. Any time that there is a convention, you can wager that Carl will be with the boys, and if he can do any good in the interim he is always ready. A fine fellow to know and a distinct asset to the trade.

W. P. Anderson, the Gideon-Anderson Company's mentor, was conspicuous among those present. The association couldn't get along without men of W. P.'s type. He's an unselfish worker and a cheerful contributor, and a man can't be much more than that.

George New and L. S. Campbell flew the gonfalon of the Colwell Cooperage Co. It appears that Ben Colwell just couldn't make the riffle this time. Howsumever, George and L. S. are fully qualified to trot in any class insofar as cooperage is concerned. They admit that they might be termed youngsters in the business, but let that not mislead you, neighbor. Briers are not any keener than those two boys.

Ed Kahn was the color-bearer for the National Cooperage and Woodenware Company. Ed is one of those chaps whom the boys insist upon keeping in one executive capacity or another all the time. Apparently his advice and counsel are appreciated. His name is always on the association program as this or that officer. Goes to prove the truth of that wise crack about efficiency always gaining recognition.

O. T. Steudle left the office of the Mill Shoals Cooperage Co. flat and spent fifteen hours a day with the boys. He had to spend that much time because he couldn't get away from his host of friends. Never saw a fellow who knew so many people or who was the recipient of so many hearty "hellos" and genuinely friendly handshakes. You can always tell when a chap is "real" by watching the way his acquaintances and friends hail him. O. T. is popular and—there's a reason. He shoots square, and he has a personality that would popularize him with any set of business men in the country.

Jack Hoban, the scion of the house of P. Hoban, came down from Cincinnati to have a look-see. Evidently what he saw pleased him—his face was wreathed in smiles from morning till night—still, that might be due to his naturally sunny disposition.

Steve Lemon, pleasant and affable as ever in his life, put his name on the register when the convention opened. Pretty long jaunt from Monroe, La., to St. Louis, but Steve wanted to see the boys and so he popped in. Might have sold a little stock to the other fellows just to pay expenses, but whether he did or not, we know that he'll be at the next convention, too, barring causes beyond his control. He's a good association supporter.

Jim Gosnell came with the advance guard and left with the last detachment. When association conventions are on, Skuse's Cooperage, up in Syracuse, is left to the tender mercies of someone else. Jim has been coming to the meetings for a long time now, and he most certainly has a lot of friends in the trade, which, of course, speaks for itself.

Steve Jerry and his co-conspirator, E. K. Walker, came in with the New York contingent and stayed through until the final gong. We noticed that they didn't miss a single session in which they were interested—proving that they came to the convention on business and not on a pleasure jaunt. That's the spirit that makes for advance and progress, and it is good to see.

"Al" Poessel appeared on the floor with his moustache trimmed down to the irreducible minimum, somewhat after the style popularized by the eminent impressario, Charles Chaplin. "Al" also had a miniature barrel dressed with a chemical coating which he is handling, and which looks like the solution to a problem that has vexed the industry for a long time. In all seriousness, his investigative penchant will, we are firmly convinced, prove itself of great value to the trade.

Bert Sheahan was with the boys and as popular as ever. The genial Bert, who once served the association as secretary, has lost nothing of the pleasant manner and the hearty cordiality which has characterized him for years. Must be doing a satisfactory business in Chicago, as apparently he was as carefree as a boy.

John Raible and his chief-of-staff, H. E. Coyle, entrusted the management of Greif Bros. Cooperage Company's large interests to their subordinates and made the pilgrimage like the rest of us. John came through the sessions unscathed, but H. E. was crowded into a job as vice-president of the coopers' group. The coopers couldn't have selected a better leader.

G. W. Trevor, who makes cooperage machinery up in Lockport, New York, came to the convention for the express purpose of proving to the members present that Trevor machinery simply can not be beaten. On several occasions we caught that triumphant gleam in his eye which denotes victory. Guess G. W. carried away some business.

N. F. McGowin felt the lure of the convention so strongly that he left Chapman, Alabama, without a backward glance and hurtled to St. Louis as fast as steam could carry him. "Mac's" desire to attend the convention was born of his intense interest in cooperage, which is a natural phenomenon in the face of the fact that he has the large output of his firm, The W. T. Smith Lumber Company, to market. We can't conceive of this proving too big a hurdle for him when we consider his complement of youth, brains, energy and personality. So long as the cooperage industry can recruit young men of "Mac's" type, we'll live and prosper.

George Talamo, the energetic and able representative of Holmes Cooperage Machinery, six feet and some odd inches of alert and active salesman, mingled with the boys ready to argue the merits of his goods with all comers. The frequency with which he engaged in serious discourse with various men on the floor would seem to indicate, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that there was something doing in the machinery line.

COOPERAGE COMPANY INCORPORATES

The Congaree Cooperage Co., Columbia, S. C., has been granted a charter by the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000, and W. Hoffman is president and treasurer.

UNIVERSAL BARREL CO. PETITIONS FOR CHARTER

The Universal Barrel Co., through its principals, G. H. Bierbaum, E. W. Robinson and C. M. Gibbs, filed a petition for incorporation for twenty years, May 3d, in the Superior Court at Savannah, Ga. The firm will conduct a general business dealing in the manufacture of barrels and the tributary functions allied with such an industry.

Gignilliat & O'Neal were the attorneys for the petitioners. The capital stock shall be 500 shares of preferred stock with a par value of $100 each, and 1,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The petitioners ask the privilege of increasing the capital stock to 5,000 shares of preferred stock and 10,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

BARREL PLANT HAS FIRE

Fire recently destroyed the main plant of the Farmers Manufacturing Company, Norfolk, Va., makers of barrels, crates and truck baskets, on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad at Pugh, Va., six miles from Portsmouth.

Two dwelling houses nearby and a quantity of lumber were burned. U. W. Hargroves, president of the company, estimated the loss at $40,000 to $50,000.

NEW TURPENTINE COMPANY

The Southern Turpentine and Rosin Company has been organized in Jacksonville, Fla., with a capital stock of $50,000. The following are company officers: E. G. Trenholm, president; J. H. Gross, vice-president; and R. E. Price, secretary and treasurer.

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

The slack cooperage trade has been on a steady scale during the past month. The buying has been mostly centered in flour barrels, although the mills are not very busy just now. Some export business is being done by larger mills, but the volume is not heavy. Financial conditions in the principal European countries are improving, so the outlook is somewhat better for foreign flour shipments.

Buffalo Gaining as Flour Milling Center

The last issue of the Buffalo *Live Wire*, published by the Chamber of Commerce, is devoted largely to building and shows a large number of pictures of new structures here, including one of the flour mill now being erected by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. It says that this new flour mill is but one indication of the recognition that Buffalo is gaining as the logical flour-milling center of the country, and that "the tremendous money investment in our water front in channels, dock buildings and railroad facilities is a guarantee for the future growth of the city, and the stability of that section which plays such an important part in the city's industrial life."

Apropos of Last Year's Apple Crop

There has not been much doing recently in apple-barrel stock, as many growers had an unsatisfactory experience with last year's crop. A lot of apples went into storage in the hope that prices would be satisfactory enough in the spring to ensure a good profit by holding them. The growers bought barrels at 60c to 70c a piece last fall, and now, because of the poor prices on apples, some of the owners of storage fruit have been taking it out and selling it to the cider mills. This leaves some barrels on hand, left over from last season, and will, of course, interfere somewhat with an active trade early this season.

Cooperage Stock Price Market Is Firm

It is, therefore, a rather uncertain state of affairs in the apple districts at this time. After a poor year it is always the tendency of the apple men to go slow in the buying of barrels, and they either sell their fruit in bulk or buy cheap substitute packages, particularly baskets. It is expected that barrels will sell cheaper this year than last, although the prices on cooperage material are firm. Carload lots at western New York points are quoted as follows: Six-foot hoops, $21 to $22; 6-foot-9 hoops, $23 to $24; 28½-inch fruit-barrel staves, $10.50 to $11; 17⅛-inch yellow pine heading, 9¼c to 9¾c.

Organized Sales Effort Urged Upon Apple Growers

Much of the trouble of the apple growers could be avoided by organized effort, according to President Hall, of the Western New York Co-operative Fruit Packing Association. Mr. Hall said recently that never before had the percentage of fruit in storage owned by growers been larger than this year. The members of the co-operative packing house associations have sold all their fruit, except a small percentage of the best, but this does not apply to many growers, for only ten per cent. belong to the organization. An effort is being made to get a largely increased membership. The packing houses, it is said, provide a sure and reliable way to get the fruit packed in the fall, to dispose of the culls and lower grades well, and to reduce the labor needed at the farm.

The Vinegar Barrel Market

The tight barrel trade is said not to have become active so far this spring. Buyers of vinegar barrels are looking for lower prices, but the market is holding firm, with barrels around $2.75 and oak $3 to $3.25.

Small tight packages are reported to be in demand for beverage purposes, but a damper has been put on the manufacture of some of these on account of the activity shown hereabouts by prohibition enforcement officers, who have been showing some of the sort of zeal displayed in Philadelphia.

Edward B. Holmes On Important Committee

Edward B. Holmes, president of the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Co., is one of three members of a city commission appointed to appraise the property to be taken for a civic center at Niagara Square. The committee has been discussing with property owners and attorneys as to the value of various parcels. This is an undertaking of such importance that it is likely to be a year before the committee will make its report.

Will Plant 60,000 Trees

Buffalo Boy Scouts and other organizations will set out 60,000 pine and spruce trees on Tree Planting Day, May 7th, and the mayor has declared a civic holiday. The trees will be planted at a number of locations in the city and county.

News of the Trade

The Quaker City Cooperage Co. states that trade in flour barrels is running somewhat ahead of a year ago, and prospects are for good increase in business next fall.

The Niagara Cooperage Co., Lockport, while not very busy, is getting a spurt occasionally in the making of flour barrels. Proprietor Alfred Little gets into Buffalo occasionally to take in the moving-picture shows.

Jackson & Tindle say the slack cooperage demand is not brisk, but the prices remain firm and they expect improvement within a short time in the demand for apple-barrel material.

WILL ENLARGE VENEER PLANT

The O. L. Williams Veneer Company, of Sumter, S. C., has succeeded to the business of the Raymond Veneer Company, of High Point, N. C. The plant is to be enlarged.

STAVE PLANT OPERATING

C. M. Kennedy & Sons, of Amory, Miss., have placed their new stave mill in operation. The plant is located about six miles north of Hamilton, Ala., where the owners recently purchased a large tract of timber.

VICKSBURG COOPERAGE COMPANY

The Vicksburg Cooperage Company, Vicksburg, Miss., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $100,000. The company will build and operate a plant for the manufacture of cooperage stocks.

WM. H. COLEMAN CO. ENLARGES PLANT

The William H. Coleman Company, Jackson, Tenn., has completed the installation of a number of improvements to its millwork plant, the principal one being the erection of large drying racks capable of drying 40,000 feet of lumber per day. Other racks are to be installed later on. In addition to lumber, the William H. Coleman Company manufactures circled tight barrel heading.

BARREL PLANT BURNS

Fire destroyed the mill of A. F. Sanborn & Co., Portland, Maine, early April 24th, with loss of $9,000 and throwing 25 men out of employment. The fire was discovered in the boiler room.

Apparatus in the village worked to good effect, saving the office and stock of boards piled in the yard and protected nearby dwellings. Barrel heads are the principal output. Mr. Sanborn died several years ago and his four sons conduct the business. The mill will be rebuilt.

SEES BIG ELECTRIFICATION

Within the next quarter of a century the Power Survey Committee of the Great Lakes division of the National Electric Association, Chicago, Ill., sees the main lines of railroads between Chicago and the Atlantic coast electrified, a vast network of high-tension wires connecting all the larger centers of population, and each individual in the central part of the United States having generated for him each year 1,650 kilowatt hour's power, as compared with an average of 436 now.

It is possible for the electric companies to reach every bit of the right of way of the roads between Chicago and the Atlantic, the committee report declares. It considers that the first move will come in the electrification of lines having terminals in Chicago.

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Prompt Shipments

MEXICAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN 1923

Production of crude petroleum in Mexico in the year 1923 decreased to 149,529,088 barrels from 182,278,457 barrels in 1922, according to a report recently issued by the Mexican Department of Petroleum. The commercial value of the 1923 production was 285,833,711 pesos, compared with 334,795,744 pesos for the 1922 production.

Heavy Crude Oil Production

The production of heavy crude oil in 1923 was divided among the various production fields as follows:

Field	Barrels
Ebano	2,630,585
El Limon	5,799
Panuco	81,790,839
Topila	3,631,695
San Jeronimo	468,907
Molino	623
Total	88,528,448

Light Oil Production

Tantoyuca	4,730
Chiconcillo y San Miguel	406,975
Tepetate-Chihampa-Amatlan-Zacamixtle	14,631,836
Toteco-Cerro Azul	24,478,560
Tierra Amarilla	58,692
Alazan	534,002
Potrero del Llano	2,040,130
Cerro Viejo	1,690,985
Tierra Blanca-Chapopote-Alamo	17,087,370
Tanguijo	654
Furbero	62,219
Ixhuatlan	2,151
Concepcion	176
Filisola	1,271
Sarlat	189
Total	60,999,940

The production of heavy oil in the Mexican fields is now greater than that of light oil, which was in the lead until a few years ago. This increase in the production of heavy crude is principally due to the development work along the banks of the Panuco River, and particularly in the Hacienda of Cacalilao, northeast of the village of Panuco. Successful exploration work has been carried on in all parts of this enormous hacienda, although actual drilling has been done in only about one-fifth of its area.

Features of the Industry

Some of the oldest and longest exploited fields, such as those along the Tuxpam River from Tepetate to Alamo, continue to produce abundantly, new and important wells having been brought in during recent months, some of them in so-called salt water areas.

The oil production in 1923 was less than in any of the three previous years, but this does not indicate that the Mexican petroleum industry is declining in importance. The monthly production figures show that the decline in production, evident in recent years, stopped about the middle of 1922, since which time a monthly average of between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 barrels has been almost regularly maintained. While drilling activity in 1923 was practically confined to old and long exploited fields, 261 new wells were brought into production, with a total average daily production of 951,363 barrels.

The average initial daily production of the Mexican wells in 1923 is placed at 3,648 barrels, which is much larger than the average production in the United States.

CANNERIES ATTACK PACKERS' CASE RULING

An attack upon the consent decree in the packers' case was made April 22d in the Court of Appeals of the District or Columbia, Washington, by the California Co-operative Canneries.

Under the decree all of the big packers, with the exception of Armour & Co., have disposed of all their business unrelated to the meat-packing industry.

The Court was asked to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which declined to vacate or modify the consent decree entered February 27, 1920.

In opening the case of the canneries, Frank J. Hogan, as counsel, asserted that the decree was violative of law and that it sought to enjoin the "Big Five" packers and about 200 other defendants from engaging in business that of itself was concededly lawful

POTTERY SALES NORMAL

Pottery dealers report fair trade for April. The free movement of stock that prevailed in earlier months has declined to more normal levels as jobbers and retailers have filled the gaps left by previous heavy trading. Decorated tableware in fine gold stripes and floral designs continues to lead in popularity. A fairly steady trade in brown and white baking ware is maintained from the hotel and restaurant trade.

Deliveries are slow, with talk of curtailment to hold down costs still prevalent among manufacturers. Prices continue steady.

Cooperage demand for pottery is moving in line with existing trade conditions.

STAVE MILL HAS FIRE

The Fields-Latta Stave Company, situated in the western part of Dyersburg, Tenn., suffered a considerable loss from fire April 21st. The blaze is supposed to have originated from a spark coming from the boiler, and was first discovered on the roof of an open shed covering finished barrel staves. Owing to the difficulty in fighting the fire, occasioned by the inconvenience of connecting the hose to the hydrant some distance from the burning building, considerable damage was done.

BABE RUTHS OF INDUSTRY—MEET A CHAMPION BARREL HOOPER

In line with other leading newspapers of the country, the *Boston Post* is running a series of interesting articles designed to rivet attention upon active industries within the confines of their respective cities. In contra-distinction to other papers, however, the *Boston Post* is dilating upon individuals in different lines of trade, rather than upon the trades themselves.

Of the cooperage trade, William "Billy" Murphy, a speedy barrel hooper, is chosen, of whose exploits the *Post* says:

"William 'Billy' Murphy, who hails from the Point of Pines, has made a lot of barrels in his 50 years of coopering. And as he coopered he saw as much of the world as if he had joined the navy.

"He made fertilizer barrels in Searsport, Me.; fruit barrels at Weymouth, N. S.; sweet potato barrels in Elkland, Fla.; flour barrels in Rochester, N. Y.; sugar barrels in Buffalo; asphalt barrels in Bakerfield, Cal.; wine barrels in San Francisco; cranberry barrels at Mays Landing, N. J., and along Cape Cod. In a half century he figures that he has put together hundreds of thousands of barrels and has handled countless millions of staves.

Fastest Barrel Maker in New England

"Together with his experience in coopering, he carries a reputation. 'Billy' is said to be the fastest barrel maker in New England, if not in the United States. In three minutes, it is said, he will make a tight barrel, while in one hour he can turn out 15 of them. And 'Billy' himself is willing to demonstrate his speed at any time or place against any competitor who doubts the claim.

"In the old days, 'Billy' traveled in the packing seasons, from city to city, taking contracts for turning out the hooped staves. He happened to hit South Carver, during the cranberry season, and set to work. For 44 days he turned out 120 barrels every day, working at top speed. When he was done he had completed 5,280 barrels.

"Back in 1914 he was making barrels in Canada and there took a contract that nearly cost his life. Colonel Donahue, of the 199th Irish Rangers, was recruiting in Montreal. 'Billy' went to hear him. The Colonel dared 'Billy' to enlist and he took the dare. He was 49 years old at the time, but he fought two years and seven months in France. He was sent home after being wounded several times at Vimy Ridge.

"He learned the trade of coopering at the age of nine in East Cambridge. During his young years he was an amateur boxer. The years have not diminished his speed. Every day he is on the job at 211 Northern Avenue, near the Fish Pier."

ELM HOOPS
FREIGHT RATES TO
St. Louis, 13c — New Orleans, 24c
Louisville, 20.5c — Buffalo, 31.5c
Chicago, 16c — Pittsburgh, 31.5c
Milwaukee, 23.5c — Norfolk, 40.5c
Kansas City, 24.5c — New York, 43.5c
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NO matter what kind of a slack barrel you use or want we can supply your need. Quality, manufacture and service guaranteed.
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1 Oram Chipper, with 2 knives; catalog p. 36.
1 No. 26 Holmes Chipper.
1 No. 24 Holmes Dish Stave Jointer.
1 Oram Double Wheel Jointer, similar to catalog page 24.
1 Oram Heading Rounder, page 42.
1 Glader, Chicago Bush Machine (heavy duty).
3 Oram Large Size Hoopers.
1 National Milwaukee Blower Exhaust Fan (large size).
1 Holmes Knife Grinder.
1 Diamond Knife Grinder.
1 Large Gerlach Bolt Saw.
2 No. 70 Bung and Bush Machines.
1 No. 15 Holmes Crozer.
1 Glader (heavy duty) Double Punch Machine.
1 No. 23 Holmes Stave Hollower.
1 No. 24 Holmes 24" Heading Planer.
2 No. 19 Holmes Heading Rounders.
1 No. 6 Holmes Equalizer.
1 No. 55 Holmes Stave Bender.
1 No. 17½ Holmes Heading Jointer and Doweler.
1 No. 34 Holmes Riveter.
2 Pflueger Portland Bush Machines.
3 Oram Post Borers and Bush Machines.
1 No. 21 Holmes Dowel Pin-Making Machine.
1 No. 110 Holmes Double Spindle Boring and Bush Machine.
1 No. 16 Holmes Keg Turning Lathe.
1 No. 18 Holmes Heading Planer.

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Saws, Noble, Greenwood, Trevor, 48" to 60".
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Cooper tools, truss hoops and all kinds of barrel building machinery.

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FOR SALE—SLACK BARREL STAVE TIMBER. 23,000 acres in solid body in Southeastern Arkansas for sale by owner to principals only; partly cut over for large saw logs; abundance small timber remaining, oak, gum, elm, ash, pecan, hackberry, sycamore. Enough timber to assure operation for many years. Mo. Pac. Ry. runs through tract. Address "OWNER," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

We have forty-three thousand acres of timber land for sale and will sell all or any part of same. Tract consists of young growth pine and will cut eight to ten cords per acre. Located in Alabama. Address TREDAWAY COOPERAGE CO., INC., Jacksonville, Ala.

FOR SALE—Hardwood timber on 17,000 acres of land from which larger mill logs are being removed. Reasonable arrangements may be made by responsible purchasers. A good proposition for handle or slack barrel factory. Write care P. O. Box 609, Opelousas, La.

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Two Greenwood Heading Turners.
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One No. 4 Stave Cutter.
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Manufacturers of "Greenwood" Stave and Heading Machinery,
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FOR SALE:
E. B. Holmes Complete Barrel Outfit.
60" Gerlach Boxboard Mill.
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All machines guaranteed.

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FOR SALE—Slack barrel heading machinery; also, two Chase turbine gang saws, one 2" and one 3". Also one automatic heading or shingle saw, etc. Address "SLACK," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—One Noble hoop coiler, new; has never been taken off the shipping skids. Address W. E. BOYER, R. R. No. 7, Chambersburg, Pa.

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FOR SALE—2,000 freshly-emptied glucose barrels. Will sell all or any part. Address "GLUCOSE," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—About 1,000 to 2,000 single-headed lead half-barrels. All hardwood and all one size. Would like to receive quotations f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. We are also in the market to buy oil and lard barrels. Quote lowest prices f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Address NORTH SIDE COOPERAGE CO., 2238 Laplace Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Small car of nice, cheap, sugar barrels, with heads. Address J. R. HARRINGTON, 88 Greenwich Street, Belmont, N. Y.

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WANTED—5,000 new, red or white oak, 6-hoop barrels; shipment to be in carload lots as wanted. Address "OAK," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WANTED—Position as foreman of slack heading or cylinder saw stave mill in Florida or Georgia. Have had twenty-six years of experience. Prefer contracting job. Address "SAW," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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We offer you the facilities of the "Henning" Service in the purchase of

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HEADING

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HOOPS HEADING

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STAVES BOTTOMS

COOPERAGE MACHINERY
TIGHT NEW OR USED SLACK

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431 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Genuine" Hill Steam Dogs

Used for holding logs while being cut with Drag Saw or other cut-off machine.

Belt-Driven Dogs can be supplied if steam is not available.

"Genuine" Hill Steam Dogs and Drag Saws are standard equipment in every modern American Cutting-Up plant.

Write for Bulletin

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SAW MILL AND WOOD CUTTING MACHINERY OF EVERY TYPE AND SIZE
KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN

Chris Heidt, 2d
Chas. E. Heidt
ESTABLISHED 1860
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C. HEIDT & SON, Inc.

JERSEY, CITY, N. J.

New Slack Barrels — for all dry materials, chemicals, sugar, etc. — Tongue and Grooved Barrels a Specialty

BARRELS

Second-hand Barrels All Kinds Slack and Tight — We specialize preparing tight barrels for all purposes — "A Used Barrel is Better Than a New One"

QUALITY and SERVICE Our Motto!

OFFICE, 64 Fairmount Ave. PLANT, 12-88 Fairmount Ave.

Goodspeed Machine Co.
ESTABLISHED 1851

BUILDERS OF MACHINES for the manufacturer of Tubs, Pails, Slotted Clothespins, Spools, Bobbins, Wood Heels, Bailwoods and other Small Handles, and Small Novelty Turnings. Hand Type and Automatic Variety Lathes are special features.

MADE IN WINCHENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

STEPHEN JERRY & CO., Inc.
Manufacturing Cooperage
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FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE:
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FROM INDIA TO HURON STREETS

OFFICE: 272 HURON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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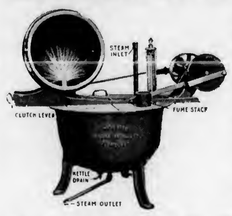
Heading Hoops
Staves Liners
Shooks for Export
also
Cooperage Supplies

CLEVELAND SPRAYING MACHINES



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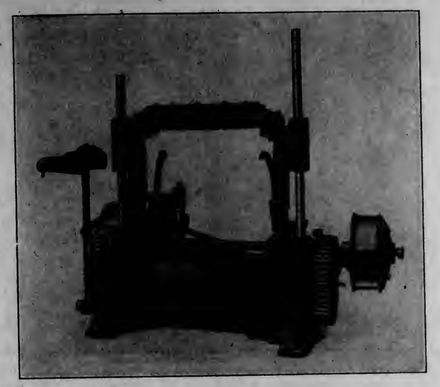
A package is laid over spray nozzle, clutch thrown in and after pump has made from 5 to 6 strokes, clutch is thrown out and package is coated. *Capacity* as fast as the men can handle the cooperage.

We also build Superheaters and Branding Machines.

Eureka Machine Co. 2605 VEGA AVENUE Cleveland, O.



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HEADING-UP MACHINE

FOR TIGHT BARRELS

Operates with

MINIMUM OF POWER and MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY

Handles packages from 5 to 55 gallons capacity. Machine delivered with one head—size optional with purchaser. Additional sizes furnished at nominal cost. Head changes made in 10 minutes.

Capacity, 700 to 1000 barrels daily

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CHAS. GROTNES MACHINE WORKS
CHICAGO :: :: ILLINOIS

GERLACH MODERN MACHINERY

Produces

CHEAPER AND BETTER

Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 120 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 200 pounds weight.
We manufacture machinery for sawing, jointing, planing and crozing, staves; for sawing, jointing, dowelling, planing and circling heading.

MODERNIZE YOUR PLANT

Scrap Machinery invented before the Civil War and install a Gerlach Outfit that will make Tight barrels that are tight, from any strong, non-porous timber.

BUILD

barrels with perfect joints that will not leak; a product that is infinitely superior to the tin and iron near barrels now being experimented with.

Wood is tasteless, stainless and rustless and being a poor conductor of heat or moisture, keeps its contents in their original condition.

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MODERN BOXBOARD MACHINERY

THE PETER GERLACH CO.
Columbus Road and Winter Street
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"Perfection" Heading-up Machine

for heading-up and hooping off all classes of slack cooperage. Repeat orders and the successful operation of every machine sold in various parts of the country, is our history to date.

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MARTEN, GRAHN & ANDRESEN
Twenty-second and Illinois Streets : SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Manufacturing Company
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

The Latest Improved Machinery
for
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Staves Pails
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Hoops Cheese Boxes

Complete Plants
from the log to the barrel

Trevor Patent Jumbo Heading Sawing Machine

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"ESTABLISHED 1876"

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Made to measure ready for use. Strong, economical, easily applied.
Made of specially adapted steel in plain, bright or other finishes.

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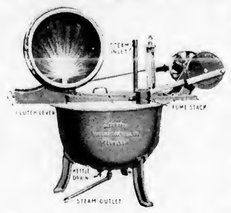

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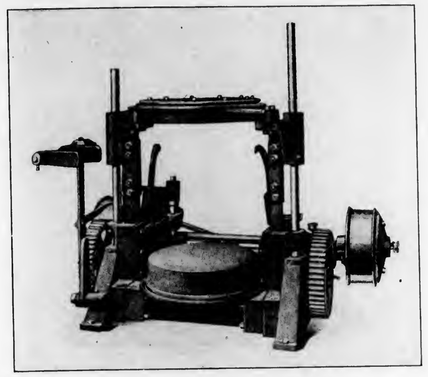

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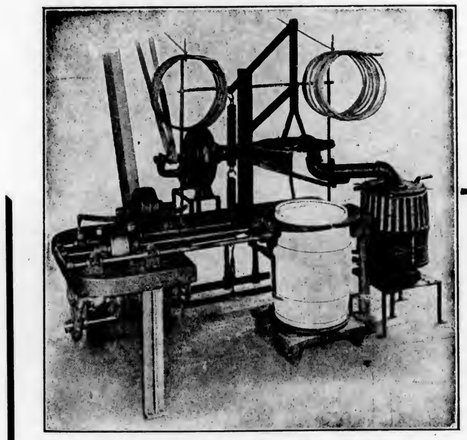

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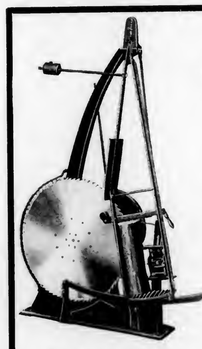

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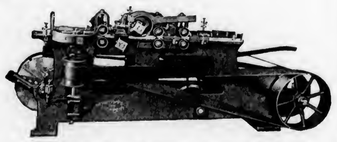
Barrels Kegs
Staves Pails
Heading Drums
Hoops Cheese Boxes

Complete Plants
from the log to the barrel

Trevor Patent Jumbo Heading Sawing Machine



Trautman Hoop Machine—saws, points and laps.

Trevor Latest Improved Heading Plane

Send for Catalogue and Prices

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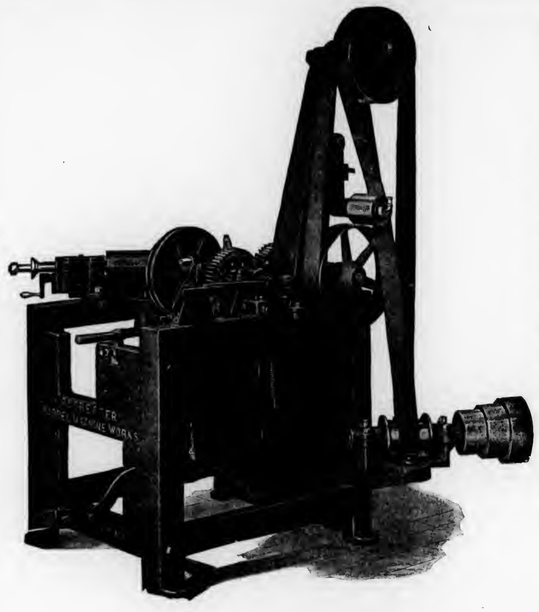

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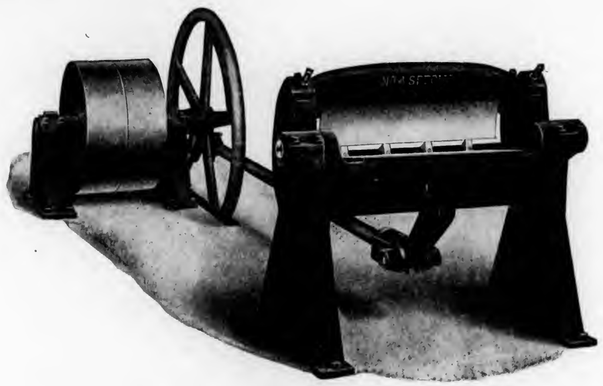
This Turner is designed for Circling Slack Keg Heading, Barrel Heading and Square Edge Covers.

We manufacture a full line of Slack Stave and Heading Machinery.



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A new design machine of extremely strong and rigid construction especially adapted for cutting hardwood staves and also crozed and chamfered staves. Write for particulars.

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Successor to JOHN GREENWOOD

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DEVOTED TO THE COOPERAGE INDUSTRY.

A PAPER OF GREAT VALUE TO ALL STAVE, HEADING, HOOP MANUFACTURERS AND COOPERS

VOL. 40 | Published the First of Each Month. Subscription Price $2.00 Per Year. Foreign Subscription $2.50 Per Year. | Philadelphia, June, 1924 | Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post-Office in Philadelphia, Pa. | No. 2

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Cut properly, dried thoroughly, priced fairly, delivered promptly

Your inquiry will receive immediate attention

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United Home Building - ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

QUEEN CITY HOOP CO.

GREENVILLE - MISS.

"Who serves best, profits most"

With a good log supply, perfect, kiln-drying system and fine railroad facilities, we are equipped to render

Quality Service
in filling your hoop requirements

ORDER DIRECT OR FROM YOUR JOBBER

LOOK FOR OUR TRADEMARK

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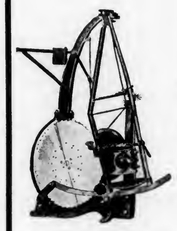

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Cooperage Stock
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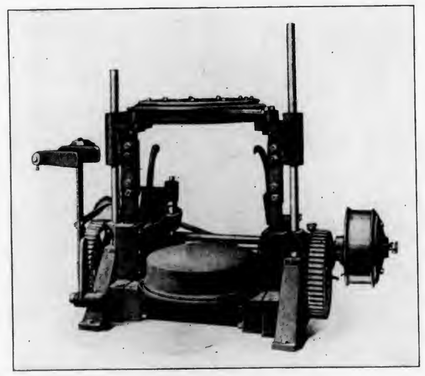

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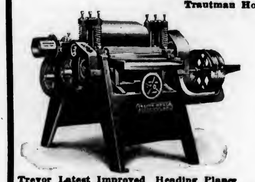

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Trevor Latest Improved Heading Planer

The Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Co.

having, by amiable agreement, severed its connection with the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company, takes pleasure in making public announcement that it is

Completely Reorganized

through the introduction of new capital and additional executive personnel, and is now better equipped than ever before to manufacture and deliver to the trade the high-quality line of cooperage products which has long been associated with its name.

The Policy of the Reorganized Company

includes three basic principles—supreme quality in goods, fair and equitable prices, and keeping faith with its customers.

The company is ready, with stocks and manufacturing facilities, to supply a slack barrel for every need, and assurance is extended that every order or inquiry will receive prompt and courteous attention.

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The Sutherland-Innes Company
LIMITED
Chatham, Ontario, Canada

STOCK FOR
Sugar, Flour, Salt, Cement, Lime, Fruit and all kinds of Packing Barrels

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Alcohol, Wine, Oil, Syrup, Fish, Olives, and all kinds of Casks or Barrels for Liquids.

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Hoops
Heading
Liners

Let Us Quote Prices

We make a specialty of High Grade Stock for both Domestic and Export Trade.

We have a number of cars of choice Millrun 28½" mixed Hardwood Staves, principally Black Ash, thoroughly seasoned, ready for immediate shipment, and will be pleased to receive inquiries for same. This is all choice Canadian stock.

WARRIOR HEADS

means PINE HEADING properly made from Southern Pine by men who know how

Powell Cooperage Co.

Cooperage Stock

MEMPHIS :: TENNESSEE

Any size Heading from 12 inches to 24 inches

To Buyers of Slack Cooperage Stock

Be your requirements what they may for apple, lime, salt, flour or sugar barrels, it would pay you to ask us for prices, for sooner or later *we will guarantee* that we will save you some money. ¶ We will treat you courteously and we have a habit of taking good care of our customers. ¶ We are trying to give intelligent, reliable service.

Wylie & Wilson, Inc.
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MANUFACTURER
ALABAMA PINE HEADING
Barrels & Shooks

BUY and SELL
HOOPS and STAVES
Stock Guaranteed

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

C. M. VAN AKEN COOPERAGE CO.

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COOPERAGE SUPPLIES

Promptness is our Motto

GOOD STOCK is what we want to buy
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We manufacture
Slack Barrel Staves Hoops Heading

Cottonwood Staves are **our Specialty,** but we can supply all kinds of slack cooperage stock.

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THE
W. M. DAVIS STAVE COMPANY
Memphis, Tennessee

COLLETON MERCANTILE and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Incorporated

Manufacturers of
Kiln-Dried Pine and Gum Heading
18" Champered and Crozed Keg Staves

OUR STOCK Conforms to the Highest "QUALITY" STANDARDS

Cut Clean Dried Thoroughly
Shipped Promptly

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Hudson & Dugger Company

MEMPHIS -:- TENNESSEE

Mills
Hope, Arkansas
Memphis, Tenn.

Mills
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

MANUFACTURERS OF
Tight Barrel Circled Heading

GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE COMPANY

STAVES HOOPS HEADING

SLACK

Thirty years of Quality production is the foundation upon which our leadership in the trade is based. Our equipment, technical knowledge and experience is placed at your disposal.

BARRELS CASKS KEGS

Enormous Factory Capacity
Huge Timber Holdings
Central Warehouse Stocks

Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed

CLEVELAND, OHIO

"We consider the confidence that the trade reposes in us as our greatest asset—it is the direct result of our constant effort to produce and sell nothing but honest, dependable goods.

"We take a wholesome pride in the 'Quality' cooperage stock that goes into the market under our direction."

"They made their way the way they're made"

Slack Cooperage Stock

STAVES—HOOPS—HEADING

Staves from 24 inches to 48 inches

Hoops all Lengths — *Heading all Diameters*

MILL SHOALS COOPERAGE COMPANY

Syndicate Trust Bldg. - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co.

SLACK BARREL MATERIAL

1314 LAFAYETTE BLDG. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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BONE DRY

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BONE DRY

BONE DRY

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

MAKE YOUR BEST BY WORD — BUY "BONE-DRY"

Heading that excels in quality — if you have not given it a trial do so without delay

SERVICE - QUALITY

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.

Sales Office:—Cape Girardeau, Mo. Plant:—Morehouse, Mo.

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Our business policy demands, among other things—

QUALITY *in manufacture*

PROMPT SERVICE *in shipments*

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TIGHT BARREL

STAVES

AND

HEADING

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW IT IN "THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL."

The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR — PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1924 — $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 2

New Orleans Reports Experience Proves That Only Regular Barrel Manufacturers Know How to Cope With Varying Trade Conditions

Some of the salt mines buy barrels now and then, and some of them occasionally give orders for stock, and the same is true of the sugar mills. For certain grades, both of sugar and salt, the barrel is a necessity, and the open question is whether the packages shall be made by the consumer or purchased from the regular trade. In theory the evidence is strongly in favor of the barrel being made on the spot where it is to be used, but it does not seem to work out that way in actual practice.

Plowman or Cane Cutter Does Not Make A-1 Cooper

When refiners or salt miners have their barrels made on their own premises the quantity they use may not justify the installation of up-to-date machinery, and the hand coopers employed in such small private shops are often likely to be amateurs, so that the hand-made barrel does not hold up. When many trials of these hand-made amateur barrels have proven unsuccessful, a set of machinery is often installed, but the amount of work to be done does not usually justify the employment of a high-grade mechanic to operate the plant. The best plowman or cane cutter on a big plantation is not always a successful barrel machine operator, and the amateur machine-made barrel is worse than the one made by hand.

Every Man to His Trade

It is certainly a fine thing to have your packages made on your own premises by your own tenants and employees. This has its indisputable advantages, the best of the argument is in its favor, but, after you have tried it awhile you are likely to charge off your private coopershop to profit and loss, and to give your barrel orders to some veteran New Orleans cooper, and have your barrels made by men who have worked at the trade from childhood, and who would not do anything else. If your freight rate on made-up barrels is too high, or your switching charges are too great, you had better get some old, established cooper to put in a temporary shop on your premises, ship in the stock, make your barrels and do your worrying for you. By all means make your barrels if you can, but there is many a man in this section using hair dye today on account of trying to beat the regular cooper at his own job. Every man to his trade.

Tampico Good Customer for Cooperage Stock

Tampico is now our best foreign customer for stock. Domestic consumption of asphalt and other petroleum products is comparatively small in Mexico, so the amount of the their exports is large, mostly to Europe, and great numbers of barrels are required, hence the cooperage business is as steady in Mexico as revolutions will permit.

Wants Wooden Barrel When They Want It

In the United States the great oil companies sell the bulk of their output at home, and for this domestic trade they can use a variety of substitute packages, resorting to the barrel only for their export trade. This accounts for the uncertainty in the demand for asphalt barrels. One day a great oil company will declare that it has no use for barrels, and would not accept them as a gift, but the very next day some unexpected foreign order will come in, and that same company will be combing the market for barrels to hold a cargo. This will cause a little flurry in cooperage circles, and some shop will secure a contract that will keep it busy for a while.

What Delayed Orders Mean

Sometimes this proceeding is reversed. In one case an oil company, having in view a large foreign contract, decided to make its own barrels and bought a full set of machinery for that purpose. Then, for some reason the order was delayed, or placed elsewhere, and the machinery that had been bought and delivered was not installed, but is being held in reserve for future emergencies. This is only another illustration of the dangers of trying to get away from the regular coopers.

Shops Are Reducing Their Over-Supply

The trade is still suffering from the great boom that was expected last winter, but which failed to materialize. That collapse left the shops with stocks for which there was no immediate demand, and the consumers with more barrels than they could use. This excess both of barrels and of stock is being gradually reduced, and trade will soon be back to normal.

Apropos of Ruling Stock Quotation

Stock that has changed hands here lately has been mostly on re-sales, and the price has been slightly below manufacturers' figures. Quotations coming in from the mills would indicate a general advance in prices, but the coopers say that the reverse is the case. In fact, there is a general belief here that prices have declined, but that mill men have failed to recognize the fact, and are holding their stock for more than this market can at present afford to pay. These matters, however, will naturally adjust themselves as soon as the diminishing stocks on hand here have been exhausted.

Apple Barrel Stock Not Used In New Orleans

The news we hear about the coming demand for apple barrels in other sections seems to come from some foreign country, as no apples are shipped from this section, and the apples received here are, strange to say, mostly in boxes. About all that this market knows concerning apple barrel stock is that sometimes some misguided dealer ships in a car of apple barrel staves, cut six to two inches, and then there is a general howl, as that grade of stock is not wanted here.

Sugar Trade Calls for Barrels That Need No Paper Lining

The paper barrel-linings that used to be popular here seem to have almost disappeared from the market. The sugar trade now, instead of using linings, demands barrels that do not require lining. When staves are so poorly jointed, hoops are so poorly driven and barrels so loosely made that linings are needed to keep the sugar from sifting, the refiners pass up the barrel and take to some other package. Their barrels must be good, or they will not use them at all. The only trouble is to convince them that a high-grade package should command a better price than they have been paying for poor ones.

Vegetable Barrel Season Over

The main season for shipping vegetables has long since passed, but there is still a small demand for barrels for this trade. There is some demand for potato barrels, as the only possible way to ship thin, delicate-skinned new potatoes is in barrels.

Shooks for Export

A few shooks are being made for export. The coffee barrel trade is small, but steady. Some soft drink establishments are putting good quantities of used sugar barrels on the market, while others are using fair lots of new barrels for bottles.

Good Demand for Second-Hand Barrels

The demand for second-hand barrels is good, and usually exceeds the supply, so from time to time the users of 30-cent used barrels are forced into the market to buy small lots of new barrels for from 55 to 60 cents.

FLORIDA NAVAL STORES PRODUCTION

The production of rosin in Florida for the season of 1923-24 amounted to 823,466 barrels, while 218,519 casks of turpentine were produced. The report showing these figures is furnished by the supervisor inspector of naval stores for Florida, stationed at Jacksonville, Fla. Under the Florida law all naval stores produced in the State must be inspected before leaving the State, thus the figures are practically correct except for the small amount used within the State.

FRENCH COOPERAGE TRADE SEEKING NEW SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR STAVE WOODS

Writing in a recent issue of the Department of Commerce's weekly reports, United States Consul D. C. Woods, stationed in Paris, states that the French cooperage trade is at present much interested in the possibility of importing stavewood from the French colonies and thereby protecting itself against the prices of foreign shippers in countries of elevated exchange. It is pointed out that in 1923 France imported 52,761 tons of stavewood, which represented a value of 32,252,000 francs. Of this total, 22,444 metric tons of oak stavewood came from the United States. France also imported 1,308 tons of empty casks, valued at 7 233,010 francs. It is said that experiments made with colonial stavewoods have given excellent results. One concern has manufactured from mangrove wood large quantities of barrels, which are reported to be of good quality. Other tests have demonstrated, in the opinion of *La Journee Industrielle*, that the greater part of the stavewood required for the French wine and liquor industry can be obtained from the French colonies.

STEARIC ACID PLANT UNUSUALLY ACTIVE

The stearic acid works of the Wilson-Martin Company, Swanson Street and Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., has experienced unusual activity for two months. The principal products are stearic acid, oleic acid, commonly known as "red oil," and glycerin, all of which are manufactured through chemically breaking down ordinary fats and greases.

"Red oil" is used largely in the manufacture of textile soaps, in lubricating stock in spinning processes and is compounded with petroleum and products in making special lubricants and cutting oils. It also is used in polishes and disinfectants. Stearic acid is a solid substance used largely in making hard candles, polishing compounds and hard soaps.

SMALL WOOD PRESERVING PLANT

A small wood preserving plant has been designed and placed on the market, its purpose being to afford wood treating facilities in those sections where a large operation is not desired or the amount used is not worth the cost of having it shipped to some large plant and then returned. The plant is designed in several sizes, one of the larger being capable of handling 500 ties a day. They are also made in lengths sufficient to handle poles and piling of the length commonly used. It was designed and is being marketed by Grant B. Shipley, engineer, of the Century Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEMICAL CO.'S BARREL PLANT BURNS

The cooperage plant of the General Chemical Company, on the Hudson waterfront, at Edgewater, N. J., was destroyed May 14th by a spectacular fire that drew thousands to the scene in automobiles and on foot. For several hours large crowds stood in Riverside Drive and side streets in Manhattan watching the flames on the other side of the river.

For a time a large industrial area surrounding the plant was threatened, but early on the morning of May 15th firemen brought the fire under control. More than 10,000 barrels and hogsheads were burned, and the damage was estimated at $20,000.

OPELIKA, ALA., WANTS TO KEEP ITS HEADING PLANT

The business interests of Opelika, Ala., have offered to take stock in the Opelika Heading Mill in order to retain the plant in that city. The plant was destroyed by fire recently and since then several other cities have offered locations. Farley Bros. are the owners.

ARE BUILDING A NEW STAVE MILL

The American Stave Manufacturing Corporation, a New Orleans concern, has started the building of a modern stave mill near Beckville, Texas. The plant will be a large one and the most modern in the State as well. The company has secured considerable timber and will manufacture for both the domestic and export markets. What timber is not suitable for staves will be manufactured into ties. J. I. Alker is the general manager of the plant.

THE PULSE OF THE TRADE

ARE OPERATING ABOUT 50 PER CENT. COOPERAGE CAPACITY

C. F. Watson, Assistant Manager, Cooperage Department, Tide Water Oil Co., 11 Broadway, New York.—Operating at about 50 per cent. capacity; outlook not particularly bright. Some improvement this month over the previous month.

SECOND-HAND BARREL TRADE IS GOOD

Brueckman Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo.—The second-hand barrel business in St. Louis is quite good at present, and while the margins of profit are small, we are quite well satisfied with the volume of business which we are doing. No doubt, prices will be better in sixty days from now.

OUTLOOK IS GOOD FOR FISH-BARREL TRADE

Scobie Fish Co., Titusville, Fla.—Present trade is fair. This is our dull season. Will pick up in about 30 days. Expect the year to be about normal from outlook now. Have contracted for year's supply of staves, also about half our heading supply. We will be in the market shortly for one or two cars of hoops (coiled elm).

SLOW EXPORT TRADE HURTS CEMENT COOPERAGE BUSINESS

Coplay Cement Manufacturing Co., Coplay, Pa.—We are not in the market for any cooperage stock at the present time, as we are packing very little cement in wood. Export outlook is poor. Thanks for your kind wishes. We wish you the same.

ARE NOT ROCKING THE BOAT

Pensacola Excelsior Co., M. G. Hoffman, President, Pensacola, Fla.—Trade with us is about as usual, being protected by a big contract, which insures the sale of 249 barrels per day. We have also made some gain of small contracts. As to the future, we do not see that there will be any change until sometime this fall. We are not in need of any stock, etc., just now. We are trying to sit steady in the boat, and not let it rock too much.

LOVEJOY'S "QUALITY" KNIVES HAVE GOOD SALE

D. Lovejoy & Son, Lowell, Mass.—Knife business for Lovejoy always reliable "Quality" knives is good. We are making a special effort to serve the cooperage industries, and feel that we are succeeding. We welcome ideas and suggestions.

PRESENT TRADE NOT PARTICULARLY ACTIVE

G. M. Schaefer, East Orange, N. J.—The cooperage trade at present is not particularly active, and the outlook for the near future is doubtful.

DOES NOT DARE GIVE AN OPINION AS TO FUTURE BUSINESS

Keene Woodenware Co., Keene, N. H.—Trade in woodenware is flat. Other lines are fair. Do not dare to give an opinion in regard to future.

SLACK BARRELS MOVING BRISKLY

Gluck Bros., Inc., Henry Gluck, Pres., Perth Amboy, N. J.—Business in tight line is very dull. Slack barrels are moving briskly. Kegs just beginning to sell. Expect a rush next month. Price on decline. We are in the market for hardwood half-barrels, also one car mixed 17⅞" and 19⅛" mill-run pine heading.

COOPERAGE BUSINESS HAS IMPROVED

Jack Cohen Cooperage Works, Indianapolis, Ind.—I am glad to state that business in cooperage lines has improved during the past month, and indications are that the improvement will continue and increase.

HAS PLENTY OF ORDERS

Marion Cooperage Co., Marion, Ind.—Prospects look very good for the season if weather conditions will permit logging. Wet weather has held us up on production for several months. No stock on hand, but plenty of orders.

EXPECTS TRADE TO IMPROVE AS APPLE SEASON ADVANCES

Germantown Co-operative Association, Inc., Germantown, N. Y.—Our present trade is fair, but we expect an increase as the apple season advances and fruit sets.

YEAR WILL YIELD FAIR COOPERAGE DEMAND

A. G. Bailey Cooperage Co., Tacoma Park, D. C.—Demand for cooperage stock at present is quiet. Prices holding steady. We look for a fair demand throughout the year.

HE WHO WILL WIN

J. W. Angus, Elizabeth, N. J.—I have not handled any cooperage stock in a year. The dealer that has the largest pocket-book will win out. There are too many cooper shops, and too much cutting of prices—or throats—to last long.

GOODSPEED MACHINE CO. IS WORKING FULL CAPACITY

Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass.—We are working on full time, with 100 per cent. employees. Machinery orders now in hand warrant continuance of this schedule for four months.

"HUSTLING WHILE ONE WAITS" IS A FINE SUCCESS SLOGAN

George B. Nichols, 138 Fremont Avenue, Everett, Mass.—My business, being practically second-hand lubricating oil barrels only, is about one-third of normal, owing to the wooden barrel being largely supplanted by iron and steel barrels and the outlook for the near future is not very promising, but, as "all things come to those who hustle while they wait," I am not worrying any.

DEMAND FOR SAWN CHESTNUT FRUIT BARREL STAVES IS INCREASING YEARLY

Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa.—We are having a good demand for sawn chestnut fruit barrel staves. There is an increasing demand for these staves yearly. Barrels from sawn chestnut staves are giving more satisfactory results to the packer, because they stand up better against weather conditions. They retain their circle and therefore have a better appearance than barrels made from flat-cut staves. Cement barrel staves are in very poor demand due to the condition of the export demand for cement.

BUSINESS FAIR—OUTLOOK GOOD

Michael Day's Cooperage, Jersey City, N. J.—Reporting as to the present trade conditions, want to say that right now business is fair and the outlook is good.

PRESENT BUSINESS IS O. K.

R. H. Small, South Harwich, Mass.—My trade in barrels is for oysters and shell fish, from September to May, and from May to July for fresh fish, and from July to October for cranberries and apples, and so it goes year after year. At the present time business is O. K. Have on hand a large supply of stock.

BUSINESS MUCH BETTER DURING PAST MONTH—NO COMPLAINT TO REGISTER

E. A. Nichols, 778 Potters Avenue, Providence, R. I.—Business for the last month has been much better. The textile and iron trades have picked up considerably, and the fish trade is keeping me very busy. The oil and pitch trade has been exceptionally good, as Providence is going to be one of the largest oil centers in the east. I have no complaint to make in regard to business whatever.

WHAT WASHINGTON IS DOING TO THE INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY

Proctor Bros. & Co., Nashua, N. H.—Trade here in cooperage lines at present is rotten. There is not one in this section that is selling enough to pay expenses, and never will until we have a new set of men to make our laws in Washington. Those that are down there now spend all their time, and have for years, trying to pass the bonus bill simply to buy votes for themselves. The whole country is opposed to this bill, even the best part of the veterans, but these men in Washington won't let up. The President is opposed to this bill and he will get two votes to the others' one. He is the only statesman we have in Washington. Let us defeat the others.

PRODUCTION AND SALES RUN PRETTY EVEN

Ott Rader, Barbourville, Ky.—Business is not brisk at present. Buyers want to buy at reduced prices, and will buy light at reduced prices, but not over three months ahead. Sales are so close up and even ahead of production that very low prices can hardly be expected. Manufacturers prefer to be idle rather than doing business on a poor-paying margin. It takes so much money to do business now that producers can not produce far ahead of sales. Most producers must know what they will get before they produce, or have sales contracted. Heading seems to be a thing of the past here.

APPLE GROWERS ARE HOLDING UP BARREL ORDERS, WAITING ASSURANCE OF CROP

D. A. Rhone, Orrstown, Pa.—The cooperage trade is not as bright as was expected earlier in the spring. Most of the growers are holding back their orders for apple barrels until they have an assurance of a fair crop. Apple barrels are the only kind of barrels manufactured in this section of the State. The prevailing price is seven cents for making (hand-made). This, I think, is entirely too low, being a cooper myself, and would like to see the price go to ten cents. I would say that the outlook is about normal, and believe it will brighten up in a few weeks.

THE JUTE SACK VS. THE WOODEN BARREL IN THE LIME TRADE

E. Dillon's Sons, Inc., Indian Rock, Va.—We have been disappointed in the results, so far, of building activity. Our orders are running behind last year, and the demand seems to be for lime in other packages than wood. The moisture-proof jute sack, holding 90 pounds ground lump lime, seems to be more in demand than barrelled lime.

PRESENT COOPERAGE DEMAND GREATER THAN DURING SAME PERIOD IN 1923

Schaffner Bros. Co. (Meat Packers), Martin D. Levy, Erie, Pa.—We are very glad to report that business at this end is keeping up very nicely, and that our cooperage demands are greater than they have been during the same part of 1923. The packing business in general has been very good as far as volume is concerned.

WANTS IRISH MACKEREL BARRELS

O'Hara Bros. Co., 22 Boston Fish Pier, Boston, Mass.—The outlook for the cooperage trade is very good. We are always in the market for second-hand Irish mackerel barrels.

POTATO SEASON DISAPPOINTING TO BOTH GROWERS AND COOPERS

The Paul & Waymer Lumber Co., F. E. Waymer, President, Palatka, Fla.—The potato season in this section closes at this time and it was disappointing to both growers and coopers. Weather conditions were such that the crop was so short that even the largest acreage did not produce more than the average yield. The type of staves in favor here, the C. and C. sawn pine, is not used to any extent in other localities, and for this reason sales are very slow just now. It is hoped that other business will open up within the next sixty days. A good number of mills have closed down for the summer.

COOPERAGE BUSINESS IS EXTRA GOOD

Walter R. Duffy, Columbus, Ind.—The cooperage trade is extra good right at this time. I am in the market now for 19⅛-inch pine heading for sugar barrels.

SLACK BARRELS ARE MOVING FREELY

Young, Curley, Larkin Co., H. G. Young, Treasurer, Cambridge, Mass.—Business is fairly good, especially in slack barrels. These are moving quite freely, with fair prices prevailing. There is a little lull in the demand for tight packages, but we consider it only temporary and look forward to increased demand in the near future. With best wishes for The Journal.

NO APPLE BOOM YET

C. A. Denison, Leyden, Mass.—I only supply the local apple trade with barrels. As trees are not in bloom, as yet, it will be a little uncertain as to the number of barrels that will be needed in this locality. As to stocks, I probably will need another car of staves and one of hoops for this season.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COOPERAGE TRADE NOT VERY ENCOURAGING, BUT FUTURE LOOKS GOOD

Jacobson Bros. Barrel Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Present business conditions are not very encouraging right now. The past 30 days have shown a considerable slowing up, with a gradual decline in prices and very little demand for tight barrels. Previous to this we have been very busy and we expected 1924 to be equally as good as previous years. We hardly feel justified in predicting the future, but have hopes that business will be better along towards the middle of summer, after the Presidential conventions. Right now we are not in the market for any cooperage or tools, just operating to keep up our trade with the little that comes in regular.

CAN NOT SAY WHAT WILL BRING ABOUT BUSINESS IMPROVEMENTS

Veneer Products Co., P. W. Hall, Treasurer, Greenville, Maine.—Business conditions are not very good at this time, and no prospect of improvement until late this fall. We do not know just what will bring about any improvement at that time, but we do not believe that the period of adjustment has been reached.

WEATHER CONDITIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SLOW TRADE, SAYS T. A. WALSH

Morris Walsh Sons, T. A. Walsh, President, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Business has dropped off a little with us, and we don't know what to figure on for the future, but are very hopeful that there will be an improvement very shortly. We are inclined to think that weather conditions have something to do with the dullness of trade at the present time.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. WILL SPEND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

"The only worth-while joy in life comes from service well done," said Charles M. Schwab, in a recent address before nearly 400 veteran employees of the Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Schwab said the company intends to spend millions on the improvement and extension of the Johnstown works. Having borrowed $30,000,000 by a bond issue, Bethlehem will spend that amount for plant extension, and most of it will be spent in Johnstown, he asserted.

LARGE STOCK OF APPLES STILL IN COLD STORAGE

The monthly report of the United States Bureau of Agriculture shows the following cold storage holdings of apples on May 1, 1924: One million, five hundred thousand barrels compared with 578,000 barrels May 1, 1923, and a five-year average of 349,000 barrels; 2,919,000 boxes compared with 1,475,000 boxes on May 1, 1923, and a five-year average of 1,543,000 boxes. There were also 207,000 bushel baskets.

FARMERS ARE INCREASING THEIR DEMAND FOR POTATO BARRELS

Report from Elizabeth City, N. C., says: "The growing demand for wooden barrels is evident in the early movement of the farmers to supply themselves with this sort of barrel, and many truck loads are being hauled out of town daily from local assembling plants. Elizabeth City will manufacture only about 100,000 of these barrels, according to local brokers, but at the rate they are going now, all will be sold long in advance of the potato season. The barrel is more popular because potatoes shipped a long distance in this type of barrel hold up in better shape and bring better prices."

COOPERAGE COMPANY INCORPORATES

Congaree Cooperage Company, of Columbia, S. C., has been incorporated with a $5,000 capital stock; W. Hoffman is president and treasurer; J. C. Harris, vice-president and secretary.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERAGE CO. HAS FIRE

The plant of the International Cooperage Company, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., burned May 12th. The loss is between $150,000 and $200,000.

PEORIA, ILL., GETS ANOTHER COOPERAGE COMPANY

The Smith Cooperage Company, incorporated with a capitalization of $15,000, has been organized to engage in the manufacture and distribution of cooperage and dairy supplies. The main office and plant of the new concern will be located in Peoria, Illinois.

HENRY A. THORNDIKE SPEAKS FOR THE SECOND-HAND BARREL TRADE IN THE MATTER OF UNJUST TRANSPORTATION CLASSIFICATION

Newport, R. I., May 17, 1924.

Editor, The National Coopers' Journal:

Reading your valuable Journal every month one engaged in the cooperage trade finds that your correspondents from different cities throughout the land contribute very interesting matter on every subject touching the wooden barrel, and I wish to say that one matter which hurts the second-hand branch of the cooperage business is transportation, an unjust classification being worse than the high freight rates.

I refer to the operation of "Rule 10," which is one of the iniquities of the railroad business which can not be laid to the recent government mismanagement. Rule 10 of the U. S. Official Classification provides that whenever two or more commodities of different classes shall be loaded into a car, to be billed at a car-load rate, that the class rate for the highest of the several commodities, and the weight of the commodity taking the highest minimum shall prevail.

Second-hand wooden, tight barrels, in carloads, are classed as 4th class, the minimum weight for them being 14,000 pounds, when in a 36-foot car.

Second-hand wooden slack barrels are rated as 3d class, the minimum being 10,000 pounds. It so happens that 10,000 pounds, 3d class, and 14,000 pounds, 4th class, figure out very much alike. For example: Between Boston, Mass., and East Liverpol, Ohio, 3d class, 10,000 pounds, at 66 cents per hundredweight, costs $66, whilst 14,000 pounds, 4th class, at 47 cents, comes to $65.80.

Shippers would have no fault to find with this were it not for the iniquitous Rule 10, which interferes with their packing tight barrels and slack barrels in the same carload, and billing it as either tight or slack. Here is how it works out: Suppose a paint factory, requiring oil barrels for their "bulk paint," and some sugar barrels wherein to pack paint in cans, should order of some cooper 100 oil barrels, balance of car to be filled with sugar barrels, and insist upon a quotation delivered at "our railroad station?" For example, I will say, from Boston to Fairhaven, Mass., being familiar with that territory. The oil barrels, being tight, would take 4th class, 25½ cents for 14,000 pounds, or $35.70.

The sugar barrels would take 3d class, 34 cents, for 10,000 pounds, $34. But Rule 10 would require that 3d class, being the higher, and 14,000 pounds, the greater minimum weight of the two classes of freight, shall prevail. Hence the shipment would cost $47.60 (14,000 pounds at 34c), which is $11.90, or just one-third more than the higher price which would have prevailed had the barrels been all alike. Then, later on, these same barrels go out, filled with paint, they will be billed as "paint in barrels," regardless of the different kind of barrels. So, Rule 10 hits only the cooper. You can surmise how nicely this rule would work in the case of somebody buying barrels at country stores and shipping in an assorted carload. There is no more sense nor justice in this discrimination of two sorts of old wooden barrels than there would be for a different classification of two kinds of paint, or two kinds of canned goods.

Whilst on a business trip the writer called at the "Classification Office," 145 Liberty Street, New York, and later at headquarters in Washington. He was courteously received by Mr. A., who referred him to Mr. B., who got rid of him to Mr. C., and after he had explained his business in part or in *toto*, all along the line until he had reached Mr. Z., he was told what he would have to go through to have a hearing, either formal or informal, on the subject, before a committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Being over 50 years old at the time, and wishing to have at least a part of his remaining years to himself, the writer gave the matter up, and gave it but little thought until the writing of this article, which he is now inflicting upon an innocent, and it is to be hoped, interested and sympathetic class of readers.

Gentlemen, with an apology for taking up so much of your space, and of the time of your readers, I beg to remain

Very respectfully yours,
Henry A. Thorndike.

"Ce lui qui passe partout."

HEADING COMPANY ORGANIZES

The Winton Heading Company, Winton, N. C., recently organized by local interests, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. The company has started work of building a modern heading and stave plant.

PREDICTS REVIVAL IN FALL OF ENGLISH WHISKY TRADE WILL CREATE MARKET FOR AMERICAN WHISKY BARREL STOCK

Liverpool, May 15, 1924.

Editor, The National Coopers' Journal:

The following few lines upon the cooperage market here may prove enlightening right at this time to The Journal's many readers.

The slack cooperage business is very dull, with a smaller demand than for a long time past, and the falling prices as now quoted from the United States do not help to mend matters. Buyers are holding off their purchases.

As to tight cooperage, the bulk of this trade is second-hand, dealing in oil and syrup barrels. There is quite an acute shortage of these packages at the present time, and it is likely to continue for another couple of months at least.

The brewery trade is fairly brisk, but no American staves are now used for English beer. The whisky trade has been fairly brisk the last eighteen months, and now shows a tendency to ease off. There are possibilities of a revival in the fall, with a consequent demand for American stock then.

Yours truly,
James Webster & Bro., Ltd.,
Per J. C. Tinkler.

STANDARD PACIFIC HOOP CO. HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

North Bend (Coos Bay), Ore., May 17, 1924.

Editor, The National Coopers' Journal:

I wish to advise that the Standard Pacific Hoop Company was incorporated at North Bend (Coos Bay), Oregon, on April 14th, and perfected organization by election of James E. Wright as president and manager; George E. Cook, vice-president; Frank A. Rowe, secretary and Henry G. Kern, as treasurer.

Mr. James E. Wright, who heads the company, and who will be the general manager, was for over 35 years the general superintendent of the Standard Hoop Company, of Bay City, Mich. He left that firm about two years ago to move to the Pacific coast to develop the manufacture of hoops from the Western timbers, using his patented process and machines. By the use of his patented process the company will manufacture hoops from western spruce, hemlock and fir timber. These hoops have been tried by a number of the leading coopers of the country, and all have stated that the hoops so produced are the equal, if not superior, to the hoops made from the elm timber.

The new company is installing a single-unit mill at North Bend (on Coos Bay), Oregon, and will have the plant in operation about July 1st. The initial installation will provide for a production of 30,000 hoops per day. The company expects to market a considerable portion of their output on the Pacific coast, but will also extend their sales into the eastern States.

The company is locating on Coos Bay, Oregon, the center of one of the largest and finest stands of timber in the United States. With inter-coastal shipping from Coos Bay, the company will be most advantageously located for shipments to the Atlantic seaboard and to California points as well as by rail to all other points.

I trust that this information will be of interest to the readers of your good Journal.

Yours truly,
Standard Pacific Hoop Company,
By Frank A. Rowe, *Secretary.*

NEW STAVE OPERATION NEAR MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Having recently acquired the timber rights covering 600 acres of land near Montgomery, Alabama, W. S. Story is developing plans to erect a stave mill, which will be put into operation as soon as the necessary equipment can be installed on the tract. Mr. Story, who is president of the Montgomery Automobile Loading Block Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, is giving his personal attention to the new enterprise.

J. W. BLACKHARD STAVE AND COOPERAGE COMPANY EXPAND OPERATIONS

J. W. Blackhard Stave and Cooperage Company, Stuart, Virginia, have under construction, a chair factory, which will be run in conjunction with their cooperage operations. The new plant will be opened immediately upon its completion.

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CORRESPONDENCE

The columns of The National Coopers' Journal are open for the discussion of all topics of general interest to the cooperage industry, and contributions are solicited from our readers.

Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in our paper, if they will state that they saw it in the advertisement in "The National Coopers' Journal." This is little trouble, and costs nothing, but it helps us and is information wanted by advertisers.

STABILITY

Years ago, 'way back in the time when a great many of the present personnel of the cooperage stock manufacturing trade were romping about their respective domiciles as mere children, THE JOURNAL had a separate department devoted to stock price quotations, which was held to be an authentic guide and an authoritative indicator of the market values of cooperage stock in the various selling centers throughout the country. Conditions prevailing in the industry during those days were such as to allow the publication of quotations with reasonable assurance that the prices set forth opposite the numerous items of stock would vary but slightly, if at all, from one issue of the paper to another.

During those days the cooper and the consumer who set up his own barrels could predicate their production costs for an entire season with approximate accuracy. Long-time contracts could be executed with comparative safety and the exhaustion of warehouse stocks, with the consequent necessity of purchasing additional material, struck no terror to their hearts, as they had an abiding confidence in their ability to go into the open market and secure stock at a figure that would not show any undue spread, either higher or lower, than the last published quotation. Their faith was founded in the fact that there was a certain stability to the market that they could depend upon.

It is distressing to contemplate the startling change that has taken place in market conditions since the "good old days." The term "Stability," insofar as it relates to the price of stock, seems to have disappeared from the lexicon of the cooperage industry. The place it occupied has apparently been usurped by the term "Elasticity."

If this condition has eventuated from causes totally beyond the control of the stock-producing personnel of the industry, we can but accept it with due resignation and with what grace we can muster, but, on the other hand, if it was brought about through practices in which culpability attaches to the industry, it is a pity.

Every thinking and reasoning stock producer knows, and will admit without argument, that the wide variation in price that has characterized the marketing of practically every item of cooperage material during the past few years has been exceedingly detrimental to business. Ground and lofty quotations bring trouble and worry to every one concerned, producers and consumers alike.

We are drawing no bill of indictment, nor are we presuming to put forward any plan for alleviating an onerous situation—we are simply pointing out a condition that assuredly exists, in the hope that some action can be initiated in our industrial body, through which our former stable and firm price quotations will be resumed.

Don't Miss The Journal's Annual July Apple Number

This special issue, which carries our annual survey of the apple crop prospects, is always of unusual interest and value to the apple-barrel-making, apple-growing, packing and marketing trades, and because of the reliability and wide scope of its reports, it is regarded as the crop authority. The apple trade WAITS FOR and READS IT, and every apple barrel and stock manufacturer should be represented in it with a representative business announcement.

Rates for insertion in our July, 1924, Apple Number follow. To catch this issue, select your space, send order and advertising copy now, and we will do the rest.

Full Page	$80.00
Half Page	40.00
Quarter Page	20.00
Eighth Page	15.00

Direct Appeal For Direct Results

THE FREIGHT CONTAINER BUREAU

The work of the Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association, although pursued under private auspices, is of more or less public character and of vast value and helpfulness to the container-manufacturing industries at large.

It seems unfortunate that the aim and goal to which the activities of this excellent organization are pointed are not more generally understood and more thoroughly appreciated by the trades, which, in the final analysis, are indirect beneficiaries of the steady campaign that is being waged under the leadership of the bureau to bring about the production of better and sturdier shipping packages. If the rank and file of the cooperage industry were conversant with, or had even moderately full knowledge of just what this organization is doing to stimulate improvement in manufacturing practice and efficiency in packing and shipping—all, by the way, by means of suggestion and advice founded on thorough and complete scientific investigation of the various container troubles that fall within the scope of their work—its efforts would be received with greater favor than the industry now evidences, and the hearty co-operation of the entire trade would be assured.

While the work of the bureau can not be termed purely altruistic, by reason of the fact that it is maintained by the Railway Association for the purpose of devising ways and means by which the carrier's loss and damage claims can be reduced, it is nevertheless of such nature that a vast deal of benefit and good can be realized by the industries affected in the numerous investigations conducted, if they will but give intelligent and energetic co-operation in the research and experimental work which the bureau carries on.

The function of the organization, which is an investigative body of trained men of qualifying scientific and engineering attainments, is to conduct researches and pursue practical experimental work, in conjunction with the various container-manufacturing interests, to the end of evolving specifications, methods, and other data upon which containers can be built, packed and shipped so as to yield the ultimate in satisfaction to the manufacturer, consumer and the carriers.

Inasmuch as the expense incident to the operation of the bureau is borne by the Railway Association, and inasmuch as the results of its activities are of undoubted value to the container-manufacturing trades, energetic and enthusiastic co-operation in its investigations and experiments is a very small price to pay for the business benefits accruing to our industry through its work.

FLOUR RATES REDUCED FROM ONTARIO POINTS

Recent report from Montreal, Ont., advises that the Board of Railway Commissioners has ordered railway companies to reduce the flour rates from Ontario points to Montreal and Atlantic seaboard ports, such as Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland, St. John and Halifax.

Rates from Collingwood, Depot Harbor, Goderich, Midland, Port Colborne, Pt. McNicoll and Tiffin, Ont., to Montreal will be 17½ cents instead of the present rate of 18 cents, and to St. John, West St. John, Halifax, Portland and Boston the rate will be 18½ cents instead of 19½ cents.

These rates will also apply on ex-lake grain milled in transit at other Ontario stations and include stop-off charge of one cent.

From the above points to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York the rates will vary from 24½ cents at Depot Harbor to 18½ cents at Port Colborne. These rates, plus stop-off charge of one cent, will also apply on ex-lake grain milled in transit at other stations within Canada.

IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING TO SEE SOME UNEXPECTED DEMAND APPEAR THAT WOULD QUICKLY RESTORE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE INDUSTRY, SAYS C. M. VAN AKEN

During the past month a decidedly "buyers' market" has prevailed in the cooperage industry. There has been a fair demand for cooperage in almost every line, but every buyer of a carload of any kind of cooperage material has his idea of price fixed on a basis that is 'way below cost, and the tendency is one where the buyer keeps shopping until he finds some weak-kneed person who will fill his proposed order on a less-than-cost basis. To break even is about as much as the seller can expect from the most generous of the trade. Therefore, while this section has no serious complaint to make about the volume of business, we do feel justified in criticizing the profits on the business done.

During the later part of May there has been considerable curtailing in general lines of manufacturing throughout Connecticut and Massachusetts. In fact, manufacturing plants—by this I mean plants that are manufacturing various kinds of material other than cooperage—have reduced their operations to two or three days a week. Many of these concerns pack their product in barrels, so this shutting down does not promote optimism in the mind of the New England cooper.

The lime and cement business is active, considerable cooperage moving for those commodities with no retrenching in sight.

The fruit barrel people have all placed orders for a part of their requirements, and in most cases the material bought has been delivered. Occasionally we stir up a man who is willing to gamble on the fruit crop enough to place orders for additional fruit barrel material if he can buy it below cost, and all he has to do is to intimate that willingness to two or three cooperage concerns and it is "dollars to doughnuts" that he gets it below cost.

In spite of this more or less pessimistic report, we are aware of the fact that our present condition is due very largely to a lack of confidence—the volume of business done indicates that. Confidence among cooperage people is easily destroyed, but it is mighty easily brought back, and when we have confidence we surely have it in an exaggerated form. It would not be at all surprising to see some unexpected cooperage demand come at any time from any source and do the trick.

APPLE CROP PROSPECTS NOT AFFECTED BY PREVAILING WEATHER CONDITIONS, SAYS JAMES INNES

The month of May has been one of the wettest in the history of the cooperage industry. There have hardly been two fine days in succession during the entire month, with the result that staves in the yards and in the sheds have not been drying fast enough to keep the jointers going. Hoops have also been held back. This condition has reduced dry material on hand to almost the vanishing point, and dry weather is badly required to expedite shipments.

Heavy frosts have hurt the peach, pear and cherry trees in some sections, but apparently have not affected the apple trees, as the blooms are later.

Demand has been fairly good during May and prices remain steady. Apple barrel stock is moving freely, most of the dry staves on hand, with heading and hoops to match, having been taken up for preliminary work. Contracts for the bulk requirements of the apple barrel coopers will likely be placed after the June "blow" is over and the apples "set."

General slack barrel business is good for this season of the year, while tight barrel stock is also in fair demand.

SECRETARY HOOVER DECLARES CONSOLIDATION OF CARRIER GROUP IS ADVISABLE

Consolidation of railway properties as proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, was indorsed by Secretary Hoover May 21st before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Washington, D. C.

The plan would result, Mr. Hoover said, in more equitable rates, since the rate structure could be reorganized without disturbing the present earning levels of the roads. It would permit relief in lower rates to agriculture and coal, he thought, by imposing a heavier burden in the way of rates upon finished goods.

The most important step that could be taken now to promote railway consolidation, the secretary declared, would be the passage of some such law as that proposed by Senator Cummins, since the essential matter now is affirmative action by Congress. He suggested that neither the Interstate Commerce Commission nor Congress should do anything final in that direction, however, until the public had been given opportunity to consider thoroughly and discuss whatever consolidation plan the commission may recommend.

The secretary said another argument for consolidation was that it would bring about reorganization of freight terminals, which he thought would be vitally important in establishing lower rates. Terminal charges often cost shippers more, he said, than rail rates.

Members of the committee entered into a discussion with Secretary Hoover of various technicalities presented by consolidation proposals. He expressed the opinion that certain properties should be consolidated on the regional basis—notably in New England—and he urged that whatever consolidation might ultimately be decided upon, some provision should be made to maintain co-operation between different systems.

"If consolidation is accepted as a fundamental policy," he said, "it should be expedited. Unless some affirmative action is taken by Congress, consolidation will be long-drawn-out."

Government consolidation would be difficult, he added, as it might involve the government in some way in ultimate railroad ownership, which should be carefully guarded against.

A period of two years, he thought, might well be afforded for voluntary consolidation before the commission plan was promulgated.

Hearings on seven bills proposing modification or repeal of Section 15-a, the rate-making section of the Transportation Act, were begun on the same date by the House Commerce Committee.

G. I. FRAZIER COMPANY DISTRIBUTES BOOKLET COVERING TIGHT COOPERAGE

The G. I. Frazier Company, Nashville, Tenn., is making complimentary distribution of a booklet covering the subject "Tight Cooperage," which is certain to find ready acceptance and sincere appreciation in every quarter in which tight cooperage is a matter of interest. It is a condensed compilation of general information and statistical data, so arranged as to sequence and set forth in such excellent style as to make it a highly instructive and entertaining treatise.

Stock producers, millmen, purchasing agents, and all those whose business activities embrace the handling of tight cooperage in any volume will find in the booklet a wealth of information of distinct value and helpfulness, and its presence on their desks will furnish a hand-book of ready reference that can be consulted for authoritative data on any phase of the subject which it covers.

Mr. J. R. Williams, of the G. I. Frazier Company, who compiled the booklet, explains in the modest foreword which prefaces his work, that it was "compiled to get together in some easily-accessible form certain data relative to tight cooperage," and it only needs a casual glance through its pages to assure the reader that Mr. Williams succeeded in admirable measure in accomplishing what he set out to do. He must be heartily congratulated on the thoroughness of his work and the originality of its presentation.

Copies of the book may be secured by addressing G. I. Frazier Company, First and Fourth National Bank, Nashville, Tennessee.

EXPORTS OF BARRELED APPLES INCREASED 221 PER CENT.

Exports of apples from the United States from August 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924, totaled 1,917,224 barrels and 5,516,295 boxes as compared with only 565,130 barrels and 3,253,281 boxes during the corresponding period of the previous season. This represents an increase of 221 per cent. in barreled shipments and of 70 per cent. in shipments of boxed varieties. The United Kingdom as usual provided the chief export market, having taken during this period 85.1 per cent. of the barreled exports and 61.8 per cent. of the boxed exports. Exports to the British market were much greater this season than they were last year. One reason for the increase was no doubt the increased demand for apples on the continent, a considerable proportion of which was supplied by re-exports from England. The German market in this respect was particularly active. Our exports to the British market from August 1st to March 31st consisted of 1,632,071 barrels and 3,409,687 boxes as compared with 408,003 barrels and 2,413,315 boxes during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Prices returned for American apples in the markets of the United Kingdom from the middle of October to the first week in February were generally lower than in the same weeks of 1922-23. No figures are given as to the bulk of sales, but taking the unweighted average of high and low prices during this period, the past season prices as compared with the prices of the year before were as follows: York Imperial, per barrel, $5.23 and $5.77; Baldwin, per barrel, $5.14 and $5.40; Winesap, per barrel, $4.91 and $5.80; Ben Davis, per barrel, $4.89 and $5.73; Yellow Newtown, per box, $2.29 and $2.73; Spitzenberg, per box, $2.16 and $2.31; and Jonathan, per box, $2.24 and $2.32.

GEORGIA'S ROADS A KEY TO UNGUESSED FOREST RESOURCES

The development of highways now taking place throughout the mountain region of northern Georgia accentuates the value of the forest resources of that region. The unusual advantages to be found here for the people of the State, although known about to some extent, have never before been brought to the public consciousness quite so clearly, says E. F. McCarthy, silviculturist at the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. In a recent report Mr. McCarthy calls Georgia's hardwood forest region "the natural recreation ground for the people of the State," and enumerates some of its striking characteristics. It is favored by nature in having a moderate climate remarkably tempered during the summer months by heavy rainfall. Its soil is deep and is weathered in places from the rocks. It is protected from drought and has a water supply from two seas. It is the mingling ground of the northern and southern plant and animal life, and is on the highway of much of the eastern bird life migration. The streams of these mountains are fed by the heaviest rainfall in the East, and represent a potential energy for power and water supply of considerable value.

As for the forest here, although it has been cut over, burned over and damaged by fire and grazing, it still covers the land and but begs another chance to yield the State of Georgia greater revenue in timber, fish, game, power, pure drinking water and a recreation ground for its city-resident thousands. These facts, though known, are not correlated by the average person with the possibilities of maintaining here a productive forest as a source of direct money return. As more Georgians enter the region through the new roads, a better understanding and appreciation of this important correlation is anticipated.

IDLE LAND AND COSTLY TIMBER

The United States is already in the midst of a timber famine and is suffering accordingly, says the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin, 1,417. "Idle Land and Costly Timber," just published. The country is faced with "very tangible and concrete problems which the present generation of Americans must solve."

Eighty-one million acres of forest land, or about one-tenth of the virgin forest area in the United States, is now lying idle, and this area is yearly increasing. This land is not suitable for general farming and should be kept at work growing forests, the only valuable crop it can produce. When forest land becomes idle it can no longer sustain the population around it, and the sad result is the abandonment of the adjoining towns and small cities, with great economic losses bringing in their wake isolation, poverty and community bankruptcy.

Use, fire and waste are together consuming 25 billion cubic feet of timber each year from our forests, which are yearly growing only 6 billion cubic feet. This ratio would eventually bring a timber famine, resulting in mounting prices, long-haul freight bills, shortage of homes and shifting industries and populations.

The solution is: Keep trees growing on all our available forest land, which is about one-fourth the area of the United States, protect them and properly use them. The result will be the annual production of 27 billion cubic feet of timber, a sustaining supply for our needs.

Two things can be done now: Reduce the hazards and uncertainties in growing timber crops and thus give full play to the already powerful incentives for reforestation; and extend public forest ownership, give ample public aid in tree planting, and provide nation-wide education in timber growing and economy in timber use.

WANTS IN COOPERAGE LINES

Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md., are in the market for one-gallon oak kegs.

Puritan Soap Company, Rochester, N. Y., is in the market for slack barrels with iron hoops.

Scobie Fish Co., Titusville, Fla., will shortly be in the market for one or two cars of coiled elm hoops.

H. Arenson & Co., 238 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., is in the market for a car of red oak heading.

H. C. Higgins Co., 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., is in the market for slack cooperage stock.

O'Hara Bros. Co., 92 Boston Fish Pier, Boston, Mass., is in the market for second-hand Irish mackerel barrels.

Walter R. Duffy, 15 Union Street, Columbus, Ind., is in the market for 19⅛" pine heading for sugar barrels.

C. A. Denison, Leyden, Mass., will be in the market somewhat later for a car of staves and a car of hoops for apple barrels.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Marrero, La., is in the market for a barrel leveling machine, oil-barrel size. Address purchasing department.

Portsmouth Barrel Company, Middle and Bart Streets, Portsmouth, Va., is in the market for beaded flat iron hoops for sugar barrels.

Enterprise Cooperage, Wm. E. Cooper, proprietor, Snyder Avenue and Dilworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is in the market for a car of gum heading.

Gluck Bros. Inc., Henry Gluck, president, Perth Amboy, N. J., is in the market for hardwood half-barrels. Also one car of mixed 17⅛" and 19⅛" mill-run pine heading.

"Pails," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa., is in the market for dressed elm hoop rims for jelly pail tops. For full information covering stock desired see special "ad" department in this issue.

FIRE AS AN ALLY AND FOE IN DOUGLAS FIR REPRODUCTION

Douglas fir in the Pacific Northwest is ready to prove itself the constant friend of the lumberman or timberland owner, if he will only carry out his side of a very simple bargain. Douglas fir will not only yield a very profitable crop from its virgin stands, but, once cut over, will restock its shorn areas with a second equally profitable growth without expense or trouble to the owner save in one particular. He must regulate the action of fire on the cut-over land.

Without fire, writes Dr. J. V. Hofmann, in Bulletin No. 1,200, on "Natural Reproduction of Douglas Fir in Oregon and Washington," just announced by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, this tree species has a hard time competing with its associate species, and is liable to be crowded out altogether by western hemlock and western red cedar. If, after logging, the slash is left unburned, these less valued species are more than liable to win out in the struggle to regain the land for forest.

But in a still more important particular must fire be regulated. The second-growth Douglas fir forest comes mainly from seed that is lying dormant in the decomposing litter of leaves and twigs covering the forest floor. If slash is burned over in the spring following logging, before the access of light and air has encouraged germination, and while the forest litter or duff is still moist enough to temper the heat to the hidden seed, the cut-over area is then in the best possible condition for the seed to germinate and the young trees to become established. If, however, a second fire is allowed to get in and to destroy this new growth of Douglas fir before any of the young trees reach seed-bearing age, this may prove disastrous. The new forest must then depend upon what seed trees may have been left from the first cutting, and if none were reserved, the result is a barren area to be later overrun by brush and only reclaimed to forest by the slow migration of adjacent wooded areas after several generations of seed trees have in turn carried the forest forward.

On cut-over or burned-over areas of Douglas fir forest, therefore, restocking is a process that comes about naturally with no expense to the owner, if he will permit fire to assist as an ally and keep it out in its harmful phases. He need not change his logging practice, he need not even leave seed trees, if he handles fire properly here. He may clear out his land and confidently wait for it to restock, if he keeps his part of the bargain.

Copies of Bulletin 1,200 may be secured from The Forester, at Washington, D. C., the District Forester, Portland, Ore., or from the District Forester, San Francisco, Calif.

Louisville Reports Backward Season Retards Buying in Both Slack and Tight Barrel Lines. Future Sugar Barrel Demand Looks Good

Reports of the cooperage trade generally, indicate that the season is decidedly late this year. This condition is resulting in consumers of packages, in a good many different lines, holding back their buying orders as late as possible. This will probably mean that the rush will all come at one time when it does develop, and that there will be some good business handled about mid-summer. Backward weather conditions have held back both tight and slack barrel demand, as the produce trade is slow in developing, along with the packing of products requiring tight cooperage.

As a rule, the strawberry season in Kentucky is nearly over by May 30th, whereas the crop has been so late this year that the picking season will run well past that date. In fact, it is just beginning to get started, and there is quite a good crop available, which will mean a better demand for tight barrels for taking care of sugared-down berries to be later used in production of syrups for the ice cream and soft drink producers. Vinegar barrel demand has not been much this year, but outlook is fair from the picklers' standpoint.

Future Sugar Barrel Demand Looks Good

The slack barrel trade has been quite fair as a whole, with the flour millers as the best consumers from the standpoint of consistent buying. It is reported that there are better prospects this year for some southern business on sugar barrels.

Hardwood Manufacturers Institute Has Good Meeting

One of the most interesting features of the month in Louisville was the meeting in Louisville, May 8th and 9th, of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute, at which time it was decided to re-establish the statistical program covering sales, production, etc., of hardwood products, the membership voting solidly on the matter and leaving it up to the Board of Directors to re-establish the statistical department as soon as it saw fit. Secretary Hoover's message at Cleveland, along with a message brought to the meeting by William B. Durgin, assistant to Mr. Hoover, and attitude of the new Attorney-General towards business, has resulted in a decidedly improved feeling in the forest products industry.

E. B. Norman New President

E. B. Norman, of E. B. Norman & Co., Louisville, who for some years was with the Holly Ridge Lumber Co., when it was a subsidiary of, instead of a part of, the Chess & Wymond Co., Louisville, was elected president of the hardwood manufacturers.

The Tight Stave and Heading Market

In the tight stave and heading market there has not been much improvement over last month. Southern mills are holding heading firmly at 38ca39c per set for red oak circled stock; and 40ca41c for circled white oak, with red oak staves at around $50 a thousand for oil, and white oak, $60 a thousand, while spirit staves are $90a$100 a thousand, and bourbon staves around $135a$150 a thousand. Gum staves are worth around $40 a thousand.

The Tight Barrel and Keg Market

The representative tight package price schedule has remained unchanged over the month, and, in fact, over the past several months, although there has been some shading done over these prices at times, where an attractive order of worthwhile size was at stake. Present prices ruling are:

Gals	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$ .65	$ .70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

The Slack Stock and Barrel Market

Slump in demand and price of lumber has probably had a tendency to hold down the price of slack cooperage stock, along with the fact that demand for such stock was not especially active, due to relatively small consumption. No. 1 gum staves are worth around $15a$17 a thousand, with No. 2, $11a$13, and mill-run, $12a$14 in sugar or flour-length, while No. 1 flour heading is $15a$16, and sugar, $17a$18, with mill-run at $1 a thousand less, and No. 2, at $3 a thousand less than No. 1. Six-foot elm hoops are $24a$26 a thousand. Under the present situation in Louisville prices on barrels are quite firm, flour being quoted at 80ca85c; half barrels, 60ca65c; sugar, 90ca$1; one-head produce, 60c; two-head, 65c; poultry, 70ca80c; No. 2 stock, sugar-sized produce, 70ca75c.

Reports from eastern Kentucky indicate that there will be some new developments in lumber, stave and heading cutting this season, but it might be said in passing that there are numerous reports of developments in that section which never get anywhere further than the report.

The Keg Stock Market

It is claimed that shortage of tight keg stock, which was quite noticeable in the market a year or so ago, has disappeared, due to the long period of light demand for all kinds of cooperage stock and accumulations of cut-off stock that can be used advantageously for keg production.

Rain and Cold Effect Farming

Potato prospects are none too good as a result of one of the coldest and rainiest spring seasons on record. Farm work is 'way behind, and farmers are complaining bitterly concerning weather conditions. Car-lot shipping from Louisville to northern and eastern markets generally starts about July 5th to 10th, and will start at about the same time this year if fair weather is encountered in June, although the crop is now behind schedule, even though the acreage is probably lower than normal, due to the hold-back at planting time.

Competition Not So Keen in Second-Hand Barrel Trade

The used-barrel competition has not been so keen in the Louisville district as formerly, in spite of the fact that concentration of whisky in government warehouses has resulted in larger concentration stocks here. The amount of whisky bottled in bond is relatively light under Federal regulations. In the old days when a great many barrels were emptied at country distilling points they were shipped into Louisville, or figured in the new barrel competition anyway. Today this competition is much less than formerly, which throws a little more demand to new packages.

Trade Reports and Personal Mention

A. Herb, of the Atlantic Tank and Barrel Co., reported that the tight cooperage trade was just about as it had been, but that prospects were for better business before long.

J. N. White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., remarked that business was still quiet, but that inquiry was just a little better than it had been, especially on kegs, and prospects were also a little more promising in connection with movement of mill production of stock.

H. L. Rollwage, of the Chess & Wymond Co., remarked that while there had been a little spurt in inquiries thirty days ago and some business, things were not quite as active now as they were in the matter of new business, although there were still a fair number of inquiries.

Excellent weather in some parts of the far South has resulted in the production of staves and heading increasing, as logging conditions have shown improvement in a marked way. In eastern Kentucky production continues poor on account of wet weather and mean logging conditions.

Paul Dysart, Jr., of the J. D. Hollingshead Co., Louisville, has been spending a considerable amount of time on the street of late in going after new business and has been fairly busy at the plant. Prospects are good, but the company is a long way from being rushed at this time.

Chess & Wymond Co. Has Small Fire

A small fire recently broke out in the plant of the Chess & Wymond Co., Louisville, but was practically out when the fire department arrived on the alarm. No material damage was done.

WILL MANUFACTURE BARRELS AND KEGS

Headed by those three live wires, Messrs. Robert F. Norton, John A. Warnock and Edward O. Parker, the Norton, Parker & Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., has been organized to manufacture tight barrels and kegs.

WITH POTATO SEASON OVER, BUSINESS SLOWS UP

CLEARWATER COOPERAGE CO., B. E. MITCHELL, CLEARWATER, FLA.—Now that the potato crop has practically been harvested, we look for a dull period. No inquiries at all now for cooperage stock and slack barrels.

WITH THE PHILADELPHIA COOPERS

The Philadelphia cooperage situation, summarized in the last week in May, shapes up as follows: Tight cooperage, quiet and listless; slack cooperage, fair, but not brisk.

The local tight cooperage market is dull and spiritless, because the oil refineries, whose total cooperage consumption absorbs probably three-quarters of all the stock and finished barrels, both new and re-coopered, that come into this territory, are not at present placing their usual volume of orders with the barrel dealers. The exportation of lubricating oils, into which trade the vast majority of the cooperage used by the refineries goes, is just now at a low ebb, and as a consequence the demand for barrels from this source is very weak. When the refinery demand is cut off from the local tight trade, business in that line is more or less dull. There is, of course, a comparatively large volume of business that finds its source in other industrial lines, but the preponderance of the oil business is so great that it completely overshadows that of all the other lines combined. Chemicals, paints, varnishes, soaps, packing house products and other seasonal lines are showing their annual spring activity in the demand for new goods, but not in the measure that could be termed brisk. Re-coopered barrels are moving in fair volume to road-oil producers, and there is a scattered distribution to the paint, varnish, syrup and other lines that ordinarily come into the market in the early summer, but, as in the case of new goods, the sales are of small volume and low frequency. The concensus of opinion in the tight fraternity in this section is that while trade is rather slow at the present, there is no ground for the prediction that it will remain so indefinitely. Ordinarily, at this particular season in normal years business is brisk enough to keep all the local shops and yards running on full schedule, but it so happens that the month of May, 1924, finds the majority of the tight shops working with reduced forces and on a curtailed schedule. Stocks of new and second-hand barrels and kegs on the various yards and in warehouses are quite heavy and varied as to types and styles, and every plant in the city is well prepared to handle the expected demand for containers to which the dealers are looking forward with confidence.

In the slack line business has been, and still continues, fairly satisfactory. The demand from the sugar, chemical, produce, packing house, glass and numerous other industrial consumers is holding up in good measure and is keeping the slack plants moderately busy. Practically every slack shop in the city is on normal schedule of production and orders are flowing in with a regularity that presages steady operation throughout the summer.

Viewing the local situation as a whole, we find conditions, while not actually inspiring, very far from discouraging. Both the tight and slack lines are active enough, despite the temporary lack of heavy demand for tight cooperage, to keep a steady, even if somewhat thin, stream of barrels moving from the shops to the consumers, and while no prediction can be made with absolute certainty as to the exact date that will find the local trade in the throes of a rush of business, evidence is not lacking that June business will be an improvement over that enjoyed in May.

WILL DEAL IN BARRELS

Messrs. Harry, Charles and Morris Rubin, 3031 Taylor Avenue, Detroit, Mich., are the incorporators of the new Central Barrel and Cooperage Co., which company will operate a barrel plant and deal in cooperage of all kinds. Capital stock of the Central Barrel and Cooperage Co. is given as $15,000.

NEW KEG STAVE PLANT AT BAY MONETTE, FLA.

The Bay Monette Manufacturing Company, Bay Monette, Fla., are proceeding with the installation of machinery and equipment for the manufacture of keg staves. It is expected that the new unit will be in operation in the course of a few weeks, turning out pine and hardwood keg staves.

LIME COMPANY WILL ERECT COOPERAGE PLANT

A cooperage plant will be erected by James O'Connell, Morris Avenue and 156th Street, New York City, who has just organized a company for the manufacturing of lime. The new lime organization has a capital stock of $25,000, and the charter of the company covers the operation of a cooperage plant.

Since 1850

this Company and its subsidiaries have been producing Tight Staves and Heading

LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO.

NEW ORLEANS NEW YORK

HANLON-GREGORY GALVANIZING COMPANY

Hot Process Galvanizing of Hoop Steel in Coils and Cut Lengths

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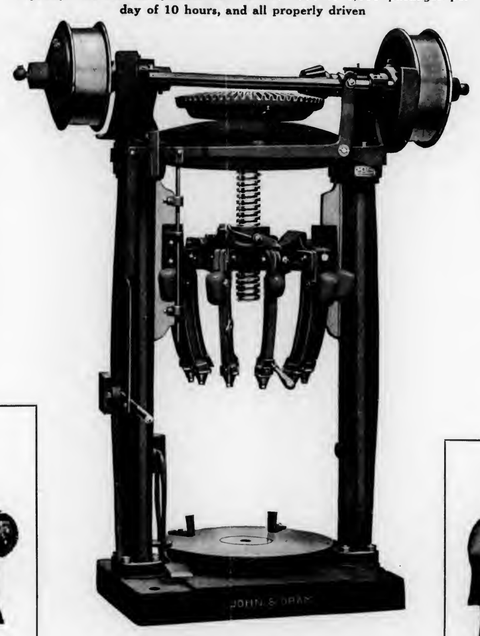

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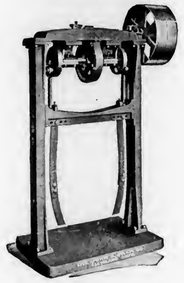
NEW "ORAM" RAPID BILGE-HOOP REMOVING MACHINE



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STAVE JOINTER

Use Our STEEL **Truss Hoops** "MADE RIGHT" Outside painted any color wanted

NEW "ECONOMY" (PATENTED) HEADING-UP MACHINE

BUNG BORING MACHINE

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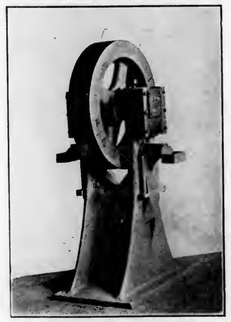

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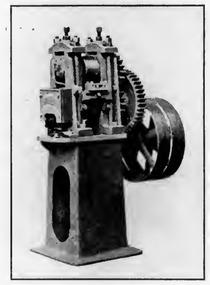

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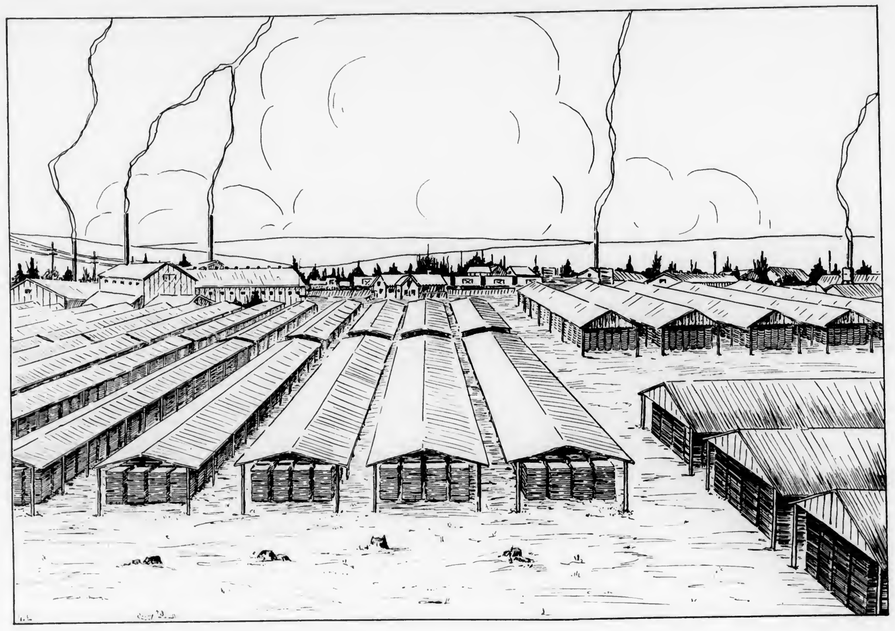

MR. MANUFACTURER:

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If you are overburdened with any regular or special stock on hand ready to ship or that will be in shipping condition soon, we can handle it for you, as there is ample demand for practically all kinds of cooperage stock and we can give you orders at reasonable prices.

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The Leading Cooperage House of America
Five men available for road work

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NINTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL PURCHASING AGENTS' CONVENTION AND INFORM-A-SHOW A GREAT SUCCESS. WOODEN BARREL EXHIBIT CLAIMS ATTENTION

Over nine hundred names, representing every part of the country and every line of manufacture, appeared on the attendance register of the Ninth Annual International Purchasing Agents' Convention and Inform-A-Show, held in Boston, Mass., May 19th to 23d, inclusive, and this number did not fully cover all the delegates who were on hand.

The program of the convention proved to be one of the finest ever scheduled, and every member of the general convention committee is to be congratulated upon the team-work which achieved the success which the ninth annual certainly was.

Wooden Barrel Exhibit Creates Fine Impression

A. C. Hughes, in charge of the trade extension work of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, was on hand to carry the gospel of the wooden barrel right into the good graces of every purchasing agent present. The exhibit of barrels and stock, slack and tight, which Mr. Hughes had for display of the coopers' art, was undoubtedly the most impressive so far made at any convention, while the amount of barrel literature distributed was greater than ever before.

According to Mr. Hughes, the barrel booth was not only visited by hundreds who are already using wooden barrels, but by a flood of new prospects who came just to see "The Perfect Package," and remained to leave an inquiry for special packages or a trial order of barrels.

When substitute container manufacturers take to mentioning the inroad which wooden barrels are making in their sales, it is safe to conclude that the barrel is not only winning back its own rightful business, but is opening up new lines of trade that need only a little time to develop into volume users.

All support to the trade extension work. The cooperage industry's future success, growth and prosperity can be built upon this work.

FORESEES USES FOR COOPERAGE THAT WOULD ABSORB MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER YEAR IN EXCESS OF WHAT IS NOW PRODUCED

Speaking enthusiastically upon trade extension work generally, A. C. Hughes says:

In the beginning it may be well to say that the Trade Extension Department is dedicated to the development of new uses for cooperage, and to extend the application of these uses. Our industry is periodically threatened with heavy losses for lack of ability to sell the cooperage produced and yet the total quantity of cooperage produced is small in comparison with the total needs of the entire country.

We can foresee uses for cooperage that would absorb millions of barrels per year in excess of what we now produce, and yet, what we can foresee is practically small compared with what might be realized if 100 per cent. co-operation was extended by the members of the association. It is a fact that for every dollar that has been expended by the Trade Extension Department for developing the utilization of cooperage there have been thousands of dollars spent by manufacturers on the development of substitute containers.

There is no doubt about it, that if progress is to be made in our industry, some effort, comparable in a measure at least to that put forth by competitors, should be made by the industry, not only in respect to a patronage demand but a fuller co-operation in a material way to give the department wider latitude of work in the competitive field.

May we say further, that we now have the most complete equipment of experience and facilities anywhere obtainable. Add to this fact that the Trade Extension Department is thoroughly unbiased, has nothing to sell but service, therefore, no incentive to govern us save that of getting results, plus again a practical experience, which enables us to translate the findings of our surveys in workable plans and policies. It is soundly in the cooperage welfare that it keeps step by step with the various units of industry. It can not step behind. If it finds this to be true it must adopt remedies which are effective in connection, and harness them in the service.

It has been the endeavor of the Trade Extension Department to do this by creating a closer contact with trade organizations, publicity media, trade papers, technical publications, and market bureaus, all for the purpose of counteracting a widespread theory that substitute packages are equal in service to wood barrels. It must be apparent to all, that in this field we are not only dealing with the individual purchaser, through his trade organization, but with the public as well.

National Purchasing Agents' Conventions a Prolific Field for Extension Work

Acting upon the theory that a field representative is not able to perform elaborate demonstrations in the offices of purchasing agents, and that purchasing agents can not visit the plants of all manufacturers to see the products demonstrated in which they are interested, our attendance at two conventions of purchasing agents with an exhibit of barrels, provided a common ground to meet and study the merits of wood barrels and competing containers.

Permanent impressions, not on one, but hundreds of purchasing agents who were present, were made by our display. Several thousand pieces of literature were distributed, not only to purchasing agents, but to executives and technical men as well. Space in the *Purchasing Agent*, the official organ of the National Purchasing Agents' Association, was allotted to us to publish our story about the cooperage industry and its products. Far-seeing sales executives have generally agreed that participation in this yearly event transcends any other opportunity for trade extension in practically all fields of industry.

Dairy Industry Holds Big Possibilities for Cooperage Industries

A notable opportunity to create business contact with the dairy industry and its many independent units engaged in the various branches of manufacturing, condensing, drying, powdering and packing milk products and refrigerated reserve stocks, was made use of by attendance at the World's Dairy Congress, held in Syracuse, N. Y., last year. Our display of wood barrels was viewed by thousands of dairymen operating in this and foreign countries. Our literature was widely distributed for future guidance. Inquiries, verbal and by mail, are indications of future patronage to well-made wood barrels despite the keen competition of other kinds of containers that are seeking recognition in this industry.

Shoe Industry—New Business Field for Wooden Barrel

The evolvement of such a container as would give the boot and shoe manufacturers a standard package which would eliminate the enormous losses sustained through pilfering and damage claims, was conceived some months ago. A locked barrel has been brought out by the department, which carries a regulation American Railway Association seal, so affixed to the hoop device as to resist tampering without detection. An inner partition of the barrel is made of double-faced strawboard corrugated cardboard, separated into individual cells, which necessitates the shoe to only carry its own weight in the container. The inner partition is divided into three equal compartments separated by discs, which permit the container to carry shoes of different sizes without confusion.

Have shown this barrel to seven large shoe manufacturers operating in St. Louis. The barrel meets their approval and is a saver of 50 per cent. in export container costs. It is necessary, however, to develop a cardboard box in shook form to be used for shelf purposes by retailers. One of these barrels has been packed with shoes and shipped to South America as a trial. The Walk-Over shoe people have requested a sample barrel.

Also showed this shoe barrel at the National Convention of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers at the twentieth convention of this association, held at the Astor Hotel, N. Y., January 14th-15th. Comments of approval were general. The shooked box was mentioned as a requisite in patronage. Have conferred with the Bureau of Standards on this subject, which awaits specifications for approval. The shoe barrel proposition is still being worked out. If approved, extensive results are forthcoming.

Furthermore, the capability of this new development to successfully carry fragile, as well as other special commodities where danger of injury is present, gives promise of further promotion in almost unlimited fields. Particular "leads" are now being followed.

COOPERAGE BUSINESS GOOD IN COLDWATER, ONT.

Heading and hoop machinery is being installed in the newly enlarged plant of D. S. Milligan, cooperage and cooperage stock manufacturers of Coldwater, Ont. Increased demand for cooperage products has made necessary the enlarging of the Milligan plant.

WILL MANUFACTURE INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

The Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited, Montreal, Ont., have organized a subsidiary company, which is known as the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited, of Manitoba, the head office of which will be in Winnipeg.

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

The most important news item in the local cooperage trade of the past month was the destruction by fire on May 12th of the large plant of the International Cooperage Co., at Erie Avenue and Ninth Street, Niagara Falls. The loss was estimated at $250,000 by officials of the company. The fire started in the boiler room and spread rapidly through the one-story frame building, which was well-equipped with machinery for making both tight and slack barrels and well stocked with cooperage material. The firemen had several streams at work, but could do little except to save adjoining property, including the storage tanks of the Shredded Wheat Co. and the factory of the Francis Hook and Eye Co., where 100 girls were employed, who escaped safely.

The loss of the above plant is a more or less serious matter to barrel buyers in this section of the country, as the company sold a great volume of barrels in the apple district bordering Lake Ontario, as well as flour barrels to the Niagara Falls and surrounding territory mills and tight barrels to numerous local industries. Tongue-and-grooved-stave barrels, for which it had a good demand, were also manufactured in quantity. Announcement as to whether or not the factory will be rebuilt has not yet been made.

Man Who Went Over Niagara Falls in Barrel Seeks Further Notoriety

"Bobby" Leach, who went over Niagara Falls in a barrel on July 25, 1911, thereby gaining much fame, recently announced that he would make another plunge over the cataract early in June, this time in a large rubber ball. The widespread publicity which has been given this proposed feat has brought Mr. Leach an offer of company in his hazardous undertaking. The offer comes from a woman, Mrs. Harriett Frances Kingsbury, an Australian lecturer, who wrote from Jacksonville, Fla., that she would like to be a passenger in Mr. Leech's queer vehicle. Mrs. Kingsbury is anxious to prove that women are equally as fearless and daring, and fully as foolhardy as the sterner sex. Her proffer of company has been declined.

Slack Lines Quiet

The flour barrel demand has been light recently, owing to a generally quiet demand for that commodity. Buying by industrial concerns is of hand-to-mouth character and the farmers, who usually buy flour in barrels about this time of year, are rather discouraged because of the almost daily rain of the past month, which makes for a somewhat backward season. Consumption of slack barrels in lines other than flour is a trifle below normal, but there are abundant evidences of an early improvement in demand.

Storage Apples Going to Evaporators

Evaporators have had a busy time of it in the past month, caring for apples which have been in storage through the winter. Growers and packers who had held their fruit in the warehouses, hoping that the spring would develop high prices, have lately been delivering their apples to the drying plants at comparatively low prices. The market for storage apples has become so inactive that the fruit can be moved only by consignment or by sale to evaporators or cider presses, and in some instances the price brought has been as low as $1.10 per barrel, the grower or packer retaining the container.

Apple Crop Prospects Are Good

Apple prospects are good, so far as the weather is concerned. A late season is better than an early one. Cherry trees are in full blossom, but the apple blossoms do not show color yet. It is late, but it is no later than it was last year. The main thing against the crop these days is the scarcity of help, and the notion that many farmers have that wheat is still the better crop, which has not been the case lately. Industrial activity in some lines in the cities is slowing down, so this may result in more men looking for work in the apple districts.

Notes of the Trade

The Quaker City Cooperage Co. reports a rather light demand for flour barrels, but the shop is keeping fairly busy and looks for increased trade later in the year.

The Niagara Cooperage Co., Lockport, is looking for a pretty good trade in apple barrels this season, though demand has not been strong thus far.

George W. Little, of Jackson & Tindle, has been a member of the down-town lumber committee, which has been raising funds for the joint charities and community fund campaign. The lumbermen "came across" 100 per cent.

IN THE REALM OF COOPERAGE

An Interesting Summary of the Extent of Trade Extension Activities of A. C. Hughes

Waste in food and commodity distribution through preventable spoilage is often traceable to inefficient practices in packing. To the extent that this is true, such waste can be largely prevented by drawing more generally and more intelligently upon package equipment industries that have given years of study to the problems of packing and distribution of food and commodity products and are well qualified to render technical service.

In selecting container equipment for a plant the executive should possess a knowledge of its possible utility and what type the container should be—the material it is made of—its purpose or field of application—its advantages for volume handled—its weight and space requirements—its portability—its possibilities of endurance, and its special features of merit. These requirements should be passed on to the manufacturer for his information and guidance whenever possible.

Exporters and shippers who maintain that proper packing is the best means of reducing waste and damage claims generally appreciate the use of wood barrels on their merits, and do not permit cost alone to be the deciding factor. Too frequently wood barrels are estimated only on the basis of balancing high first costs. An exact estimate of dependability and economy can better be obtained by considering all the hazards of transit and sanitary delivery in a field which is best patronized by a discriminating public.

Fortunately, the problem of commodity packing and distribution is receiving more attention than formerly. Far-seeing manufacturers and shippers who have hitherto busied themselves over reducing container costs a fraction of a penny, are beginning to see that the cost of waste and damage of various commodity products occurring in transit, due to unreliable containers, must be considered in operating costs and economies just as much as the study of public patronage.

The chief characteristics of wood barrels for food products which make them superior and desirable containers are embraced in the principles of strength and sanitary value. Numerous others could be given, but these are the most salient because they affect, first, the safety of merchandise in transit; secondly, public health. There is no financial gain for the manufacturer if all that is saved by economical production is subsequently lost in broken and damaged products occurring in transit or storehouses through the use of flimsy containers. Even if the reputation of a food manufacturer for scrupulous cleanliness and sanitation is of the best, if his product is packed in containers that are sieve-like in texture or of such material as to invite contamination from odors or atmospheric conditions, his point of contact with a buying public is bound to be only in proportion to the co-operation extended in the protection of good will.

To render good container service the cooperage industry is leaving nothing undone to serve its trade to the fullest extent. Rules governing inspection service covering quality of material, right measurement and grade of timber are set forth in a code of ethics which govern business relations between cooperage stock producers and barrel manufacturers. Research service embraces investigations in all container using industries and is especially directed toward compiling and distributing information useful to barrel users. Standard dimensions of barrels for fruits and dry food commodities promulgated under authority of the Federal Standard Barrel law are rigidly adhered to and guarantee exact measurement of each type of container.

The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, whose members produce more than nine-tenths of the cooperage stock and finished barrels made in the country, have demonstrated that building up knowledge of industry is not wholly a matter of mass production. In their effort to broaden their business and increase their sales, the special needs of individual purchasers for specific types and designs of wood barrels are constantly being cared for in order to give the consumer the exact kind of container needed. Few other industries, faced by all the difficulties of changing economic conditions, financial depressions, upsets in foreign markets, not to mention the complexities forced upon it every few years to locate entirely new timber fields for raw materials, have kept so uninterrupted a stream of high class containers reaching into every point of consumption and at a price netting an extremely low profit over the actual cost of production.

Let it not be understood, however, that in extending its lines of production, the cooperage industry has overspecialized in its desire to fill orders and to the detriment of standard-size wood barrels which they are so well equipped to manufacture. Changing of dimension or form in some trifling detail merely to have it different does not impress the industry at all and is discredited. The real establishment of barrel standards is a direct result of co-operation between the cooperage industry and public purchasers with a view toward the suppression of the unnecessary; indeed, it may be, and in this industry is, by no means always a matter of simplification, but is rather improvement—improvement by collective action which leads to simplification and increased uniformity.

ANDREW C. HUGHES, WHOSE WORK FOR THE WOODEN BARREL IS YIELDING SUCH FINE RESULTS

These efforts for standardization and simplification to which the cooperage industry has given so much of its time are not only of fundamental importance to the industry, but are of vital significance to the whole structure of industrial production. The important need to conserve and decrease the preventable waste occurring in transportation is truly constructive and of definite advantage to the consuming public.

Drug, Oil and Chemical Industries

The consumption of wood barrels and kegs in these industries show by analysis that this container is preferred to all others. Drug, oil and chemical products are basic raw materials for a large group of manufactured goods. Out of 1,418 products, a correct analysis shows that:

Wood barrels carry	455 products
Glass bottles carry	334 products
Cans carry	309 products
Wood kegs carry	277 products
Wood boxes carry	223 products
Burlap bags carry	276 products
Cases carry	137 products
Steel drums carry	126 products
Vials carry	110 products
Tank cars carry	89 products
Bales carry	53 products
Jars carry	43 products
Cartons carry	39 products
Paper bags carry	33 products
Demijohns carry	12 products
Cylinders carry	10 products

Tongued and Grooved Barrels for Chemicals

Tongued and grooved slack barrels used for packing dry and semi-liquid chemicals are designed and built at a minimum of cost and yet strong enough to withstand the hazards of rough usage in transit. The fact that there is a considerable variation in the density of chemicals in the manner of their preparation for shipment, the need for careful specification is apparent when making estimates on the most efficient utilization of wood barrels.

Tongued and grooved barrels are silicated when specified, heads are glued, and the staves being tongued and grooved from end to end provide a practically water and air-tight slack barrel. The development of this type of barrel is due to a mutual appreciation of its need between the cooperage and chemical industries—the latter being the pioneer tongued and grooved barrel users.

Specifications for this type of container are: 17⅛" x 28½"; 19⅛" x 30".

Metallurgical Industries

The cooperage industry is constantly co-operating with users of shipping containers in the most scientific manner, to produce stronger barrels which will meet the requirements of heavy commodity packing.

The use of wood barrels, made right, constitutes a public service.

We are frequently called upon to design barrels to meet special conditions. As nearly every container problem differs more or less, every type of barrel must be specially considered before definite recommendations can be made regarding the requirements involved. Tests approved and listed as standard by the Forest Products Laboratory insure exact engineering data on which to base the design of barrels that carry castings, chains, ingots, plumbers' supplies, pipe fittings, plated ware, scrap brass, soldering, bronze wire, copper, nickel, etc. Sizes 17⅛" to 30" staves, 9½" to 19⅛" heading. (Head cleats supplied on specification.)

Glass and Ceramic Industries

No matter how unique or special ceramic products may be we have facilities in our shops to manufacture a container to pack them if the product comes within the realm of barrel usage. Barrels and casks for the ceramic industry are standard in size and of dependable carrying capacity. This factor enables us to furnish containers of large and small sizes without the added cost of new shop equipment. Wood barrels are universally used in the ceramic industry in preference to other kinds of containers for two reasons; first, because they protect fragile and breakable articles in transit; secondly, because they afford ease of packing and handling.

Our research investigations are proceeding steadily with the co-operation of the Bureau of Standards, all for the purpose of producing barrels and casks having to do with factors that affect added strength and dependability.

Crockery and glass barrels are manufactured from: 17⅛", 19⅛" heading, 30" staves.

Crockery casks are manufactured from: 34", 36", 38", 40", 42" staves; 24" to 48" heading.

Mineral and Metal Flour Industries

For the packing of different specific mineral and metal flour under a wide range of conditions, the cooperage industry assists barrel users in determining the size and type of barrels required for any of these materials.

The subject of container efficiency is one of the most important before the shipper. Conservation, protection against deterioration and against wastage and damage, can best be maintained by keeping continuous tabs on industries that have surmounted such unnecessary annoyances.

The tongued and grooved barrel provides a container particularly suitable for powdered products and semi-liquid commodities. Tongued and grooved staves strongly support the bilge of the barrel, always insuring tight joints.

It is interesting to note that about 80% of lime products are packed in wood barrels. Other commodities shipped in this type of container include lead acetate, borax, salt, boiler compound, gypsum, potash, paint pigment, asphalt, cement, sulphate, alkali, carbon, graphite dry dyes, tar products, etc.

Mineral and metal flour barrels are manufactured from 28½", 30", 32", 34" staves; 15½", 17⅛", 19⅛", 20", 22" heading.

Wood Barrels for Hardware

The numerous manufacturing connections obtained through the Associated Cooperage Industries Association enable barrel manufacturers to furnish a complete line of barrels for hardware, thereby giving barrel users the benefit of a wide experience without increased cost. The first thing necessary to know is the purpose for which the barrel is to be used and whether it is especially adapted for such requirements. The next thing to know is the quantity and weight desired to be packed in each unit. A knowledge of these conditions places different grades of barrels on the market. While the maximum standards of construction are always maintained, the species of timber and their usefulness for specific purposes vary as the requirements warrant. In other words, the wood used is fitted for the need to carry cutlery, nails, bolts, hinges, screws, hoisting blocks, wood pulleys, iron casters, emery wheels, rivets, horseshoes, wire brads, nuts, grindstones, steel springs, etc.

Barrels manufactured for the hardware trade: 17" to 34" staves, 9¼" to 22" heading.

Wood Barrels for Electrical Accessories

Specializing in the manufacture of cooperage has taught that container use is not a matter of cost alone, but rather a combination of all the factors which result in satisfaction. Money expended for containers that fail to satisfy is wasted. Electrical supply manufacturers who use wood barrels know the advantages of packing their products in them because before the barrels are formed they must be thoroughly dried and fired. This drying can not be superficial, but must be thorough and the fire heat must proceed from the inside of the barrel to the outside. It is this feature that makes the barrel especially adapted for dry cell and other electrical packing. Standard-size barrels carry 150 dry batteries. Other sizes carry dry cells, porcelain insulators, lamp bulbs, lamp bases, incandescent lamps, etc.

Barrels for the electrical industry are made from: 28½", 30" staves; 17⅛", 19⅛" heading.

Flour and Cereal Barrels and Half-Barrels

Flour barrel containers are made from No. 1 grade timber of high quality, free from defects and entirely suitable and sanitary for the packing of this food product. Damage and loss due to unsanitary flour containers reach millions of dollars yearly. Flour and cereals are highly susceptible to contamination in freight cars, warehouses and weather conditions, and absorbent to oil odors and poor ventilation in holds of vessels.

The ordinary cotton sack or paper bag offers little protection against losses to the common carrier and public health. The miller knows that the safest as well as the most economical containers in which to ship his good flour are clean wood barrels, because they deliver the food in pure condition. In these days of high distributing costs those most concerned with container expenditure know that from every angle nothing takes the place of good wood barrels.

Specifications for flour and cereal barrels and half-barrels are: 14" by 24"; 17⅛" by 28½".

Sugar, Candy, Chocolate Barrels

Sugar, candy and chocolate barrels are strong, dependable containers capable of carrying 350 pounds without being overloaded. The sugar barrel has proven this test in years of successful usage by refiners and candy manufacturers. Country sugar mills in the South and large sugar refineries which have experimented with bags of single and sometimes double thickness have found that there is much contamination, waste and damage where this type of container has been substituted for the wood barrel. Sugar is highly sensitive to moisture and becomes solidified when confined in porous containers. Sugar in clean, tight wood barrels retains its initial purity and crystalized qualities. From an economic standpoint 350 pounds of sugar in wood costs less than a like amount of sugar sold in paper cartons.

Chocolate manufacturers who store their product in refrigerating plants and who export large quantities to foreign countries use the tongued and grooved barrel as a protection from loss and damage because of its thorough construction, symmetry and bilge rigidity.

Specifications for these types of barrels are: 14" x 24"; 17⅛" x 28½"; 19⅛" x 30".

Apple Barrels

The slack barrel was the first container to be standardized through federal enactment for the packing and shipment of apples. It has, therefore, played an important part in the development of horticulture. Millions of barrels are used yearly in the distribution of the apple crop of this country. Large quantities are exported annually to foreign countries.

There are reasons for this recognition and adoption of the slack barrel for apples. It is always considered the package which affords the best possible protection to its contents, insures safety in storage and transit, easy to handle, low cost and has a re-use value.

The standard specifications legally established for apple barrels are: 28½" staves; 17⅛" heading; 64" outside circumference; 7,056" cubical capacity.

The Barrelette for Apples

Realizing the need of a smaller container than the whole barrel for marketing fancy grades of apples, the cooperage industry in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Standards has evolved the barrelette, which is one-half the cubical capacity of the whole barrel and has been legally adopted as a standard container. This new container has all the superior qualities of the standard barrel and at the same time provides ample display surface for fancy apples.

Barrelettes for apples have the following specifications: 18" staves, 15½" heading.

Vegetable Barrels

Experience and usage have clearly proven the superiority of the wood barrel for the transportation and marketing of sweet and white potatoes. The barrel offers absolute protection to seed potatoes while in transit insuring their safe delivery for a productive crop, thereby maintaining good will. It is susceptible of providing any amount of ventilation and in many ways affects the year's profits to growers.

As a container for green vegetables the barrel serves as a compact miniature refrigerator for the packing of lettuce, radishes, green corn, cabbages, carrots, celery, etc., because its construction permits ice-packing at point of origin, which insures deliveries fresh and in good order.

Specifications covering barrels generally used for potatoes and green vegetables are as follows: 17⅛" x 28½"; 19⅛" x 30".

Coffee Barrels

The number of different types of which coffee barrels are made makes it practically certain that any problem this industry is facing which lies within the scope of barrel equipment can be economically and efficiently solved, because back of every barrel produced is the responsibility to deliver quality and service—the result of many years of research and solicitous co-operation on the part of the cooperage industry.

With a view to produce barrels that will enable manufacturers to ship coffee in bulk, the cooperage industry has evolved a number of standard-size barrels which meet the various needs of wholesalers and the retail trade.

Coffee barrels varying in capacity from 50 pounds to 250 pounds call for the following specifications:

14" x 24"	50 pounds
16¼" x 23½"	70 pounds
17⅛" x 28½"	100 pounds
17⅛" x 30"	110 pounds
19⅛" x 30"	135 pounds
20" x 30"	150 pounds
20" x 34"	185 pounds
23⅝" x 30"	200 pounds
23⅝" x 34"	250 pounds

Tongued and Grooved Barrels for Spices

Meeting the requirements of the spice trade for wood barrels, the evolvement of a barrel unique in design, perfect in symmetry and dependable for the shipment of spices and food products of a powdered character has brought general satisfaction to the spice trade.

By a special machine process of producing tongued and grooved staves, barrels are manufactured that are absolutely siftless.

Barrels made for the spice trade are: 17⅛" x 28½". 19⅛" x 30".

Cranberry Barrels and Barrelettes

Cranberry growers know what production delays, material losses and packing problems arise from the use of the ordinary cranberry containers here and there on the market.

The Department of Commerce, acting through the Bureau of Standards in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Act to fix the standard of cranberry barrels, has promulgated capacities of the cranberry barrel and barrelette by law. The cooperage industry maintains these standards.

Barrels, as containers for cranberries, have long served the growers of the country and have proven their efficiency to discriminating consumers.

Dimensions of the standard cranberry barrel and barrelette are: Barrel, 28⅛" stave, 16¼" head; barrelette, 17" stave, 15¼" head.

Poultry Barrels

The use of wood barrels as shipping containers for dressed poultry is practiced by growers in practically all sections of the country because they offer an exceptional advantage for ventilation and sanitary delivery.

The method of packing poultry "cross-ways" in wood barrels eliminates injury from abrasion and provides an air chamber in the barrel that preserves its contents from odors and discoloration.

Wood barrels are not an experiment in the poultry industry. They are the most modern and efficient containers that can be procured.

There are two standard sizes: 17⅛" x 28½"; 19⅛" x 30".

Facts

The wooden barrel has been a home convenience to all the family for ages.

It is the oldest development in containers.

Its sturdiness has rested on the foundation of public approval for centuries.

It is contended that the barrel is the strongest structure of its size that can be made from an equal amount of wood.

The barrel is put together without nails, screws, bolts or pins.

Although not calked, barrels are water-tight.

The barrel is one of the most remarkable factors in the economic life of mankind. In importance it takes its place beside the vehicle wheel.

SECRETARY HIRT REVIEWS GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES IN ANNUAL REPORT *

A review of the business situation throughout the the country indicates that the present and prospective conditions in manufacturing, agriculture, wholesale and retail trade generally may be considered as in a healthy and sound economical position; so much so as to warrant the faith of those industrial leaders who have all along elected to envision for our country an era of reawakened commercial activity.

One of the most encouraging factors in this respect is in the forecast of employment with every prospect for an increase in spring employment as the season progresses. In addition to this favorable aspect, the contemplative action on the part of our government towards a reduction of Federal taxes can not help but have a good effect on business in stimulating and encouraging renewed activity in all lines of trade. In agriculture, the major portion of last year's crops have been marketed and the prospect for this year's crops, so far as can be forecast, are for a large yield; the weight of opinion, therefore, is that the purchasing power of the agriculturist has been increased as compared with last year.

In considering, therefore, the present business conditions and the general situation throughout the country, the outlook is for a sound, healthy and normal development of trade during the spring and summer months. Some cross currents among business activities may arise, but it is forecast that these will not effect the general upward trend. The present economic condition therefore warrants a continuation of confidence and faith in the future prosperity of our industry.

We are today assembled at the Ninth Annual Convention of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, an institution that has rendered efficient service to its members during the past eight years. At the time of its organization some doubt was expressed as to its ability to properly function for the best interests of the different branches of the trade, although at that time there was no question as to the need for a national association to represent the entire industry, and to act as such on any matters pertaining to its welfare, and in crises arising from time to time when it was necessary for the industry to express itself in a national sense.

In the face of these doubtful expressions, and after eight years of epoch-making periods, *i. e.*, the World War, financial and trade depression, substitute container growth, business failures, and changes in our methods of operation, the association stands today, not only as a permanent organization, but as one of the progressive and influential trade associations of the country. As a national body it has proven by past performances to be a strong factor in shaping the policies that are fundamental and constructive in the advancement of business development and practices for the entire industry.

It has been further demonstrated that the functional activities within the association, by their ability to establish trade ethics, etc., have benefited the members through a combined effort to accomplish things that could not have been done as successfully by individual efforts, and which have accordingly helped the industry to operate on a higher plane and with a clearer knowledge of the rules laid down for the guidance of all those engaged in the trade.

Any one, therefore, who analyzes the trade association movement from an unbiased standpoint, must be forced to the conclusion that these institutions are becoming more and more essential in the effective organization of industrial society and in the furtherance of the interests of the public itself.

Again, if our industry is to fully protect itself against unwise legislation and unjust regulations involving its particular business by government departments, commissions, traffic and other regulatory bodies, it must have its own national organization to forcefully and correctly advise public officials and others as to its attitude on the individual problems concerning our industry.

The manufacturer, therefore, who is not a member of our association, and who must gain all his knowledge concerning the cooperage business by individual efforts alone, operates his plant at a disadvantage and without standardized procedure and effectiveness. In these days of keen competition, the successful business man studies the value of his organization's facilities and realizes the advantage of a trade association that combines on principles governing the inspection of material, rules governing sales and settlements, grade rules and specifications, traffic service, trade extension, arbitration, legal advice and standardization, etc.

During the past six months a number of propositions have been submitted, both traffic and otherwise, that vitally affected the future welfare of the wooden barrel, and at no time in the history of our association have the officers and members responded more actively and willingly by the giving of their time and advice in the solving of these problems. While we have not regained the heights of numerical strength from which we were forced a few years ago, due to a general business depression and discontinuance of operations on the part of some in the cooperage industry, the A. C. I. of A., has not lost its constructive usefulness or efficiency in

protecting as well as fostering the interests of its members.

Membership

To secure a larger numerical standing, and to inform non-members of the many benefits accruing to membership in the association, a series of bulletins explaining our various activities and services have been sent to individuals and concerns engaged in the trade. Our members were also supplied with these bulletins, which resulted in many of them adopting the service for their own use and advantage. Another purpose in furnishing this information to our members is to fully inform them of our activities, etc., in order that they may be the better enabled to explain to their friends with whom they transact business, the protection and benefits derived through affiliation with the A. C. I. of A. While several of our former members have been reinstated and new ones added to our list, it is earnestly requested that every member take an active interest in the welfare of the association and use his influence towards increasing its membership, thereby, not only adding further strength to our organization, but protecting himself as well.

Traffic Department

There are many ways in which transportation may directly and seriously effect an industry, and there are many factors in the transportation situation that must be closely watched if an industry holds its transportation costs to the level they should be held. The traffic department is one of the most important functions of the association, and specializing, as it does on cooperage, bears a tremendous influence with carriers, etc., in protecting the traffic interests of our members. It has been the means of saving them thousands of dollars through its activity and vigilance, and those realizing the efficiency of this department are taking advantage of its service more and more each day. A report of its activities during the past six months will be rendered by the traffic manager.

Trade Extension

To the members who desire to take the initiative in developing their business, the trade extension service gives direct aid by conducting an aggressive publicity campaign among container-using industries. You have been furnished with bulletins and reports covering its activities, and are therefore conversant with the methods pursued by the department, whose value has been recognized to such extent as to be adopted by two other national trade associations, and we are advised that splendid results are being obtained for their respective industries. In a number of instances, during the past year the aid of the department was requested by members in connection with matters involving patronage or the loss of it.

In such cases, the plants were visited by the field representative, who discussed with the executives the points at issue in the interest of members concerned. Services thus rendered were appreciated in every instance.

In addition to this service, there has been compiled a file of container-using industries, which on special occasions are circularized, such as the Chemical Industry and the National Purchasing Agents' Association. Addresses and pamphlets on barrel usage in convincing form have been prepared for different occasions, which have been conductive to better knowledge of barrel usage, and a more general appreciation of our industry's efforts to create a better spirit of business dealings and promotion of good will.

Inspection Service

In order to increase the facilities of this department, which heretofore confined its activities to the inspection of materials at destination, a mill yard inspection service was inaugurated, effective January 1, 1924, which provides a means of securing an official association inspection of cooperage material on mill-yard prior to shipment. Full information regarding its operation has been furnished through bulletins, but so far this service has not been taken advantage of by our members to the extent anticipated. It is hopeful, however, with the revival of business that the mill-yard inspection will be more frequently employed so that it may be sustained and continued.

Arbitration

An arbitration code gives an industry its own flexible judicial system and eliminates the expense, delays and ill feelings of law suits. Business men who have had litigation in the courts are aware of both the expense and delay attendant upon it. Very rarely a case is ever tried on the day of its first setting. Sometimes it involves the necessity of attendance with witnesses four or five days before a trial can be reached, and then, because of the unwieldy procedure common to most of our courts, three or four more days are consumed in the selection of a jury and the trial of a case. The great benefit of arbitration, therefore, comes from the saving of time and expense involved in attendance upon court, the procuring of a much earlier decision, and a decision which is final, and the determination of the controversy by men trained and experienced in that line of business and thus better able to judge of the merits of the controversy, but, greater than these is the preservation of good will between buyer and seller which has ofttimes been disturbed by law suits. This is another activity of our organization of inestimable value to its members and should be taken advantage of by them in the settlement of disputes and controversies arising from misunderstanding concerning business transactions.

It is not necessary to go on enumerating the many benefits that can be derived from an association of this kind through collective membership and the individual cooperage operator. The efforts set forth to make plain its various functions and activities to every operator should be well known to all by this time. The dignity of our trade should occupy as high a plane of industrial and public appreciation as any other basic industry that assumes its share in the development and productivity of materials. The efforts of our association, coupled with the splendid co-operation of minds long trained in the business, have gone a long way towards placing our industry in the position of esteem that it holds today.

It now remains with you and with those who are to follow you to keep intact that which we have attained through the many years of study and struggle, and to continue to enhance its progress and prosperity by even a greater enthusiasm, if such is possible.

Judging by your attendance at this convention here today, we have the assurance that your efforts are not going to lax; that your best thoughts will be centered towards protecting the growth and prosperity of the industry, which can best be accomplished through the medium of your trade association.

MANAGER BRUCKER OUTLINES WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT *

The association, through its Traffic Department, gives direct aid to its members in the solution of their many difficult traffic problems as well as protecting the interests of its members and the industry in general, through the constant efforts put forth to maintain a reasonable basis of freight rates on cooperage and cooperage material; also by combating higher rates on our products, as well as preventing lower discriminatory rates on competitive containers.

Among the many important matters of general and specific interest to the industry handled by the Traffic Department in the past few months, mention may be made of the following:

Consolidated Classification Docket No. 18, Subject 115

This docket involved a proposal to amend the classification so as to confine the packing and shipping of caustic soda in bulk in iron or steel barrels only, thereby eliminating the wooden barrel as a container for the shipment of this commodity.

Immediate steps were taken towards protecting the wooden barrel by entering a vigorous protest against the adoption of this proposal at a meeting held at Chicago, Ill., April 17th. As a result of our efforts in this connection we are advised by the committee that the proposals were not approved and matter was cancelled from the docket.

Investigation and Suspension Docket, No. 1956

Supplement No. 3 to F. L. Speiden's Tariff 57D ICC 728 published increased rates on lumber and forest products from Alabama and Mississippi points to Central Freight Association and Buffalo and Pittsburgh territories which were scheduled to become effective November 18, 1923.

This adjustment, if allowed to go into effect, would undoubtedly have had great influence towards increasing rates on our product in other territories. We therefore petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for suspension of these rates which was granted and the Commission set December 4, 1923, as the date for hearing at Memphis, Tenn.

In the meantime we took the matter up vigorously with interested carriers protesting against the proposed increases, with the result that one of the principal roads involved withdrew from the proposition. We, nevertheless, proceeded with the compilation of data, exhibits, etc., necessary to substantiate our contention against the inauguration of the increased rates. However, prior to date set for hearing the Commission advised us that the scheduled hearing was cancelled. We now have definite advice from the Commission that the proposed rates under suspension have been canceled, which allows the present rates to remain in effect unchanged.

Western Trunk Line Docket, No. 6 Redocketed

The above docket has reference to proposed cancellation of class D rating on cooperage (barrels, half-barrels, kegs, etc.) and the elimination of the practice of furnishing two smaller cars in lieu of the larger car ordered by shippers, between points in western Trunk Line territory.

The carriers have on numerous occasions in the past years attempted to make effective the foregoing proposal, but as result of our efforts and influence the carriers in each case decided not to make any change in the classification rating on slack and tight cooperage in that territory, which has not only been the means of arresting a disturbance and possible loss of the cooperage trade in that particular territory, but unquestionably permitted our members to hold their long-established wooden barrel patronage as against the invasion of the substitute container, besides saving them large sums of money. However, the carriers not being satisfied with the revenue obtained from this traffic, again recently attempted to force an advance on our product by publishing, without advance notice or further hearing, specific rate advice to the effect of cancelling Class D rating and substituting therefor 4th class, with the elimination of the two-for-one rule, which was scheduled to become effective March 3, 1924.

Immediately on receipt of this information we handled the matter vigorously with traffic officials of member lines of the Western Trunk Line Committee and in this connection were successful in intercepting the publication of the advanced rates, as well as getting the action of the General Traffic Committee rescinded at a meeting of this committee held at Chicago, Ill., January 15, 1924. The committee, however, again docketed the matter under Docket No. 6A, which proposes the cancellation of Class D rating and the substitution of Class A, with the elimination of the two-for-one rule. We again filed a vigorous protest against the adoption of this proposal and requested a hearing be held, but so far no definite date has been announced.

In the meantime the matter was again docketed for consideration by the General Traffic Committee at a meeting held at Excelsior Springs, Mo., April 1st, and since this seemed to be an unusual method of procedure we attended the meeting, and it appeared some drastic action was contemplated by some member lines. The committee, however, in disposing of the matter, decided to refer same to the Executive Committee for their consideration. We are now negotiating with them on the matter and it is earnestly hoped that our efforts in this connection will be successful.

While the matter of freight rate adjustments is just one feature of the traffic service, there are many other important activities carried on by the Traffic Department of real benefit to the members, such as the quotation of freight rates which is being taken advantage of by our members on a much larger scale than heretofore, the tracing and expediting of their shipments, the auditing of freight bills and the securing of refund of freight charges erroneously assessed. That this service is of particular value and has proven beneficial is evidenced by the volume of requests received from our members and the fact that many of those who have heretofore sent their freight bills to Traffic Bureaus and other similar organizations at an additional expense, are now sending same to us to be audited.

It is most gratifying and interesting to observe the extent to which our members are availing themselves of this opportunity and we wish to extend to those who have not as yet taken advantage of the service rendered by the Traffic Department a special invitation to do so in order that they may also enjoy the full benefits of their membership.

* Secretary Hirt's and Manager Brucker's addresses as delivered at St. Louis Convention, May 5-7, 1924.

MAKING THE MOST OF FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Week after week, says P. J. Stevenson of the *Commerce Reports* staff, the columns of *Commerce Reports* carry the announcement of inquiries for American products, under the designation "Foreign Trade Opportunities." While 333,000 copies of these "leads" were distributed in the fiscal year 1923, it is doubtful whether the fullest possible use has been made of this material.

Many manufacturers and exporters appear to limit their interest to "opportunities" that specifically call for their products. For example, there appears an inquiry for typewriters from Switzerland. It would be logical for manufacturers and exporters of all types of office equipment to secure the reserved information and write the inquirer, while it would be equally desirable for manufacturers of stationery, inks, carbon paper and automatic pencils to sound out the possibilities of making a customer out of the inquirer. While it is not to be expected that in every case the attempt will be successful, it must be remembered that in a few markets is business so highly specialized as in the United States, with the result that firms handling related lines are proportionately far more numerous than in the domestic market.

Many "opportunities" call for agencies in countries where many American manufacturers are already represented satisfactorily. In such cases it seems to be the policy of a large percentage of manufacturers to ignore the inquiry. This is usually unwise. It would often be possible to arrange for a sub-agency.

Another profitable practice is to obtain the reserved information for future use. An agency arrangement is liable to many mishaps, and it is therefore sound policy to hold in reserve the names of other possible agents. Then, in the event of any untoward developments, there is available immediately a valuable list of possibilities.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN TIGHT AND SLACK COOPERAGE AND COOPERAGE STOCK IN AMERICA

COOPERAGE EXPORTS DURING 1923

The following table shows the exports of cooperage by customs districts, for the year 1923, as submitted by J. C. Nellis, acting chief of the Lumber Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

	COOPERAGE											
	Staves, Tight		Staves, Slack		Heading		Cooperage Shooks, Tight		Cooperage Shooks, Slack		Barrels, Casks and Hogsheads, Empty	
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Set	Dollars	Set	Dollars	Set	Dollars	Number	Dollars
Maine & New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,237	1,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,501	20,337
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,191	8,242
Massachusetts	63,200	10,250	.....	.....	87	32	87	218	.....	.....	6,459	7,943
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	10	.....	.....	10,000	2,000	28,916	50,710
Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	660
Buffalo	1,020,053	35,413	202,300	5,039	385,823	18,625	2,156	7,849	540	488	46,716	62,630
New York	747,312	150,459	723,272	23,989	379,659	57,628	69,162	332,065	78,789	39,914	78,693	241,806
Philadelphia	8,800	891	15,528	2,435	52,599	7,508	40	40	82,464	38,334	3,039	10,754
Maryland	119,640	13,885	197,000	7,245	483	99	13,000	3,510	1,194	1,795	.....	.....
Virginia	105,073	11,135	52,525	2,645	12,556	2,833	175	195	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	758,598	232,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,012	1,513
Florida	162,969	9,395	9,958,561	155,182	689,984	80,672	17,228	44,926	22,290	6,687	2,320	10,313
Mobile	1,513,299	316,103	15,357,984	199,241	202,756	43,017	510,774	1,942,880	100	310	.....	.....
New Orleans	8,954,302	1,904,943	6,144,065	99,325	367,042	82,269	659,927	1,447,917	221,029	128,906	36,622	94,945
Sabine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	685
Galveston	840,324	148,953	865,173	131,704	200	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio	13,014	1,383	3,000	405	3,560	2,538	.....	.....	6,000	1,170	18,052	29,551
El Paso	6,000	2,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,337	5,365
San Diego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	36	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	1,500	768	1,100	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,920	29,172
Los Angeles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,523	11,505
San Francisco	162,294	7,890	30,484	1,750	49	46	109,872	210,195	1,042	846	121	353
Oregon	17,676	980	19,044	529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	110,500	1,395	108,000	4,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,248	6,105
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20
Montana and Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	104
Dakota	44,975*	4,680	555,935	7,118	36,899	11,446	.....	.....	525	337	2,905	4,716
Duluth and Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,100	9,724	.....	.....	17,580	7,556	601	493
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	298
Michigan	4,690,108	260,774	10,574,004	199,775	774,051	128,361	2,453	4,393	.....	.....	31,946	55,906
Ohio	.....	.....	40,609	3,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588	1,464
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	225
Total	19,338,137	3,112,789	44,848,984	844,778	2,995,585	446,329	1,384,874	3,994,188	441,703	228,379	296,247	655,815

A PERSISTENT FIRE HAZARD IN LOGGING SLASH

The inflammability of hardwood and pine slash left after logging is scarcely affected by weathering through two winters in Louisiana lumbering operations, says Mr. W. R. B. Hine, of the Southern Forest Experiment Station. After examining an experimental cut-over area near Urania, La., which has been set aside for such studies through the co-operation of the Urania Lumber Company, Mr. Hine found that one and one-half years after logging, the slash upon the ground still constitutes a serious fire hazard. The hardwood slash holds most of its leaves, and the pine branches retain about 25 per cent. of their needles.

During the spring and summer, however, the fire hazard is reduced greatly because of the growth of weeds, vines and underbrush. This green cover, together with the general dampness of these seasons, does much to prevent serious slash fires at these times.

EXTRACT PLANT RESUMES

The Lookout Extract Works, Chattanooga, Tenn., closed for virtually a year, resumed operation, May 25th. The tanning business is showing signs of a return to normal and is considered in far better shape that at any time during the last twelve months.

The volume of cooperage used in the marketing of the products of this plant, when it is operating steadily, constitutes an item of considerable value to the trade.

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Turners, Greenwood, Trevor, Gerlach, Oram, Rochester.
Jointers, Greenwood, Trevor, Oram, Rochester.
Presses, Noble, Greenwood.

MISCELLANEOUS

Knife Grinders, Noble, Defiance.
Cooper tools, truss hoops and all kinds of barrel building machinery.

NOBLE MACHINE COMPANY,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE
REBUILT STAVE and HEADING MACHINERY
Two Greenwood Heading Turners.
One Heading Sawing Machine.
One No. 4 Stave Cutter.
ROCHESTER BARREL MACHINE WORKS,
Manufacturers of "Greenwood" Stave and Heading Machinery,
Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
E. B. Holmes Complete Barrel Outfit.
60" Gerlach Boxboard Mill.
54" Gerlach Champion Heading Saw.
60" Greenwood Heading Jointer.
No. 4 Rochester Improved Turner.
Greenwood Power Heading Bolter.
All machines guaranteed.

WAYNE MACHINERY COMPANY
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FOR SALE—One Anthon Sons DFN stave jointing, tonguing and grooving machine, used four weeks, with six new sets Shimer cutterheads, $400. ALEXANDER HART, JR., 452 Hudson Street, New York City.

FOR SALE—Slack barrel heading machinery; also, two Chase turbine gang saws, one 2" and one 3". Also one automatic heading or shingle saw, etc. Address "SLACK," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—One Noble hoop coiler, new; has never been taken off the shipping skids. Address W. E. BOYER, R. R. No. 7, Chambersburg, Pa.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—I am in the market to buy good, second-hand heading turner; also, second-hand power or hand-bolting machine or short-log mill. M. R. HARDENBURGH, Beaver Dam, Virginia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PLANT FOR SALE

Completely equipped saw, stave, hoop and heading mill, with all modern machinery.
Plenty of timber available. Good market and well established for product.
Situated on two railroads and water transportation.
Suitable terms can be arranged.
Address "PLANT," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia.

TIGHT COOPERAGE PLANT FOR SALE

COMPLETE plant for manufacturing all kinds of tight barrels and half barrels, in absolutely first-class condition. Must sell quick account of lease. Suitable terms. Address B. WEISSMAN COOPERAGE, Braddock, Pa.

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FOR SALE—Old-established and running cooperage business in the heart of the industrial and manufacturing district of Newark, N. J. Five buildings on valuable plot, 200 x 120. Two convenient railroad freight yards. Good will of over thirty years; land, buildings, stock, trucks and all other appurtenances will be disposed of at a reasonable price. For further particulars address FRED. L. PIERSON, 160 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

PLANT FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Complete heading mill; including engines, boilers, blower system, dry kilns, log haul cut-off saw, bolter, rosser, slashers, dry-kiln trucks, turners, jointers, planers, baling press, shafting, pulleys, hangers. Will be sold cheap for cash. RISLEY LUMBER COMPANY, Walton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Excellent site for cooperage mill on good harbor. Site is adjacent to big lumber mill, which will buy all waste for fuel. Good log supply. Rail and water facilities. Address FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Port Angeles, Washington.

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WANTED—Dressed elm hoop rims, suitable for jelly pail tops. Diameter of top would range from 9" to 12", and rims should be about 1⅛" or 1¼" wide, dressed on both sides, one edge being about ⅛" thick, and the lower edge about 1/16" thick. These rim hoops are bent in a circle, with the two ends fastened in a lap with double-point tacks. Manufacturers in position to supply stock write "PAILS," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR SALE—SLACK BARREL STAVE TIMBER.
23,000 acres in solid body in Southeastern Arkansas for sale by owner to principals only; partly cut over for large saw logs; abundance small timber remaining, oak, gum, elm, ash, pecan, hackberry, sycamore. Enough timber to assure operation for many years. Mo. Pac. Ry. runs through tract. Address "OWNER," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

SECOND-HAND BARRELS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—About 1,000 to 2,000 single-headed lead half-barrels. All hardwood and all one size. Would like to receive quotations f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. We are also in the market to buy oil and lard barrels. Quote lowest prices f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Address NORTH SIDE COOPERAGE CO., 2238 Laplace Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Small car of nice, cheap, sugar barrels, with heads. Address J. R. HARRINGTON, 88 Greenwich Street, Belmont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two (2) cars 55-gallon agitator black and green paint drums, all well emptied. Write quotations to A. GOLDBERG COOPERAGE CO., 315 West Morris Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Wanted—Second-hand Oil Barrels and One-Time Steel Drums
We are in the market for No. 1 Lubricating and Refined Oil Barrels, also
18-Gauge One-Time Shipper Drums

16 Gauge	Black or Galv.	55 Gal. and 110 Gal.	Used Steel Drums
14 Gauge			

GLUCK STEEL BARREL CO., Perth Amboy, N. J.

WANTED—To buy second-hand sugar barrels. Address ALOIS ROSTAS, 122 Old Rose Street, Trenton, N. J.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of factory manufacturing candy pails, and tubs for lard and ice cream. Am practical in every department, from logs to consumer. Would take active interest in going concern. Address "ACTIVE," care of THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FINE OPENING FOR A-1 MAN

WANTED—Hustling young man who can show profit buying and selling cooperage stock and basket material. Write fully stating age, qualifications, etc., in first letter. Address "GOOD CHANCE," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—First-class man, experienced in buying and inspecting tight staves. Address "STAVES," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—First-class tight-barrel salesman. Address "BARRELS," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—At once, a man competent to operate a pendulous heading sawing machine. Address "HEADING," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Good man who understands the manufacture of oak kegs; one who can take care of machinery. Address "MACHINERY," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Manufacturers of all Kinds of
Tight-Barrel Staves and Circled Heading
From WHITE OAK, RED OAK, ASH and GUM
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Branch Mills in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas

REINSCHMIDT STAVE CO.
...MANUFACTURERS OF...
Tight and Slack Barrel Staves
AIR-DRIED AND LISTED
Red, Water and White Oak Staves. Also Slack Barrels — Pine Staves
PLANTS—Quitman, Ga., and Loughridge, Fla.
Address all Correspondence and Orders to QUITMAN, GEORGIA

ECKHARDT & LENNON CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of
All Kinds :: TIGHT BARREL HEADING AND STAVES ::
Mills at Monroe, Winnsboro and Gallion, La.
MAIN OFFICE - - - - - - Monroe, La.

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Kiln-Dried and Jointed **Tight Barrel Staves** and all Lengths of Cutoffs
WINES, WHITE OAK, RED OAK AND GUM OIL STAVES.
No. 2 OILS IN OAK AND GUM AND COPPER STAVES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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23⅝" SLACK BARREL HEADING
PINE OR GUM — ANY GRADE OR SIZE
Let us know your requirements
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SAWN CHESTNUT, DRESSED OR ROUGH
YOU WILL LIKE THEM—WRITE US NOW
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Manufacturers of All Kinds of Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum
TIGHT BARREL STAVES AND HEADING
From five-gallon to full barrel sizes.
Bilge-sawn keg staves a specialty.
CANTON :: :: :: MISSISSIPPI

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MANUFACTURERS
COILED ELM HOOPS
We are prepared at all times to make prompt shipment in any quantity anywhere
Write us NOW!
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Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE **TIGHT and SLACK BARRELS**
Also Kiln-dried and Jointed RED OAK STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING
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SOFT VARIETY — Forty years in the business have made us Flag experts — *Try our Service* — ALL LENGTHS
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Manufacturers of HIGH GRADE
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If QUALITY and SERVICE are what you want, "WE'VE GOT IT."
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STAVES, HOOPS & HEADING
For Tight and Slack Cooperage
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd. Dock Board Bldg., Pier Head LIVERPOOL, ENG.
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We carry new Cooperage from 5 to 50-gallon on hand at all times for local or carload shipments. Ready to fill barrels for all requirements

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Your inquiries are respectfully solicited.

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CASK or BARREL PLUGS and WORM-HOLE PEGS

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TWISTED SPLICE Used for slack cooperage BARRELS—sugar, flour, apple, potato, veneer truck, fish, salt, lime, KEGS and BASKETS

ELECTRIC WELDED Used for smooth woodenware, butter, lard and wash tubs, candy pails, jacket cans, etc.

Made to measure ready for use. Strong, economical, easily applied.
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Est'd 1876

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SUPPLIES .·. TOOLS

Straight or mixed cars direct from the mill.
L. C. L. deliveries from our local warehouse.

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Used for holding logs while being cut with Drag Saw or other cut-off machine.

Belt-Driven Dogs can be supplied if steam is not available.

"Genuine" Hill Steam Dogs and Drag Saws are standard equipment in every modern American Cutting-Up plant.

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COOPERAGE MACHINERY
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C. HEIDT & SON, Inc.
JERSEY, CITY, N. J.

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for all dry materials, chemicals, sugar, etc.
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Tongue and Grooved Barrels a Specialty

BARRELS

Second-hand Barrels
All Kinds Slack and Tight
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We specialize preparing tight barrels for all purposes
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"A Used Barrel is Better Than a New One"

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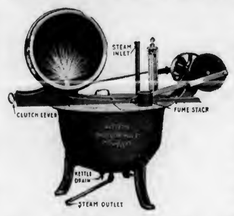

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A package is laid over spray nozzle, clutch thrown in and after pump has made from 5 to 6 strokes, clutch is thrown out and package is coated. ***Capacity*** as fast as the men can handle the cooperage.

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also
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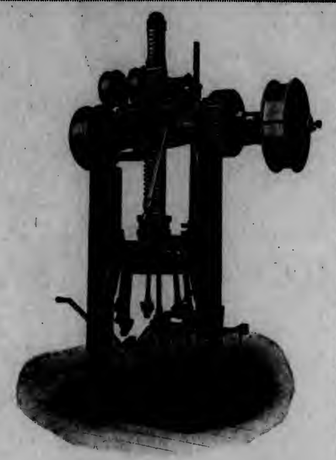

Drives the hoops on oil, vinegar and similar barrels.

Does twice the work of a screw machine.

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Our unexcelled Barrel Heater
Over 30,000 Now in Use

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WHEN it comes to coopers' tools and supplies "Hynson" stands second to none. We manufacture our products and are always stocked to handle orders promptly and satisfactorily. There is nothing the barrel maker needs that we can not supply. Place your orders with us now.

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AMERICAN
WIRE HOOPS

TWISTED SPLICE Used for slack cooperage BARRELS—sugar, flour, apple, potato, veneer truck, fish, salt, lime, KEGS and BASKETS

ELECTRIC WELDED Used for smooth woodenware, butter, lard and wash tubs, candy pails, jacket cans, etc.

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Belt-Driven Dogs can be supplied if steam is not available.

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BUILDERS OF MACHINES for the manufacturer of Tubs, Pails, Slotted Clothespins, Spools, Bobbins, Wood Heels, Bailwoods and other Small Handles, and Small Novelty Turnings. Hand Type and Automatic Variety Lathes are special features.

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C. HEIDT & SON, Inc.
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New Slack Barrels
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for all dry materials, chemicals, sugar, etc.
—
Tongue and Grooved Barrels a Specialty

BARRELS

Second-hand Barrels
All Kinds Slack and Tight
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We specialize preparing tight barrels for all purposes
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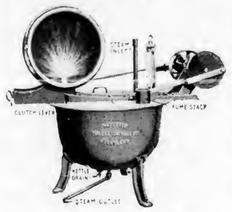
QUALITY and SERVICE Our Motto!

OFFICE, 64 Fairmount Ave. PLANT, 12-88 Fairmount Ave.

CLEVELAND SPRAYING MACHINES



For lining the interior of barrels, tubs, etc., with any hot or cold liquid coating. These Outfits can be operated by HAND or POWER, and will economize in labor, time and material.

A package is laid over spray nozzle, clutch thrown in and after pump has made from 5 to 6 strokes, clutch is thrown out and package is coated. ***Capacity*** as fast as the men can handle the cooperage.

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Cooperage Supplies

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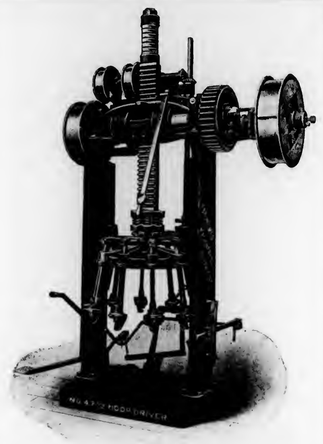

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Does twice the work of a screw machine.

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Our unexcelled Barrel Heater
Over 30,000 Now in Use

"The Champion" Heats More Barrels and Does it Better Than Any Other Heater Made

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Largest Exclusive Coopers' Tool Supply House in the World

WHEN it comes to coopers' tools and supplies "Hynson" stands second to none. We manufacture our products and are always stocked to handle orders promptly and satisfactorily. There is nothing the barrel maker needs that we can not supply. Place your orders with us now.

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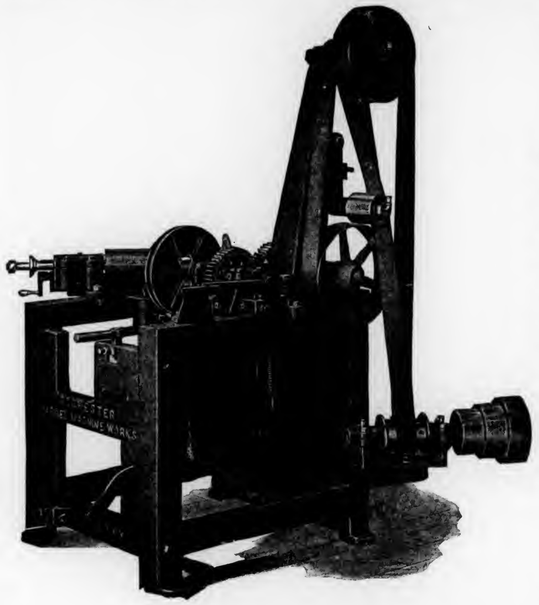

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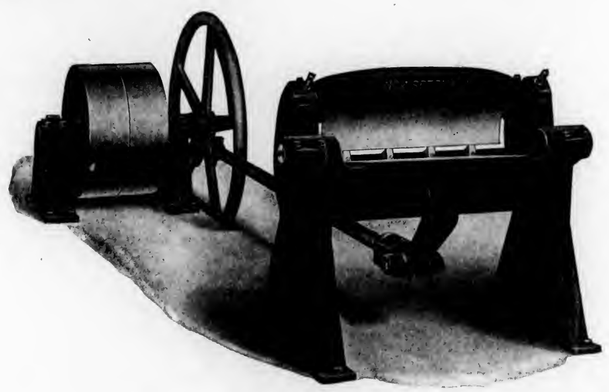

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VOL. 40 | Published the First of Each Month. Subscription Price $2.00 Per Year. Foreign Subscription $2.50 Per Year. | Philadelphia, July, 1924 | Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post-Office in Philadelphia, Pa. | No. 3

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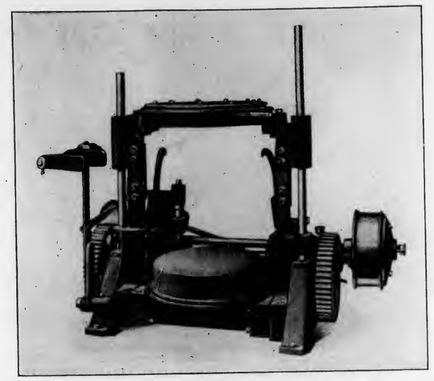

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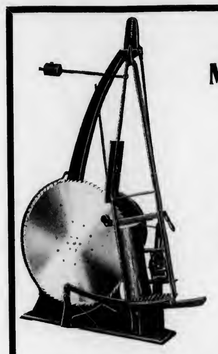

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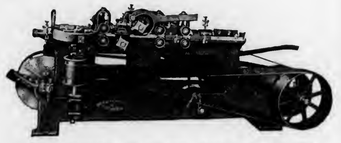

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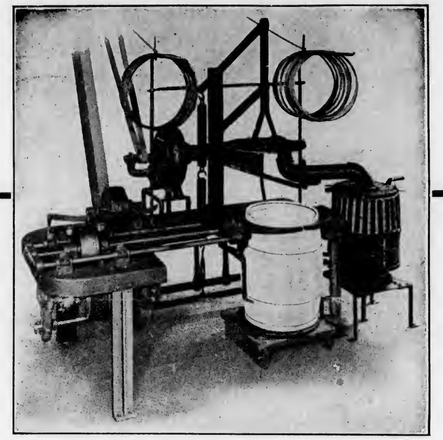

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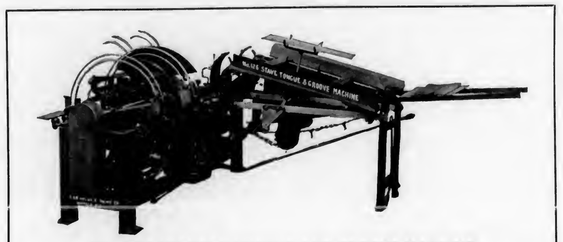

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The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR | PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1924 | $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 3

The Journal's Annual Report On Apple Crop Prospects. A Comprehensive Review of Conditions As Revealed In Late June

THE JOURNAL herewith presents its annual review of apple crop prospects and conditions. All the principal apple-growing States in what is known as the "barrel area" reveal, as of late June and early July, promise of a crop that will be favorably comparable to the ten-year average. While it is true that an unusually cold and rainy spring season retarded to a considerable degree the normal development of the fruit buds and bloom, reports from practically the entire eastern and central growing belts give assurance that neither the low temperature nor the almost constant rain which prevailed throughout the spring has resulted, except in isolated instances, in material damage to the coming crop. The unprecedented lateness of the season has, however, necessarily introduced a degree of uncertainty into the prognostications of crop prospects in the northern areas, where, as late as the last week in June, the condition of the trees was such as to make definite and accurate prediction of the harvest a very difficult matter. This difficulty in securing approximately accurate estimates from various sections of the country has delayed, up to the date of going to press, the issuance of the Department of Agriculture's annual forecast of the apple yield, which is ordinarily published on June 1st of each year.

NEW YORK STATE CROP PROMISES TO EQUAL THE TEN-YEAR AVERAGE

STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPT. OF FARMS AND MARKETS
ALBANY, N. Y., June 17, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

I am pleased to enclose you herewith a statement issued by this department June 12th relative to the fruit crop of the State.

Very truly yours,
GEO. G. ATWOOD,
Director, Bureau of Plant Industry.

New York State Apple Crop Report Issued June 12, 1924

Fruit crop prospects in New York appeared to be about average for apples on June 1st, according to the crop report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and the United States Department of Agriculture. However, the spring has been unusually late, and some of the trees in the latter sections of the State were scarcely in bloom at that time, so that it will not be surprising if condition estimates change very materially within a month, as the fruits begin to develop more rapidly.

The reported condition of apples in New York was 77 per cent., compared with 85 per cent. last year, and an average of 79 per cent. for the last ten years. The condition figures for the entire United States are slightly below last year but above the ten-year average. In the principal apple States, the "commercial" condition figures are New York, 77; Virginia, 80; West Virginia, 73; Michigan, 73; Missouri, 68; Arkansas, 68; California, 75; Oregon, 70, and Washington, 55. The "commercial" figure for the United States is 71.6.

DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK, WILL HAVE GOOD CROP

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, STATE OF NEW YORK
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Replying to your letter of June 13th may I advise that indications are very promising for a good crop in Dutchess County, New York. However, aphis is so bad that at least one-fifth of the crop will not be marketable.

Just what the total barrel estimate will be I am unable to report at this time as we have no accurate survey made. My belief is that the crop will be equal to 1923.

Very truly yours,
A. L. SHEPHERD,
County Agricultural Agent.

NEW ENGLAND STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE

NEW ENGLAND STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.
WAKEFIELD, MASS., June 14, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

The six New England States and the federal government co-operate in one crop-reporting service for New England.

We take pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of our apple report being issued today; you will receive later reports at a subsequent date.

Very truly yours,
V. A. SAUNDERS.

Report Issued by Combined New England State Departments of Agriculture, June 14, 1924

According to numerous reports from farmers over New England, the apple blossom, with few exceptions, has been ample for a good crop. Weather and other conditions thus far seem to have been, on the whole, more favorable than they were last year. True, the weather was chilly with frosts in some places, and there has been much cloudiness. The present promising outlook, as all fruit interests are aware, does not insure a big crop. Whether blossoms fertilized and the apples set sufficiently, we do not yet know. Then the June drop, insect and disease troubles, and rainfall have yet to exert their influence upon the crop.

For New England, the condition figures in per cent. of normal, this year and last year, June 1st, are: Maine, 1924, 85; 1923, 87; New Hampshire, 95 and 75; Vermont, 89 and 87; Massachusetts, 92 and 85; Rhode Island, 97 and 85; Connecticut, 93 and 81. At blossom time, as fruit men know, the apple crop has but begun its struggle to produce a full yield. Many adverse conditions have yet to be encountered and these often, though not always, carry the promise steadily downward from month to month. Thus, in 1923 the per cent. of a full crop indicated June 1st and the per cent. of a full crop reported harvested in November were: Maine, 87 and 55; New Hampshire, 75 and 55; Vermont, 87 and 37; Massachusetts, 85 and 74; Rhode Island, 85 and 90; Connecticut, 81 and 62. As the crop advances and more definite information becomes available, it will appear in later reports.

PRESENT PROSPECTS INDICATE BUMPER CROP IN CONNECTICUT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
HARTFORD, CONN., June 18, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Your communication of June 10th received. The prospect at the present writing for a bumper crop of apples is very good. Can not estimate the number that will go into barrels and into boxes. There seems to be a determination on the part of some growers to do more box packing than previously, but I am unable to give the percentage.

Yours very truly,
LEONARD H. HEALEY,
Secretary.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT VERMONT APPLE CROP WILL BE IN EXCESS OF 1923

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, STATE OF VERMONT
BURLINGTON, VT., June 13, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

It is too early yet to give any reliable estimate of the apple crop in Vermont. At this time our trees are just finishing blossom and inasmuch as there has been much unfavorable weather it is not just sure what the set will be, but I should expect it would be considerably in excess of that of 1923. Later estimates will be much more reliable.

Very truly yours,
M. B. CUMMINGS,
Horticulturist.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE ESTIMATES 90,000 BUSHELS FOR RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Present prospects are bright for a good apple crop this year. We estimate a crop of 90,000 bushels. This estimate is forwarded on present indications.

Yours very truly,
JOHN J. DUNN, *Secretary.*

MARYLAND CROP LOOKS PROMISING

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, STATE OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK, MD., June 12, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

This has been a most unusual season for fruit, and it would be extremely difficult to make a definite forecast or estimate of the crop. Apparently Yorks and Bens will be extremely light. In some orchards in some sections of Maryland the crop is very spotted, particularly with certain varieties.

There was an unusually heavy set of bloom in most orchards, but because of unfavorable weather conditions proper pollination was interfered with. In some sections of the Eastern Shore there will be a full crop of Transparent, Stayman, Grimes and most varieties, with the exception of Yorks and Bens. In the western part of the State the Transparent crop will be very much lighter, as will be Stayman. Yorks and Bens. Grimes, apparently, is showing up the best of any variety, although there will be a fairly good crop of other varieties.

From all indications, I might estimate a crop of 40 per cent. of last year's crop in the western part of the State. When you take into consideration the fact that in a good many of the orchards of this part of the State there was more than a full crop last year, 40 per cent. of that crop should give a pretty fair crop for this year.

Indications point to the fact that on the Eastern Shore there will be a larger percentage; in fact, some orchards will have a full 100 per cent. crop of apples.

These estimates are based upon orchards which have received their full quota of spray applications and have been kept in good condition. Weather conditions have been favorable to the development of both insects and diseases, particularly the latter. A good deal of scab, cedar rust and black rot is in evidence, but with the exception of cedar rust the diseases and insects are being held in check in the larger commercial orchards where spraying has been done systematically.

Very truly yours,
S. B. SHAW, *Horticulturist.*

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE CROP WILL PROBABLY BE 65 PER CENT. OF 1923 YIELD

BERLIN, MD., June 12, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

In viewing the early apple situation in Delaware and Maryland, at the present time it looks as if there will be a somewhat lighter crop of Yellow Transparent, Williams' Early Red and Wealthy in the aforementioned States than there was a year ago.

In reference to our own orchards at Berlin, we have more early apples than we did a year ago, but our orchards at Easton, Md., Hurlock, Md., and at Seaford, Del., we do not estimate that we have as many early apples as we did last season.

There will be a very light crop of Gano and Ben Davis. In some orchards there is a good crop of York Imperial; other orchards fair, but taking the two States as a whole the crop of Yorks will be rather light.

Stayman's Winesap, Paragon, or Mammoth Black Twig, and Winesap are spotted. Some others have a good crop, others fair, and several orchards with practically none. Grimes' Golden in some sections are good and other sections rather light. The crop of Delicious in most orchards is light, but the prospects are for a fine crop of McIntosh.

On account of the light crop on so many large commercial orchards of certain leading commercial varieties, therefore, from Maryland and Delaware, the prospects are there will not be more than 60 to 65 per cent. as many cars shipped during 1924 as there were in 1923.

Yours very truly, G. HALE HARRISON.

EASTERN PANHANDLE REGION OF WEST VIRGINIA PROMISES LIGHT CROP

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., June 17, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Replying to your letter of June 13th with reference to apple crop prospects for this district this season:

The bloom over the entire Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia was scattered and indicated a crop of about 50 per cent. of last year's. Since the blooming period, the weather has been unfavorable for the proper setting and development of the fruit, and our present estimate is from 35 to 40 per cent. of the 1923 yield. York Imperial and Ben Davis, the two principal varieties for this section, are light. Stayman Winesaps and Black Twigs show good prospects. The early varieties and Grimes' Golden have set heavily and show practically a full crop.

There is plenty of moisture in the ground, and if the remainder of the growing season should be favorable, the fruit has good prospects of taking on larger size than last season, which will mean increased production over the above estimate.

A much larger percentage of last year's crop moved in bulk than has been the case in former years. Returns on such shipments were very satisfactory and a great many of our growers are contemplating moving their fruit in this method. Orchardists are slow in making contracts for barrels, but we believe there will be used in this section the coming season approximately 350,000 barrels.

Yours very truly,
ROTHWELL-GATRELL CO.

KEYSER AND VICINITY, WEST VIRGINIA, WILL NEED 20,000 BARRELS FOR A 40 PER CENT. HARVEST

PARK-BAKER COMPANY, HORTICULTURAL SERVICE AND SUPPLIES
KEYSER, W. VA., June 24, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Please be advised that there will not be over a 30 to 40 per cent. gross apple crop in this immediate section, and probably 15,000 to 20,000 barrels will be needed to handle the same. All barrels used in this section are shipped in here from cooperage plants around Winchester, Va., with the exception of a few thousand barrels from Cumberland, Md. None of the orchards in this section make up their barrels, or place their contracts early in the season for the made-up stock. We would appreciate a copy of your journal.

Very truly yours,
PARK-BAKER COMPANY,
Per JNO. J. BAKER.

BENTON COUNTY, MISSOURI, SHOULD SHIP AT LEAST 1,800 BARRELS

THE OZARK FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
MONETT, MO., June 13, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Replying to yours of the 13th asking for information in regard to the apple crop in this section of the country, want to state that Benton County, Arkansas, will have something like 50 to 60 per cent. of last year's crop. The Ben Davis was not as full as usual. The bloom did not come all together and, in addition to this, I think the heavy rains at blooming time prevented proper pollination and, therefore, we will have only about 40 per cent. of the crop of Bens, and this is as near an estimate as we can make at the present time.

The early fruit will be 50 to 60 per cent. of last year's crop. In some sections of the country the Jonathans are injured by blight, but the quality of the fruit is good.

We shipped something like 2,500 barrels last year out of Benton County, but I doubt if we ship more than 1,500 or 1,800 this year.

Yours very truly,
THE OZARK FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
J. W. STROUD, *Secretary.*

CROP IN BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI, WILL EQUAL THAT OF 1923

MISSOURI STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
COLUMBIA, MO., June 17, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

We do not, as a society, have any record covering the prospects for an apple crop for 1924; therefore, it is possible for me to give you only the prospective crop in our county.

Boone County will have approximately the same yield of apples as last year. Approximately 8,000 barrels will be required for the Boone County crop.

No doubt you have received the estimate compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Bureau of Markets of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture relative to the production of apples for 1924. The estimate calls for 67 per cent. annual crop, compared with 78 per cent. estimated last year at this time.

Yours very truly,
PATTERSON BAIN, JR., *Secretary.*

ILLINOIS WILL PUT 75 PER CENT. OF CROP IN BARRELS

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 13, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

In reply to your letter addressed to the Director of Agriculture concerning the 1924 apple crop, it is rather difficult to give you any figures that would mean anything to you. The only thing I can give you is a rough estimate. Calhoun County, a county in the western part of the State, produced 530,000 barrels of apples in 1923. Two or three counties in that immediate vicinity also had a large apple crop. However, prospects at this time in that section would seem as though they would have only about one-fifth to one-fourth of the crop that they had in 1923.

In the southern part of our State, blight and other things have developed within the past month which have greatly reduced our fall and winter apple crop prospects. I would say that in the southern part of our State we would have approximately one-third the crop which we had in 1923.

In regard to the percentage of the 1924 pack that is likely to go into barrels, it is impossible at this time to make a statement that would mean very much. This, of course, depends a great deal upon the situation in other States. I believe, considering the entire State, that 75 per cent. of our crop will go into barrels. Barreling is practically the only way that the growers in Calhoun County have of handling their crop, and this largely raises the percentage of the entire State. I trust this small information will be of value to you.

Yours very truly,
A. W. DAY,
Supervising Inspector.

ILLINOIS' YIELD OF FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES MAY BE LIGHTER THAN 1923 CROP

F. H. SIMPSON COMPANY
FLORA, ILL., June 16, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

We have your letter of the 13th. I would think that our fall and winter crop of apples would run lighter than last year here in southern and western Illinois. The summer apple crop is a little heavier than last year.

The summer apple crop will be handled practically all in baskets and quite a bunch of the fall varieties will go out in baskets. This applies especially to Jonathan and Grimes.

I do not know what amount of barrels will be used, but just as a guess would put the figures somewhere around 50 per cent. of what we used last year.

The storage experience of the holders of fruit this season has been a very disastrous one and lots of fruit not bringing the cost of barrels, freight and storage, and I am inclined to think there are a lot of growers who would hesitate to put the fruit in barrels this time if they can move it in bulk or in baskets at a satisfactory figure.

We have had price made to us on barrels this year of 12c to 15c per barrel less than last year, but even at this reduction, the cost of packages for fruit under existing market condition, is too high.

We packed in the neighborhood of 15,000 barrels of Ben Davis off the orchards we were personally interested in the past season, most of which were stored, and we would have been better off to have sold them last fall, even at 50 cents per hundredweight, rather than to have barreled them and paid freights, storage and carrying charges.

Yours very truly,
F. H. SIMPSON.

GEORGIA CROP WILL YIELD IN EXCESS OF 300 CARLOADS

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GA., June 14, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

In answering your communication of June 13th, will state that at least three hundred carloads of apples will be shipped from the apple section of Georgia this season. This represents approximately one hundred and eighty thousand bushels of apples, practically all of which will be handled in boxes, as we do not use barrels in this locality. Reduced to barrels this would approximate sixty thousand barrels of apples this year.

Trusting this answers your inquiry, I beg to remain,
Yours very truly,
T. H. MCHATTON,
Horticulturist.

GEORGIA WILL HARVEST ONE OF THE BEST CROPS IN YEARS

GEORGIA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE.
ATLANTA, GA., June 18, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

We beg to say that only a negligible portion of the commercial apple crop of Georgia is marketed in barrels. Many of our apples are marketed in boxes, while some are shipped in bulk. I feel that it is impossible to give more definite information on the portion packed in barrels.

Apple prospects are good for one of the largest crops in several years.

Yours very truly,
GEORGIA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE,
PETER V. RICE, *Statistician,*
State Dept. of Agriculture, Acting in Charge.

OHIO WILL PACK AT LEAST 60 PER CENT. OF LATE APPLES IN BARRELS

THE OHIO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION.
COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 18, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Your letter addressed to the director of the Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio, has been referred to me to answer the question about percentage of the 1924 apple crop which will be packed in barrels. It will be hard for me to estimate this number accurately, but I will say that there are very few barrels used in the northern half of the State because of the fact that most of the apples are marketed locally and handled in baskets. In the southeastern portion of the State, where the heaviest shipping occurs, there are more barrels used. The early crop is handled in baskets in this region, but the late crop is largely put up in barrels. I would say that perhaps 60 per cent. of the late apples in southeastern and southern Ohio will be put in barrels this year.

Judging from reports that are coming in to this office at the present time, the setting of fruit from Columbus north may not prove as good as early estimates indicated. I have just had one report from a large commercial orchard near Columbus in which the bloom was quite heavy, but which, according to present reports, will have practically no crop. There was a fairly good setting, but most of the apples dropped during the last ten days or two weeks.

Yours very truly,
C. W. WAID.
Department of Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.

NORTH CAROLINA WILL USE UPWARDS OF 100,000 BARRELS IN 1924 PACK

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE
RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Your letter of June 10th has been received. In reply, allow me to say that we have not compiled our fruit crop report for this year, but in general it looks as if we would have a crop of over 200,000 barrels this year, with the estimate that 100,000 barrels will be packed in barrels.

Yours very truly,
C. D. MATTHEWS,
State Horticulturist.

NEITHER COLD NOR FROST HAS DAMAGED INDIANA CROP

INDIANA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 13, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

In reply to your letter of June 10th, wish to advise that the prospects for the apple crop in Indiana are normal. I think that Indiana will be able to barrel as many apples as usual. The cold winter and the heavy spring frosts did not seem to damage very materially the apple crop. It did, however, damage some of the smaller fruit, and the peach crop will be practically a failure this year.

As to the number of barrels of fruit, I do not have the statistics on this subject, but would advise your writing to the Conservation Department, State House, Indianapolis, for this information.

Yours very truly,
INDIANA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
WM. M. JONES, *Secretary.*

1,300,000 BUSHELS IS THE ESTIMATED YIELD IN OKLAHOMA

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., June 18, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

In reply to your letter of recent date, beg to advise that our forecast on the probable final yield of apples in this State for 1924 is 1,300,000 bushels. This is based on the condition of the crop on June 1st, which was 80 per cent. of normal.

Last year Oklahoma produced 1,240,000 bushels. Prospects for a good fruit crop of all kinds is excellent.

Very truly yours,
C. D. CORTS, *State Statistician.*

COLORADO SHOULD YIELD OVER 3,000,000 BUSHELS

STATE OF COLORADO
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION
DENVER, COL., June 16, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

I am enclosing herewith a co-operative bulletin issued by this department and the United States Bureau of Crop and Live Stock Estimates of the Department of Agriculture, giving the general condition of the crop at this time.

While we have no accurate data on the method of packing used generally in the State, it is safe to say that the proportion of the apple crop packed in barrels in Colorado is negligible. It is a box-apple State almost exclusively, and we doubt if barrels are used at all except occasionally for local use.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD D. FOSTER, *Commissioner.*

Official Report on Colorado Fruit Conditions Dated June 1, 1924

Colorado has excellent prospects for large crops of fruit of all kinds, according to the June State-Federal Crop Report just issued. The present prospect indicates that the combined fruit crops this year will slightly exceed that of last year and will nearly reach the record crop of 1922, which was regarded as the largest in the history of the State. It is remarkable that three such heavy crops should be produced in succession. All kinds of fruit are in excellent condition and far above the ten-year average. Colorado is a commercial producer of apples, peaches, pears and cherries. With a continuation of good conditions, the prospects for all of these fruits are excellent.

The apple crop is well up towards normal, with practically no frost damage reported. The condition on June 1st is reported as 88 per cent. of normal, or the same as a year ago, compared with 94 in 1922 and 75 the ten-year average. If present prospects continue, the crop will amount to 3,171,000 bushels compared to 3,010,000 bushels harvested last year and 4,250,000 bushels in 1922. The carload shipments for the 1923 season were 3,380 compared to 3,881 in 1922.

MINNESOTA'S COMMERCIAL CROP IS NEGLIGIBLE

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SAINT PAUL, MINN., June 16, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

The Minnesota commercial apple crop is limited to a comparatively small area of the State. Only two localities ship out to any extent in commercial quantities. The region about Lake Minnetonka handles a considerable bushelage of Wealthies and Duchess; the bulk of these apples are shipped in baskets—very few if any being shipped in barrels. There is a considerable quantity of apples shipped from La Crescent and the surrounding neighborhood, some of which move in barrels.

Altogether the Minnesota apple production is so limited that I doubt whether the figures, if they could be obtained—and they can not be had with any degree of accuracy—would be worth anything to you. We are cursed by the sins of the tree peddler of forty years ago. Southern Minnesota has enough apple trees to make a very considerable apple industry, but little or no thought was given to the matter of variety or of commercial acreage. A farmer bought a pretty picture in the book, and the golden promises of the tree agent; eight years later he found he had a measly assortment of "Lord-knows-what" on his hands. The result is that all over the southern part of the State the fine orchards that might be are a menace to the real commercial orchards and a standing discouragement to anyone who tries to get up interest in commercial apple growing. This in spite of the fact that we have such varieties as the Wealthy that are particularly adapted to this climate and would sell for good prices when offered in wholesale quantities.

Very truly yours,
HUGH J. HUGHES.

MICHIGAN WILL PACK FULLY 50 PER CENT. OF ITS CROP IN BARRELS

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LANSING, MICH., June 16, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

While the trees in the northern part of the State are now just in blossom, everything indicates a large crop of early apples in that section, and this is also true of most of the fall kinds. In the western and southwestern areas the winter apples do not promise so well and there will not be more than one-half a crop of winter varieties in that section. Last year the Baldwins, and, in fact, nearly all kinds, bore very heavily, and as the season was very dry, not only were the apples very small, but the trees did not develop fruit buds.

In the eastern and southeastern sections, however, the orchards are in much better condition, and there will be fully an average crop of winter apples in that section. So far as the summer and fall varieties are concerned, most of them are marketed in bushel baskets or are handled by trucks using crates. Baskets will also be used to a considerable extent for the winter varieties, but I judge that fully 50 per cent. of the pack of winter varieties will go into barrels.

Comparatively few boxes will be used by parties who grow varieties of high quality for which they have a private trade.

Yours very truly,
L. R. TAFT, *Chief Horticulturist.*

IDAHO WILL SHIP APPROXIMATELY 3,000 CARLOADS OF APPLES

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BOISE, IDAHO, June 17, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

It affords me much pleasure to give you such information as I can relative to the conditions of the fruit crop in the State of Idaho.

Idaho packs but a very little fruit in barrels, the bulk of it being shipped in baskets and boxes, although some years there has been a considerable amount sent out in barrels.

The severe frost of May 5th reduced the prospective crop from a normal crop, which would probably have been about 5,000 carloads to a crop, which will not exceed 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of this tonnage. Our prune crop last year was about 3,000 carloads, and this year I anticipate that the total tonnage will run from 1,200 to 1,500 cars. Cherries and peaches are reduced in about the same proportion.

I certainly will be pleased to receive your journal, and if there is any further information that we can give you it will be an extended pleasure.

With kindest regards, I remain,
Very truly yours,
M. L. DEAN, *Director, Bureau of Plant Industry.*

APPLES NOT A SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL CROP IN TEXAS

STATE OF TEXAS.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 20, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

You are advised that there have been several efforts at growing apples commercially but no degree of success has been obtained in any part of the State. Several years ago quite a number of apple orchards were planted in Eastland and adjoining counties but the longevity of the trees has been very short.

From the above you will notice that it would be impossible to give you any estimate as per your request, but we are sure that in no instance are barrels for packing apples used.

Regretting that we can be of no special service to you along the lines indicated, we are
Very truly yours, L. A. SEYMOUR.

OKLAHOMA WILL USE VERY FEW BARRELS

THE JOURNAL'S query as to the probable barrel consumption by apple growers and packers in Oklahoma is answered by Mr. Ben Davis, of the Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Mr. Davis' letter follows:

TAHLEQUAH, OKLA., June 21, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

There will be no apple barrels used in this part of Oklahoma as far as I know.

The Ben Davis are a light crop, and we have used boxes and baskets for other sorts, fact is, that the oil fields just west of us offer so much market for apples that they are mostly trucked out from here in bulk, and nothing packed even in boxes except the best apples.

BEN DAVIS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE APPLE BLOOM HEAVIEST IN YEARS

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
CONCORD, June 26, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Our apple bloom this year was exceptionally good, apparently one of the heaviest blooms that we have had for a number of years. Cold weather prevailed throughout the greater part of the period when the trees were in bloom and approximately half of the time the sky was overcast. Heavy winds prevailed also. During the bloom a number of light frosts occurred, but so far as I know no extensive damage was done.

We have very little information as to the percentage of the commercial apple crop which will be put into barrels. About our cities much of it is handled in the standard farm produce box, but of that which is sold for shipment a high percentage is now going into barrels, possibly 75 or 80 per cent.

Trusting that this information will be that which you are seeking, I am

Yours very truly,
LAWRENCE A. CARLISLE,
Agent in Marketing.

THE FOUNDER OF "NATIONAL APPLE DAY" TELLS OF PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS

QUINCY, ILL., June 25, 1925.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

The apple crop in the Middle West this year is very promising. This part of the country was held under effects of a steady, lengthy, protracted cold winter, hence budding and blooming did not become well developed until danger of destruction by spring blizzards had been safely passed. It is generally conceded by close observers that there will be from 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of a full harvest.

The present prospects of a large harvest will assure the need of between 100,000 and 200,000 barrels for packing the crop grown within a radius of fifty miles of this point in Illinois.

Slack cooperage interests should keep the fact steadily in view that there will be a steadily increasing demand for barrels and shipping packages in the coming years, as new orchards are continually being planted, and advanced and up-to-date methods of cultivation are being applied to the older orchards.

A few years ago Missouri held the distinction of having the largest orchard acreage of any State in the Union, but neglect and indifference on the part of orchard owners caused it to fall from its notable position. In more recent years a gradual change became evident by which orcharding is passing from the farmers to the direction of fruit growers and the State is again resuming its former precedence.

In many apple belts it is conceded that the apple industry should be promoted by fruit growers and good results are becoming very apparent that the fruit trees in all respects receive better attention with advanced science is obvious. More clearly defined methods of spraying are applied, and notable advantages have been gained by timely budding and top-grafting. I have observed where strength has been given to the trunks of trees by budding with other durable varieties. Then, top-grafting with different varieties improves color and flavor.

Other points are also gained; we are familiar with an experiment now being made by growing the "Grimes' Golden" variety on the "Delicious" apple trees as a means of making the "Grimes' Golden" a longer and better keeper. These instances are cited to show the continuous and increasing interest manifested in the growing of apples. Hence there will be a continuous and increasing demand for barrels and apple packages as the years roll by.

It is patent that there is a necessity for conserving the stands of trees whose woods are adaptable to manufacture into commercial apple barrel staves.

Cottonwood is a rapid grower as are also many other soft-wood trees suitable for stave supplies, and such trees should be replaced as rapidly as they are cut away.

It should be remembered that "National Apple Day" has been extended to a week, the occasion of its next observation being from October 31st to November 6th.

This apple anniversary was instituted to stimulate the interest of both the grower and the consumer in the fruit that returns such an abundance of pleasure, health and money to all those who cultivate, market or consume it—the apple.

Yours truly, JAMES HANDLY,
Founder of National Apple Day.

THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL

Devoted Exclusively to the Cooperage Industry

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M. E. Doane, Editor-Manager
J. E. MacDonald, Associate Editor

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THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR HOAX

Of all the bugaboos which from time to time make their appearance on the horizon of the business world to breed uneasiness and worry in the mind of the average merchant or manufacturer, the "Presidential year" scare is perhaps the most powerful in effect, and at the same time the most futile in fact, of the many psychological factors that operate to retard the normal progress of the industrial activity of the country.

If there ever was a time when the election of a president of any particular political persuasion was bound to have a distinctly adverse, or an extraordinarily favorable effect upon the general and even tenor of business, it was in the very early and experimental period of our government, when fundamental policies as to tariffs, taxes and other national issues were in the formative stage, and when our legislators were groping more or less in the darkness of inexperience with governmental administration. That time has long since passed. The basic policies or principles of the two major political parties that dominate the country today and that elect our presidents are not so antagonistic as rabid partisans of either party are prone to make themselves believe, and there is no sound basis for the generally accepted belief that a change in the administration at Washington, be it from Republican to Democratic or from Democratic to Republican, must exert a detrimental effect upon business. Both parties are in accord in their desire to bring prosperity to the country, and to foster and promote legitimate enterprise.

However, for some reason which it is hard to fathom, the industrial world has formed the bad habit of *expecting* a depression or at least a material slackening in business for a year or so prior to every presidential election, and this very expectancy is both father and mother to the dull trade that inevitably follows. It is conceivable that, however groundless their apprehension, when any considerable body of manufacturers and merchants look forward with more or less vague conviction to a period of slow trading they become individually timid about placing orders for supplies and stocks of raw and finished merchandise, and their timidity is reflected with a like cautiousness down through the various lines in which they buy until the whole business structure is affected. On the contrary, if the majority of the business men of the country would, instead of anticipating and resignedly accepting this quadrannual slump in trading, overcome what is unquestionably merely a state of mind, and exhibit a proper confidence and enthusiasm in their individual enterprises, the ghost of the "Presidential year" would be speedily laid, and business would carry on uninterrupted.

C. M. VAN AKEN SAYS WE ARE IN A BUYERS' MARKET. THE VOLUME LARGE, BUT PROFITS SMALL

Just now one could write an article upon almost any line of business and it would apply very well to the cooperage industry. People, generally, seem to be more or less pessimistic. If they have anything to sell, consummating the sale seems to be more important than making a profit, and the buyer is taking advantage of this situation by shopping until the last minute and getting the bottom price before making the purchase. In other words, it is a buyers' market all along the line.

There has been a fairly good demand for cooperage throughout this section during the past month. Very little complaint could be made about the volume, but it is doubtful if anyone could go far beyond that without doing some complaining, because, while the business done represents only the actual necessities of the trade, still, that business has been enough to create a fair volume. Had the buyers of cooperage been in a frame of mind to make them believe that they could see a profit in the barrels and in turn had then been willing to pay a price for the stock that would have let the sellers of it see a little profit, the tone of our letter this month would have been entirely different. When the buyer is in a position where he can set the price for what the other fellow has to sell, profitable business is out of the question, no matter whether that business is in barrels, cooperage stock or anything else. The prospect of considerable cooperage moving for barrels to be used for promiscuous purposes is promising in this locality, reports from the vegetable districts indicate that the potato crop is going to be good and considerable material is moving for that. Some of the apple sections report a splendid crop, while from other sections reports not quite as favorable are being received. Many of the apple-barrel people have covered a large part of their requirements for the year, but many of them will want more, and if they knew that prices would not be lower than they are now, a whole lot of them would be buying their material now, but the promiscuous quotations which lead them to believe that a little later they will be able to buy at lower prices is prompting many to hold back placing their orders.

To sum up the month's business it is only necessary to say that there has been a good business which has been handled on a small margin of profit and that this applies alike to the barrel man, the man who deals in cooperage and the manufacturer of cooperage.

JAMES INNES, PRESIDENT SUTHERLAND-INNES COMPANY, DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN CANADA

There has been a fair movement of slack barrel stock during June, not as heavy as in May, but much better than during the corresponding period in 1923. Number 2 staves and heading are in very good demand, while No. 1 stock, especially hoops, have been moving very slowly.

Prices are fairly steady. No. 2 and meal staves very firm; No. 1 staves a shade off; hoops, for immediate shipment, are easy, with a firmer tone for futures; while heading prices are more or less nominal, with a slight upward tendency, from the low prices prevailing in April and May.

Bad weather has held back stave jointing, so that stocks of staves ready for shipment are comparatively light for this season of the year.

Government reports on the apple crop are very encouraging, promising a 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. crop, which is better than a very large crop, as more apples suitable for barreling will be produced, a very large crop usually meaning a very inferior "pack." We look for a very heavy demand for apple-barrel stock, during August, September and October, if present promises are fulfilled.

Consumption of slack barrels for general purposes is fair to good, with prospects of a very good fall trade, as there are no stocks of barreled material accumulated.

WALTER C. HARTMAN, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY SAYS THAT BUSINESS IS PICKING UP

We can conscientiously say that the cooperage business is picking up. This does not mean the advances in price are extraordinarily large, but the tone of the market is better and we do not think it will get any worse between now and next fall. At that time we look for a marked improvement.

As to the fruit crop, those who expect any extraordinary spurt of business at any particular period have been fooled recently, as in late years the buying has been spasmodic, commencing in November and ending in September; thus it is more or less with apple barrels throughout the entire year and when the main buying movement is to be realized, no one can foretell.

When a better trend of business does follow the depression, we expect that the cooperage industry, as usual, will probably be the last to recover, just as it is usually the last to be unfavorably affected by business depression.

ASSOCIATION FIELD-REPRESENTATIVE HUGHES DESCRIBES "THE BARRELETTE" AS THE IDEAL PACKAGE FOR FANCY APPLES

As a unit of pack, the barrel, the first container to be standardized by federal enactment, has long been the most satisfactory package for apples. It offers the most practical solution to the packing problems of fruit growers and has for years played an important part in the development of the apple industry in the United States.

Millions of barrels are used yearly in the domestic distribution of our apple crop, and large quantities are annually exported to foreign countries. Experience and usage have clearly proven the superiority of the barrel in protecting its contents from outside contamination, in insuring safety in transit, in providing protection in storage, and in economy in handling; it also retains a re-sale and re-use value after performing its initial service. Growers and dealers who ship apples to foreign markets concede that the barrel is unquestionably the best package for export.

Realizing the tendency toward the marketing of apples in smaller packages, and the need of growers for a container of less capacity than that of a standard whole barrel, the cooperage industry through its national organization, The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, has made a careful investigation of the requirements along these lines and now presents a half-barrel, known as the "Barrelette," which fully supplies that need. Designed primarily for the marketing of fancy grades of apples which are largely distributed in the retail trade, ample display surface—which is a prime requisite in a small container—is provided by the use of 15½-inch heading.

It also makes the barrelette adaptable to economical and proper packing. In other words, the barrelette possesses all of the superior qualities of the whole barrel, viz.: Strength, stability, ease of handling, and above all, it is standard.

In considering the matter of a smaller container, it is quite natural to suppose that if a package holding less than a barrel is to be used for apples, the unit which would commend itself to growers would be a half-barrel, because of the advantage that one and one-half bushels holds over one bushel as the unit of sale.

The cubical capacity of the barrelette is one-half that of a standard apple barrel and it has been approved by the Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Agriculture, as a legal container for apples.

The barrelette is not an experiment in the way of a new kind of package, but merely the same standard barrel so well established, made in such dimensions as to have one-half the capacity of the whole barrel.

While the initial cost of two of these packages will be somewhat greater than that of a whole barrel, due to the fact that the labor cost on the smaller package is about the same as on the larger, nevertheless, used as a container for the marketing of fancy grades of apples, carefully selected and honestly packed, the net money return realized from the sale of two barrelettes of apples will materially exceed that realized on one standard barrel of apples.

It is confidently expected that the barrelette will be received with enthusiasm in the retail market, domestic and foreign, which in recent years has been largely supplied by the western boxed apple. Furthermore, it will stimulate and promote the exercise of greater care on the part of eastern apple growers in the packing of their fancy grades of apples.

From the standpoint of economy in packing, ease of handling, adaptability to storage, and capacity, it is unquestionably the ideal container for apples. Realizing its worth, numerous discerning apple growers and shippers, operating in States east of the Mississippi River, have already given unqualified endorsement to the barrelette as a popular and profitable container for fancy grades of apples.

W. R. MALONE BUYS STAVE PLANT AT NEWPORT, ARK.

W. R. Malone, formerly of Jackson, Tenn., has purchased the plant of the Wolbert Stave Co. at Newport, Ark., which has been closed down for the past few months. Operations, under Mr. Malone's direction, will be resumed in the near future.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S ESTIMATE OF CONDITIONS AS OF JUNE 1st

We set forth below the official apple crop "condition" report as of June 1, 1924, compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. The backward season presented an early report on the probable yield, for which reason there are no estimates on this year's crop included in the table. The 1923 estimates are published as additional data.

	1924 Per Cent.	1923 Per Cent.	1924 Crop Est. in Barrels	1923 Crop Est. in Barrels
Maine	85	87		674,000
New Hampshire	95	75		188,000
Vermont	89	87		127,000
Massachusetts	92	85		462,000
Rhode Island	97	85		22,000
Connecticut	93	81		122,000
New York	77	85		5,754,000
New Jersey	85	78		468,000
Pennsylvania	89	84		1,356,000
Delaware	85	64		225,000
Maryland	82	65		346,000
Virginia	80	48		1,793,000
West Virginia	73	54		926,000
North Carolina	84	50		178,000
South Carolina	70	55		.....
Georgia	78	60		67,000
Ohio	80	74		815,000
Indiana	64	77		201,000
Illinois	60	79		784,000
Michigan	73	85		1,832,000
Wisconsin	82	91		123,000
Minnesota	80	91		47,000
Iowa	75	83		97,000
Missouri	66	77		607,000
South Dakota	82	84		3,000
Nebraska	75	74		54,000
Kansas	72	63		268,000
Kentucky	82	57		99,000
Tennessee	78	45		54,000
Alabama	75	53		13,000
Mississippi	63	50		.....
Louisiana	70	55		.....
Texas	65	65		18,000
Oklahoma	80	70		38,000
Arkansas	68	70		738,000
Montana	90	91		167,000
Wyoming	95	90		.....
Colorado	88	88		846,000
New Mexico	65	90		265,000
Arizona	60	70		10,000
Utah	70	96		188,000
Nevada	60	75		.....
Idaho	56	96		1,307,000
Washington	55	88		7,997,000
Oregon	70	90		1,619,000
California	75	76		1,383,000
United States	71.6	75.5		32,284,000

NOTE—The official estimate of the volume of the 1924 crop was not available at the time of going to press.

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA, PRODUCES APPLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION ONLY

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, June 18, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

Replying to your favor of the 11th inst., we should have been most happy to accommodate you had apples been grown in this Province in commercial quantities. Such is not the case, unfortunately, although judging by experiments we may live in hopes of growing some apples for home use at any rate. British Columbia and Ontario are the apple-producing sections of Canada. We pay more attention to wheat growing.

Yours faithfully,
W. WALDRON,
Acting Co-operation and Markets Commissioner.

NORTH DAKOTA DOES NOT GROW APPLES AS A COMMERCIAL CROP

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, June 24, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

The amount of apples grown in North Dakota is so small that I could safely say none of it ever goes into barrels. If any are raised for sale at all, they will be disposed of on the local market in bulk.

So far as I know, the crop will be normal this year, though there is more winter injury than usual.

Yours very truly,
A. F. YEAGER,
Horticulturist.

CANADIAN APPLE CROP WILL BE SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THAT OF 1923

The 1924 apple crop in Canada promises, according to reports which were compiled late in June, to total approximately 80 per cent. of the volume 1923 crop. Cold, wind and rain were instrumental in retarding the development of the fruit, but despite all the factors which combined to make the spring of 1924 a backward season, the harvest which will be gathered from the orchards will be of substantial size. The following report on conditions and prospects across the northern border was furnished by Mr. L. F. Burrows, chief of the Markets Extension Division, Department of Agriculture, Canada:

Comparison of the 1923 Crop with the Estimated Crop of 1924

New Brunswick, barrels	69,292	69,195
Nova Scotia, barrels	1,821,064	1,638,957
Quebec, barrels	65,094	97,641
Ontario, barrels	1,304,400	1,108,740
British Columbia, barrels	1,233,333	801,666

Conditions in British Columbia

Weather conditions in British Columbia during the past month have been somewhat changeable. The drouth has continued on Vancouver Island, but throughout the remainder of the province there have been several showers followed by cooler weather. *Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands*—The apple crop, which was severely affected by the frost in April, will be very light, probably not over 85 per cent. of that of one year ago. *Lower Mainland*—Rains during the middle of June were of considerable benefit to the crops on the Lower Mainland. The apple crop of both fall and winter varieties shows a decrease of approximately 50 per cent. from that of 1923. *Salmon Arm*—Conditions remain favorable and there is now every indication of an apple crop 110 to 115 per cent. of 1923. *Okanagan Valley*—Heavy rains which have fallen throughout this district during the past month have been of considerable value to the crops. The apple crop will be approximately 60 per cent. of that of last year. *Vernon*—Up to the present no outbreak of apple scab has been noticed and orchardists are taking every precaution to prevent its spread should it appear. *Kelowna*—It is estimated that the apple crop will be about 70 per cent. of that of 1923. *Peachland*—The apple crop will be about 80 per cent. of that of last year. McIntosh will be heavy. *Summerland*—The crop in this district will be about 75 per cent. of that of last year. There was a very heavy June drop, particularly in Jonathans. From present indications, the crop compared with last year will be about as follows: Cox Orange, very heavy, 120 per cent.; Spy and Newtown, 85 per cent.; early apples, 75 per cent.; McIntosh, 60 per cent. The growth of the trees is excellent and the fruit is sizing well. *Kootenay and Boundary*—The present indications are that the apple crop in the Arrow Lakes district will show an increase of 15 per cent. over last year. Wageners are heavy; Yellow Newtown light. The apple crop at Grand Forks will not exceed 75 per cent. of 1923. *Kootenay Lakes*—There is every indication at present that the total crop of apples will be 175 per cent. of that of last year. *Creston*—The apple crop in the Creston Valley is now estimated about 85 per cent. of that of last year or 120,000 boxes as compared with 140,000 boxes. Summer apples and Wageners will be light. Wealthy and Northern Spy heavy. *Mirror Lake*—The total apple crop will probably be 200 per cent. larger than last year, when the crop was very small. Gravenstein, Spy and Spitzenburg are particularly heavy, but Baldwins will be light.

Ontario Conditions

A careful survey of the apple orchards of the province of Ontario indicates, from the present conditions, that the crop will be about 90 per cent. of that of 1923. Early varieties indicate a good crop. Spies and Baldwins will be light and Ben Davis, Russets, Greenings, Starks and McIntosh a fair crop. Apple scab is showing early and orchards which have not received proper spraying will have considerable. There has, however, been considerably more spraying done in Ontario this year than for a number of years past. The rainfall has been sufficient and prospects at the present time are very satisfactory. *Georgian Bay District*—The total apple crop will be but 75 per cent. of 1923. Early varieties are a full crop, at least 125 per cent. of last year, especially Transparents and Duchess. Snows will be a heavy crop, but McIntosh, Ribstons and Blenheims will be but 85 per cent. of last year. *Port Elgin*—The apple crop will be approximately equal to that of last year. Spies, Grimes' Golden will be light compared with last year. *Forest*—Spraying has been general and thorough, but the season is ten days later than 1923. There is every indication of a good set and a crop almost equal to last year. *Kent County*—The apple crop in this district can not as yet be estimated with much certainty. The season is very late and the set is two to three weeks behind last year. Present indications are for a crop 70 to 80 per cent. of that of 1923. *Ruthven*—Apples promise a full crop, 100 per cent. heavier than last year. *Norfolk County*—The apple crop will be about 80 per cent. of that of 1923. *St. Thomas and London Districts*—The apple crop will be approximately 80 per cent. of last year. *Strathroy*—The apple crop will be about equal to last year. Spies and Snows, 125 per cent.; Kings and Greenings, 100 per cent.; Baldwins, 25 per cent. *Clinton, Goderich District*—There are very few blossoms showing on winter varieties with the exception of Russets, which indicate a full crop. *Eastern Ontario*—Although the season is somewhat backward, the orchards are in a healthy condition and cultivation and spraying have been more generally carried on than usual. So far very little scab can be noticed. *Coburg and Colborne*—There is a good set of practically all varieties, with the possible exception of Spies and Baldwins. Weather conditions have been very satisfactory during the past two or three weeks. *Trenton and Brighton*—Apples are sizing up well and the crop should equal that of last year. *Belleville*—The apple crop is estimated at 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of that of 1923. *Leeds County*—Most varieties, 125 per cent.; McIntosh, 125 per cent.; Fameuse, 115 per cent.; late varieties, 115 per cent. *Kemptville*—Rain is badly needed in this district. Early apples such as Duchess and Wealthy will be a heavy crop. McIntosh very good and Fameuse fair to medium. *Prescott, Iroquois and Morrisburg*—McIntosh, Fameuse, Wealthy and Duchess promise a good crop. Other varieties fair to medium. Spraying has been well done and no scab has been reported.

Quebec Prospects

The general crop prospects as reported last month have been maintained with, perhaps, a slight improvement in some localities. Warm, sunny days have proved very beneficiary and a good set is expected with the probability of a crop of 50 per cent. in excess of that of last year. Early varieties are generally reported as being exceptionally heavy, especially Duchess, Wealthy, Alexander and Wolf River. McIntosh will be a good crop, but Fameuse only fair. Orchards as a rule have been well sprayed and cultivated and no report has so far been received of insect pests or fungus diseases.

New Brunswick Conditions

The general condition in the apple orchards has altered but little since the report of one month ago. Nearly all varieties of apples show a good bloom. McIntosh being particularly heavy. There was, however, much cold weather and it was quite windy during the blooming season. It is quite doubtful therefore, if the set, particularly on McIntosh, will be in accordance with the bloom. The trees were just out of bloom during the week of June 16th, and it is yet too early to estimate the set.

Prospects in Nova Scotia

There was an unusually heavy bloom on nearly all varieties and the weather so far has been favorable for the set. Although it is yet too early to give any accurate estimate concerning the probable crop, the indications point to a total crop not exceeding 90 per cent. of that of last year. Some varieties are light, particularly Starks, Baldwins, Kings and Blenheims. Owing to the continued dry weather, it was expected that the Black Spot would not make its appearance to such an extent as formerly, but it is now showing up. Bud Moth is prevalent again this year. The Green Bug has made its appearance in fairly large numbers in isolated districts.

Summary of Conditions and Crop Estimate as of July 1, 1924

	Condition July 1st Per cent	Estimated Crop, 1924 Barrels
British Columbia	60	801,666
Ontario	90	1,108,740
Quebec	150	98,000
New Brunswick	100	70,000
Nova Scotia	90	1,638,957

MANITOBA, CANADA, DOES NOT GROW APPLES IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, June 16, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

I have your letter of June 11th.

Manitoba does not grow apples in sufficient quantities to require any barrels.

Yours truly,
GEORGE BATHO,
Editor of Agricultural Publications.

BRIEF REPORTS FROM WIDELY-SCATTERED APPLE CENTERS

Virginia

LEWIS N. GLOVER, BERRYVILLE, VA., states that the crop in his section will be about 35 per cent. of a full yield. 1,200 barrels will be required to pack the production of his orchard. He buys his containers from local dealers.

D. C. ACKER, BROADWAY, VA., states that the crop in his locality will average about 80 per cent. normal. He will pack about 150 barrels.

H. L. BONHAM, CHILHOWIE, VA., writes us that his section of Virginia will produce about 50 per cent. of a normal crop. He expects to use 1,000 or more barrels for his 1924 packing.

J. P. GRASTY, COLEMAN FALLS, VA., advises us that the crop in his section suffered severely from a hail storm which blew up on June 13th, damaging the trees to such an extent that, in his opinion, the orchards will do well to yield 10 per cent. of a normal crop. Despite this, Mr. Grasty will need a few barrels, although he is unable to estimate the quantity at present.

THE CLAREWIN COMPANY, CROZET, VA., state in a communication that in their judgment the apple yield around Crozet will be about 70 per cent. of normal. They are barrel manufacturers and are in the market for crozed staves, heading and hoops for fruit barrels.

ROCKLAND ORCHARDS, D. B. QWEN, MGR., DOYLESVILLE, VA., writes us that their crop will be "fair to good." They will harvest about 3,000 barrels, making the packages on the ground. They will be in the market for stock later.

MCCUE & SON, GREENWOOD, VA., advise us that conditions in their locality lead them to look for a fairly large crop of good-quality fruit. They will use 2,000 barrels or more in marketing the products of their orchards.

WM. B. ALLWOOD, GREENWOOD, VA., states that the crop in his locality will probably not be greater than 50 per cent. of normal. Mr. Allwood estimates that 100,000 barrels will be required to pack the fruit grown in the territory immediately surrounding Greenwood.

T. W. ABBOTT, RILEYSVILLE, VA., writes that the section around Rileysville will produce only 20 per cent. of a normal crop, mostly Pippins and Yorks. He is in the market for quotations on stock and barrels.

C. L. MELTON, FRONT ROYAL, VA., looks upon the apple situation in his community as "not very good." Notwithstanding this, he will need 1,000 barrels for the coming crop, on which packages he is ready to receive quotations.

M. M. ORNDORFF, STRASBURG, VA., describes prospects as "very good," stating further that barrel requirements in his community will be about 75 per cent. of the volume used last year. Local coopers are the source of supply for containers.

P. H. GOLD & CO., WINCHESTER, VA., predict that the locality around Winchester will produce a crop about 60 per cent. of normal. The packages used by Gold & Company are usually purchased from local coopers, but they are now in the market for a car of chestnut staves.

H. B. WAYLAND, HEARDS, VA., sets 65 per cent. of a normal crop as the probable yield in the country surrounding his orchards. Approximately 20,000 barrels, which will be made on the orchard, will be necessary to care for Mr. Wayland's fruit. Stock for these packages, with the exception of elm hoops, has been provided for. Quotations on the hoops will be considered.

H. L. PRICE, BLACKSBURG, VA., reports that the yield in the region around Blacksburg will average about 50 per cent. normal. Mr. Price will need approximately 2,500 barrels which, he states, will be purchased locally.

FREDERICK BARTENSTEIN, THE PLAINS, VA., characterizes the outlook for the coming crop as "fair." He will use at least 3,000 barrels for this season's pack. Quotations on the containers mentioned will be considered now.

West Virginia

W. H. SOMERS, BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. VA., advises us that his territory will yield a crop about 35 per cent. normal. He further states that 200,000 barrels will be needed to complete the 1924 pack. Local coopers will supply the larger portion of these containers.

H. L. AND W. F. ALEXANDER, CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., give as their opinion that conditions in the growing country around Charlestown are "poor." They estimate that 150,000 barrels will be needed to cover the requirements of their particular county. These containers are usually purchased locally.

R. F. FLESHMAN, PETERSTOWN, W. VA., states that prospects in the Peterstown district are "poor," adding that his barrel requirements will be "probably none."

C. P. WAUGH & SONS, WELLSBURG, W. VA., make the following statement regarding conditions in their locality: "No apples—too cold and wet." It is obvious that they will not need any barrels this year.

S. M. FULTON, SLEEPY CREEK, W. VA., describes crop prospects in his section as "fair." Seven thousand barrels, according to his communication, will be required to pack Mr. Fulton's harvest. The container will be made on the orchard, the stock being already provided.

New York

F. H. FERGUSON & SON, APPLETON, N. Y., sent us the cheering news that the crop in their section of New York will probably be 90 per cent. of normal. Their harvest will call for 50,000 barrels, which they will buy from nearby cooperage manufacturers.

R. F. BUCKMAN, HERKIMER, N. Y., advises us that there are very few apples raised in his county.

L. F. STRICKLAND, LOCKPORT, N. Y., fruit inspector of Niagara County, reports that conditions in his district indicate the yield as: Greenings, 100 per cent.; Baldwins, 25 per cent.

WAYNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, LYONS, N. Y., forward the information that indications in that county point to a large crop.

CLARK ALLIS, MEDINA, N. Y., fixes 70 per cent. of normal as his estimate of this year's apple crop in his locality. The yield of his orchard will require 1,000 barrels, which containers have already been provided.

CHAS. W. WATKINS, PENN YAN, N. Y., made no statement covering crop prospects, other than that he will use 400 barrels for his 1924 pack.

FRED CARLETON, WYOMING, N. Y., who manufactures apple barrels for the packers and orchardists in his district, predicts a 70 per cent. crop for this year. He states that it is a trifle difficult to make an accurate estimate of the yield as the season is about three weeks late. However, he has made provision to manufacture 40,000 barrels for his local trade.

B. G. PRATT, 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, whose orchards are at Kearneysville, West Virginia, reports that he will likely harvest about 35 per cent. of a normal crop. His communication sets forth that prospects are good in some varieties and poor in others. The 2,000 barrels, more or less, that he will probably need, will be purchased from nearby dealers.

C. OWEN CARMAN, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y., reports the prospects in his section as being "very good." His communication carries no information relative to containers.

LEWIS H. ROBINSON, ALBION, N. Y., secretary of the Albion Fair Association, predicts a "fair" crop in the Albion section, with the exception of Baldwins, which he says will yield very lightly. Containers are supplied by local manufacturers.

E. F. BOYSON, ROME, N. Y., secretary of the Oneida County Agricultural Society, reports that the apple crop prospects in Oneida County are "good," although his statement continues "no one around here barrels their apples." Some barrel literature should be sent to this community.

E. P. BRATZMAN, BINGHAMTON, N. Y., forwards the information that the prospects around Binghamton are not promising. "Not good—dropping bad" is the way he puts it. Mr. Bratzman states that he will use crates this year.

W. H. HART, ARLINGTON, N. Y., expects to gather at least 8,000 barrels of fruit from his orchards, which will represent a crop in the neighborhood of 90 per cent. of the 1923 yield. He states that he will use small containers.

FRANK E. RUPERT, GENEVA, N. Y., uses "fair" as his descriptive term for the 1924 crop. He will use 1,200 barrels, which will be bought locally.

Vermont

C. J. FERGUSON, BURLINGTON, VT., says that prospects warrant the belief that his community will yield a good substantial crop. He personally hopes for 5,000 barrels from his orchards. Mr. Ferguson has some barrels on hand, but will be forced to buy some more if his expectations as to the crop are realized.

LUTHER PUTNAM, CAMBRIDGE, VT., says that prospects in the locality around Cambridge are "good." Mr. Putnam expects to sell his fruit in small packages on the highway and will therefore need but few barrels, a small number of which he has on hand carried over from 1923.

WANTS IN COOPERAGE LINES

C. L. Melton, Front Royal, Va., is in the market for 1,000 apple barrels.

Henry P. Corwith, Saluda, N. C., desires quotations on a carload of apple barrels.

Hickory Hill Orchards, Trevlac, Ind., are in the market for 5,000 apple barrels.

H. B. Wayland, Heards, Va., desires quotations on elm hoops for apple barrels.

The Demock Orchard, East Corinth, Vt., is in the market for 1,000 apple barrels.

Grand Isle Orchard Co., Burlington, Vt., are in the market for 2,000 apple barrels.

Frederick Bartenstein, The Plains, Va., is in the market for 3,000 apple barrels.

Arthur H. Hill, Isle La Motte, Vt., desires quotations on 10,000 standard apple barrels.

D. P. Bessie, Nashville, Ind., will be in the market in the near future for 1,000 apple barrels.

J. P. Grasty, Coleman Falls, Va., is in the market for quotations on a small lot of apple barrels.

Fennville Fruit Exchange, Fennville, Mich., is in the market for quotations on 10,000 apple barrels.

Lilly Orchard Co., Lilly, Ill., will be in the market in the near future for two carloads of apple barrels.

T. W. Abbott, Rileysville, Va., is in the market for quotations on apple barrels and apple barrel stock.

B. C. Buxton, Middletown Springs, Vt., will be in the market for 4,000 apple barrels later in the season.

P. H. Gold & Co., Winchester, Va., desire quotations on a car of "good chestnut staves" for fruit barrels.

Paoli Community Orchards, Paoli, Ind., are in the market for one or two cars of telescoped fruit barrels.

The Clarewin Company, Crozet, Va., are in the market for fruit-barrel stock—crozed staves, heading and hoops.

John S. Bowen, Altopass, N. C., will need from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels for this year's pack. He is ready to consider quotations.

W. E. Grove, York Springs, Pa., will consider quotations on 5,000 apple barrels, also on stock for that number of containers.

H. D. Padgett, Ruffin, S. C., is in the market for machinery for manufacturing slack staves. Equipment for cutting fruit and nail keg staves is wanted.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have a request from Hamburg, Germany, for oak barrel staves. Full information can be secured from bureau at Washington or from district offices by request, making reference to Opportunity Number 10546.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have a request from London, England, for barrel shooks, new or second-hand, to hold about 375 pounds. Full information can be secured from bureau at Washington or from district offices by request with reference to Opportunity No. 10545.

A. A. HALLIDAY, BELLOWS FALLS, VT., reports a "very good" crop for his section. His fruit will be marketed in baskets and boxes.

GRAND ISLE ORCHARD CO., BURLINGTON, VT., report prospects in their vicinity as "fine." They will need about 2,000 barrels, for which they are in the market at present.

THE DIMOCK ORCHARD, EAST CORINTH, VT., states that the crop in their vicinity will be good. They will likely use about 1,000 barrels, upon which they are ready to receive quotations.

ARTHUR H. HILL, ISLE LA MOTTE, VT., says that he looks for a yield that will total around 60 per cent. of normal. His 1924 pack will require 10,000 barrels, upon which packages he is now ready to consider quotations.

B. C. BUXTON, MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT., says that he will produce a "fair" crop. He will need 4,000 barrels, for which he will place orders later.

H. S. FOSTER, NORTH CALAIS, VT., makes the observation that apple crop prospects are "apparently quite good." He set forth no information as to what his needs in the line of barrels might be.

A. W. ALDRICH, SPRINGFIELD, VT., tells us that the apple trees in his locality have blossomed heavily and that he expects a good crop. His crop will be marketed locally, for which reason he feels that he will not need any barrels this year.

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AS everyone knows, we specialize in apple barrel stock. A letter or a wire will bring a prompt quotation from us. Or, if requested, we will send a salesman from our Detroit office immediately—one of the men we keep there for that purpose.

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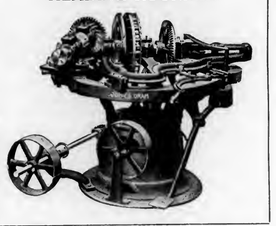
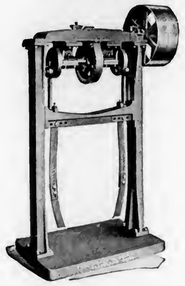
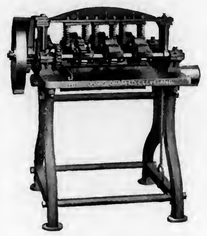


NEW "ORAM" RAPID BILGE-HOOP REMOVING MACHINE



HEADING PLANER



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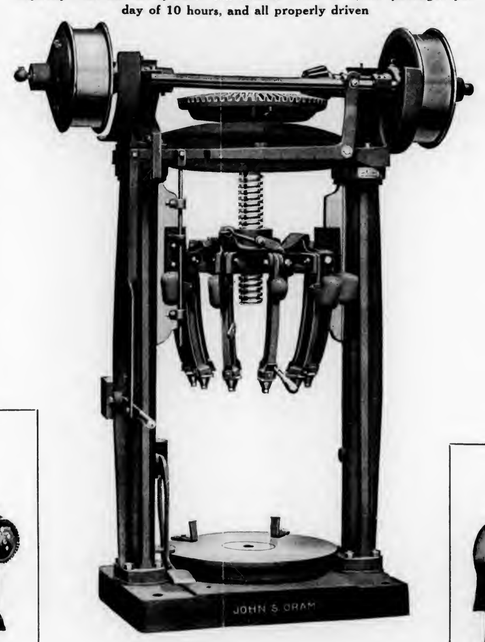
SIMPLE—POWERFUL—DURABLE

Capacity—As fast as operator can handle. 600 to 1,000 packages per day of 10 hours, and all properly driven



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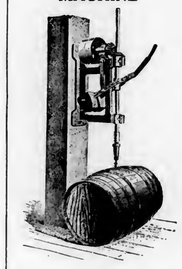

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STEEL
Truss Hoops
"MADE RIGHT"
Sizes stamped on, if wanted

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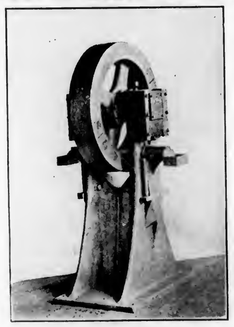
STEEL
Truss Hoops
"MADE RIGHT"
Outside painted any color wanted

HOOP RIVETING MACHINE



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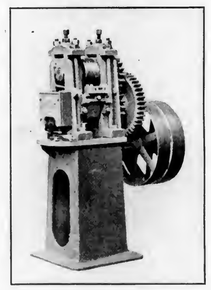

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW IT IN "THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL."

Indiana

J. O. Baker, Brazil, Ind., expects only one-quarter of a normal crop from his orchard this year. His fruit will be put on the market in baskets.

Albert M. Kitchen, Greenfield, Ind., reports that his section will yield approximately 25 per cent. of a normal crop. He is not in the market for barrels at present.

Abraham's Orchards and Nursery, Martinsville, Ind., report 40 per cent. of a full crop. Their communication sets forth that they do not use barrels, as they have local sales that absorb their output.

Burton Fruit Company, Mitchell, Ind., report a 55 per cent. crop for their section of Indiana. They will use at least 3,000 barrels this year. They advance no information as to whether or not they have provided themselves with containers.

D. B. Johnson & Son, Mooresville, Ind., estimate the crop in their section to be about 65 per cent. normal. Their fruit is marketed in baskets.

Paoli Community Orchards, Paoli, Ind., report prospects as "medium to fair." They are in the market for one or two cars of telescoped barrels.

Hickory Hill Orchards, Trevlac, Ind., gave us no data as to conditions and prospects of the crop in their section of Indiana, but they did state that they would need 5,000 barrels upon which they would entertain quotations.

D. P. Bessie, Nashville, Ind., informs us that his locality will yield a "fairly good" crop. His orchard, The Nashville Orchard, Inc., will likely produce about 1,000 barrels, the packages for which he usually buys set up. He will be in the market for his supply at a later date.

Arthur M. Davis, Clayton, Ind., fixes "not over 40 per cent. normal" as the probable yield of the orchards in his community. He furnishes no information as to the package he will use this year.

Illinois

William Brimble-Combe, Carmi, Ill., takes a somber view of the 1924 apple crop prospects as they reveal themselves in his community. He says they are "poor—about 25 per cent. of a crop." Under present conditions he fears that he will not need any barrels this year.

Norman W. Casper, New Burnside, Ill., figures the crop in his section as "early varieties, 50 per cent.; late varieties, 20 per cent." He states that the early apples generally move in baskets, while the late varieties are packed in barrels. He places his barrel requirements at 10,000 packages, adding the statement that he is not at present in the market for cooperage.

L. R. Bryant & Co., Princeton, Ill., advise us that the crop around Princeton will average about 60 per cent. of that produced last year. While it is a bit early to estimate how many barrels they will use in this year's pack, they intimate that they will be in the market for containers at a later date.

Lilly Orchard Company, Lilly, Ill., express the opinion that the country surrounding Lilly will produce a "good" crop. They will need about two carloads of barrels which, they state, will be bought later.

B. L. Brayton, Mt. Morris, Ill., expects a "fair" crop in his section of the country. He states that he will "probably not" need any barrels, as he usually sends his fruit to market in baskets.

Missouri

A. H. Doermann, Hofflin, Mo., states that his section of the country will produce about 40 per cent. of a normal crop. Mr. Doermann has a sufficient number of barrels carried over from last season to cover his needs in this line.

Riverview Orchards, McBain, Mo., look upon the situation as it pertains to the coming crop in the vicinity of McBain as promising an average yield. They will need 4,000 barrels, which they ordinarily buy in St. Louis. They state that they are "not now" in the market for packages.

William E. Sanger, Cordova, Md., writes that his estimate of the 1924 yield in and around Cordova places production at 80 per cent. normal. He does not state whether or not he will use any barrels this year.

S. Walter Stouffer, Sharpsburg, Md., is pessimistic over the outlook in his section, which he characterizes as "poor." He will, however, need 500 barrels, which he has already bought, to carry his 1924 yield.

G. W. Garrison, Taberville, Mo., says in his communication: "Jonathans all killed by blight; Grimes' Golden will produce about 30 per cent. We will need no barrels."

COLLETON MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY ARE CONVINCED

Some months ago the Colleton Mercantile and Manufacturing Company, Ravenel, S. C., decided to take a little "flier" in the advertising pages of The Journal. They were a trifle skeptical concerning the efficiency of trade-paper publicity and their program called for a display of exceedingly modest proportions, which was to be published but a short time. Acting on advice from the office of The Journal they altered the program and expanded the size of the intended advertising in their initial appearance. That the advice was sound and the results entirely satisfactory is evidenced by the following communication:

Ravenel, S. C., June 6, 1924.

The National Coopers' Journal.

Gentlemen:

Please continue our advertisement as we are convinced that this particular publicity has brought us business that we would not have otherwise gotten.

We are enclosing our check in settlement of your invoice of the 1st instant.

Thanking you, we are

Yours very truly,

Colleton Mercantile and Manufacturing Co.
A. Campbell Sanders, *Vice-president.*

Such concrete evidence of the fact that intelligent and aggressive publicity is a profitable activity for the advertiser constitutes proof, beyond question, that "it pays to advertise."

W. A. Irvin, Springfield, Mo., asserts as his belief that the yield in the territory adjacent to Springfield will be about 50 per cent. of normal. Ordinarily, he would use from 400 to 500 barrels for the production of his orchards this year, but, so his communication states, unless he can get a better price on barrels than he paid last year, he will ship in bulk.

L. W. Cushman, Webb City, Mo., states in his communication that hail storms have damaged the trees to such an extent that the yield is almost certain to be "very poor." He will have no need for barrels unless he purchases apples from other orchardists.

C. C. Bell Fruit Farm, Boonville, Mo., report the crop as promising to be "very light" around Boonville. The fruit from the Bell orchards will be marketed in boxes if the present intention of the proprietors is carried into effect.

Connett Estate, Faucett, Mo., state in their communication that the apple harvest from their orchards will be only fair. Barrels, of which they will use about 2,000, have been provided.

Pennsylvania

A. Russel Paul, Bangor, Pa., stated that in his opinion prospects around Bangor were "quite good." His supply of barrels has already been bought.

W. L. Minnick, Chambersburg, Pa., informs us that the community about Chambersburg will produce not over 50 per cent. of a normal crop. His individual requirements in the package line will be approximately 30,000 barrels.

Springwood Farms, York, Pa., look for a crop about 75 per cent. of normal. They will need about 2,000 barrels which will be purchased from local dealers.

F. L. Estabrook, Athens, Pa., says that the territory in the neighborhood of Athens will in all probability produce a full crop in the majority of varieties. He mentions the exceptions as being Baldwins and Spys, which he states will be "mostly blank." He will market his fruit in baskets.

W. E. Grove, York Springs, Pa., estimates the coming crop in his locality as being about 50 per cent. normal. His package needs will probably reach 5,000 barrels. He will entertain quotations on 5,000 barrels or on stock for that number of containers.

Sheldon W. Funk, Boyertown, Pa., advises that the crop in his locality will likely be 90 per cent. normal. He also adds that most of the apples from the orchards near Boyertown will be shipped in small containers.

Michigan

Fennville Fruit Exchange, Fennville, Mich., write us that the crop in the Fennville section will average about 60 per cent. of normal. The Exchange will require 10,000 barrels, upon which item they will be glad to receive quotations.

R. C. Sabin, Ludington, Mich., reports that the prospects of the apple crop in his locality are "fair." He further states: "I sell in crates to packers, who are using mostly ready-to-set-up stock, as the union barrel coopers have killed their job." According to Mr. Sabin, about 100,000 barrels are required to pack the normal crop in the county in which he lives.

H. Barnum, Bailey, Mich., describes crop prospects in his section as "not very good," adding that he is "not in the apple deal this year." He volunteers no information as to whether or not he will use any barrels this season.

Frost's Fruit Farm, Lowell, Mich., informs us that this year's crop will not exceed 20 per cent. of the 1923 yield. Mr. Frost states that his pack will require 1,000 barrels, which are bought from nearby dealers.

Miscellaneous

Door County Fruit Growers Union, Sturgeon Bay, Wis., are cheerful over the prospects of the 1924 crop which they are convinced will be "good." 20,000 barrels will be needed to carry their fruit this year. Their communication states that they purchase their containers in Milwaukee.

Bayfield Peninsular Fruit Association, Bayfield, Wis., are expecting a normal yield this year. They will require about 2,000 barrels for the 1924 pack, which stock they have already purchased.

John S. Bowen, Altopass, N. C., writes that his orchard will only produce about 33 per cent. of a full crop this year. The fruit will be packed in both boxes and barrels. He will need from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels, on which item he is ready to consider quotations.

J. S. Brown, Hendersonville, N. C., sets a 75 per cent. yield as his estimate of the coming crop. Mr. Brown markets his fruit in boxes.

Jay M. Sage, Chardon, Ohio, says that the yield in the country surrounding his orchards will average about 40 per cent. of normal. Mr. Sage's crop is marketed in small containers in his immediate locality.

T. B. Yaple, Chillicothe, Ohio, states that the territory surrounding Chillicothe will produce about 50 per cent. of the average crop. Mr. Yaple's orchards will yield approximately 2,000 barrels of fruit, the containers for which he already has on hand.

Rainey Bros., Columbia, Tenn., state that conditions in their particular locality are unusually good and that they expect a large crop. They are not in the market for barrels as they use baskets almost exclusively.

Henry P. Corwith, Saluda, N. C., looks upon the situation around Saluda as indicating that a "fair" crop of apples will be gathered. He states that he is desirous of receiving quotations on a carload of barrels.

G. W. Armstrong, Lisbon, Ohio, gives us an uninspiring picture of prospects in his community where, according to the information he furnishes, the yield will average not over 30 per cent. All of Mr. Armstrong's fruit is sold to local dealers and, as a consequence, he will use no barrels this season.

J. W. Stroud, Rogers, Ark., answers our inquiry as to conditions and prospects of the coming crop with the statement that they are "good" in his locality. He is not in the market for packages at present.

E. D. Curtis, Bantam, Conn., subscribes to the view that the crop in his vicinity will be about average on late varieties and above the average on early fruit. Marketing his apples in his immediate neighborhood to the retail trade, he uses only small packages.

A. I. Hall, Rochester, N. H., writes that he looks for this fall to produce the largest crop of apples that his community has yielded in years. He will use boxes for his 1924 pack, which, he explains, is the result of the extraordinary high price of cooperage.

S. J. Anderson, Bentonville, Ark., expresses the opinion that his locality will produce a crop that will be about 50 per cent. of normal. He will use, according to his statement, 2,500 barrels, which he buys from local coopers.

Wesley Webb, Dover, Del., estimates that the crop in his State will total around 60 per cent. of normal. He states that he is undecided as to whether he will market his fruit in barrels or in baskets.

J. M. Bechtel, Hamburg, Iowa, advises us that his crop will probably run about 60 per cent. normal. He states that it is too early to determine what his needs in the way of barrels will be.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kans., is anything but enthusiastic over crop prospects this year. His prediction as to the yield places it as low as 5 per cent. of a normal crop.

H. M. Risk, Dundas, Ontario, Canada, tells us that his territory will yield a bumper crop this year. 10,000 barrels will be required for Mr. Risk's pack. The containers will, in all likelihood, be purchased in Canada.

New Orleans Reports the Cooperage Business Quiet at Present, but Expectant. Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Company Changes Hands.

Mr. Charles F. Beck, of the firm of Beck & Jones, has acquired a controlling interest in the Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co., and will unite his old business with that of the larger concern.

This is not a matter of one business rival eliminating another, but of an old-established barrel factory receiving an addition of new energy, push and capital, together with another list of customers, and continuing business in the old way but on a larger scale.

The Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co. will make no changes in its name or its policy, but will continue its efforts to retain old friends and find new ones on the same lines pursued heretofore. Mr. Beck will be president and general manager; Mr. Philip Hirsch, a veteran cooper and prominent member of the Sugar Exchange, retires from the presidency of the concern, but remains connected with in in the capacity of vice-president, while Mr. A. P. Maleig retains the office of secretary. Mr. E. B. Peyronnin, long identified with the cooperage business in this city, and associated for years with Beck & Jones, is a member of the board of directors.

In 1921 the old shop of Beck & Jones was entirely destroyed by fire. This occurred in the night, and the firm rented a new shop, moved in and began operations the next morning as if nothing had occurred. As their business grew their quarters became too small, and the big shop of the Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co. offered them the best possible opportunity for expansion.

Beck Family in Cooperage Line Sixty-two Years

The name of Beck is closely connected with the history and traditions of the cooperage business in Louisiana. Sixty-two years ago T. A. Beck was operating a shop in this city. On his death the business was taken over by his son, Charles F. Beck. This gentleman is well remembered by the veterans of the barrel trade, who also remember his son, Charles F., Jr., who grew up in the business. It is this son, the third generation in the business, who now, scarcely middle-aged, is the president of the Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co. Mr. Beck's family traditions incline him toward the cooperage business, yet his reasons for following that trade are not wholly sentimental, for he believes that it is a live business, with a future before it. This must be the case, for if the barrel business were half as bad as some people think it is, the Beck family would certainly have escaped from it, or have been forced out in the course of sixty-two years.

No Changes Contemplated in Louisiana Manufacturing Cooperage Company Plant

The Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co. plant is one of the institutions of this city. On St. Louis and Dorgenois Streets it occupies almost the whole of a large city block and has roomy upper floors. It is fully equipped with machinery for the manufacture of both tight and slack barrels and kegs of all standard sizes, and it has dry kilns ample for drying all the tight stock used, and all the better grades of slack staves.

No radical change in the mechanical equipment is contemplated, though renewals and additions will be made as needed to keep the plant up to the highest standard of efficiency.

There has long been some doubts here as to which of our local coopers led the procession in adopting the motor truck as the proper vehicle for transporting stock and delivering barrels. Some say that it was Philip Hirsch, some that it was Beck & Jones, while still others declare that the Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co. is entitled to the credit. We have always intended to look up the records and give honor where honor was due, but now it is not worth while to investigate the matter, as all these concerns are working together. The Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co. now has six motor trucks in use.

New Orleans Enjoying Building Boom

New Orleans is showing many outward signs of prosperity. Savings banks deposits have greatly increased, and homestead societies are exceeding the records of all previous years. In fact, this city leads the South, if not the whole country, in the number and value of buildings being constructed, buildings ranging in size from large skyscrapers to small cottages.

Sugar and Salt Interests Defer Purchase of Barrels

In certain lines, however, business is exceedingly dull. The acreage of sugar cane is uncommonly small, for sugar prices are so low that planters reduced their production, and this lessens the prospect of an early return of the sugar barrel. The big refiners who usually operate between grinding seasons on imported raws, are idle, and, instead of buying barrels or stock are worried by the supplies of stock they have on hand though they admit that they may be in the market to buy later on. The salt people tell the same story, that they are supplied with packages for the present, but will buy later on.

Big Export Business in Asphalt in Prospect

The producers of asphalt are busy supplying the domestic market at present, and wooden barrels are seldom used for this trade, but they are figuring on large export orders, and when these materialize they will require immense quantities of barrels. In fact, it would appear that with general prosperity all about us the only lines of business that are depressed are the very ones on which the cooper lives, and he is the worst sufferer. Still with such a favorable outlook for the future it would certainly be a mistake to say that the cooperage business is dead, though it is certainly very quiet at present.

Green Corn Business Disappointing

After the regular vegetable shipping season is over the trade here is usually enlivened by a green corn season, which normally calls for a good number of cars of barrels. This, however, being an off year when everything goes wrong, the crop was delayed, then a few cars went out, and finally, when shipments should have been at their best, the trade slumped completely, so the barrels used for green corn were hardly worth mentioning.

Many Lines Find Barrel the Ideal Package

The candy makers are using a good many barrels now, though they seem to prefer a second-hand sugar barrel, and use new barrels only when the cheaper article is not to be had.

The makers of macaroni are good buyers, though in a small way, and find the barrels to be the best container for their products. Banana shippers also find the barrel an ideal package.

A few barrels have also been used for new potatoes, but this small business has been a disadvantage to the trade, for certain coopers happened to have a little stock of the size and grade needed for potatoes, and wishing to liquidate it and get it out of the way, cut the price on potato barrels to less than cost, in some cases as low as forty cents each. This fixes the price on potato barrels forever, for when a shipper has once bought a barrel for forty cents he will remember as long as he lives that forty cents is the right and lawful price for a potato barrel, and the cooper who asks him to pay more than that for a barrel will seem to him a yegg and highwayman.

Hennen Legendre Says Foreign Trade Will Boom

Mr. Hennen Legendre, of the Lucas E. Moore Stave Co., returned recently from a six months' business trip to Europe, and ,strange to say, he found the outlook there encouraging, and that Europe is making rapid strides towards economic recovery, and is now in much better condition that a year ago. He says, "Much of the old post-war confusion in Europe has disappeared, and the people, generally speaking, are back at work. The re-establishing of economic normalcy in Europe will be a great boon to the United States. Europe needs practically everything, and will buy great quantities of goods in this country at the first chance."

To some of us this seems unduly optimistic, but Mr. Legendre is a frequent visitor to Europe, and his opinion is entitled to high consideration. More than that, he is ready with facts to sustain his opinions. He says:

"France has practically doubled her purchases of staves from the United States in 1924, as compared with 1923. This has been due to huge purchases of wine by the Germans. The Germans bought the wine hoping the franc would collapse, and when Mr. Morgan stepped in and prevented the collapse they were sorely disappointed."

American Railway Association Circular Should Be Studied

The American Railway Association and the American Railway Express Company have issued a circular which every cooperage man should procure, study and adopt as a part of his creed, for it is a plea for better packages, and when men talk about better packages they naturally think of barrels. The circular shows how claims for damage of goods in transit have been reduced 65 per cent. because of better packing, and the use of scientific containers. We all know that if a commodity is worth shipping it is worth a good container, but few of us are able to state the matter as convincingly as does this circular.

The lesson contained in this circular is one that every shipper should take to heart, and if he does it will lead him to the use of barrels. The cooper, also, should bear this same lesson in mind, and remember that the barrel is not the best package unless it is a good barrel. Eighteen dry-rotten, shaky, cross-grained little boards, barely able to hold up a hoop, and carry a split and doty head may suit the price which some of them quote, but it is not a good package within the meaning of the Railway Association. When railway and express men urge the use of better packages they are working for the good of the cooper, and the cooper should appreciate this, and make packages that will meet their ideas.

A BOOST FOR THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF THE ASSOCIATED COOPERAGE INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA

Mr. John G. Brueckmann, president of the Brueckmann Cooperage Company, of St. Louis, in the communication which we reprint below pays a deserved tribute to the work being done by Mr. C. A. Brucker in the traffic department of the association.

Mr. Brueckmann is by no means alone in his appreciation of Manager Brucker's efficient and able administration of the duties of his office, which is one of the most important and valuable activities of the organization, and it is a pleasure to THE JOURNAL to publish the commendation set forth below.

BRUECKMANN COOPERAGE CO.
ST. LOUIS, June 9, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

We are writing to inform you that the traffic department of the Associated Cooperage Industries, of which Mr. C. A. Brucker has charge, is functioning almost 100 per cent. perfect.

It would please us greatly to see some mention made of it in your publication.

I might say further that if some of the members of the association will give the traffic department a trial, I am quite sure they will be well pleased with the results—both in getting their claims paid promptly and in tracing cars.

We have had wonderful success with this traffic department.

Very truly yours,
BRUECKMANN COOPERAGE COMPANY,
JOHN G. BRUECKMANN.

APPLE GROWERS OF VIRGINIA ORGANIZING

In an effort to promote the interests of orchardists in Virginia, and with the support of the State horticultural society, a group of the largest apple growers of the State have launched a movement to have the apple counties of the State organized into sectional groups to standardize the grading and packing of Virginia apples in accordance with federal and State inspection laws under the supervision of official inspectors, so that buyers will know exactly what they are buying when they purchase Virginia trade-marked apples packed under official seal. An informal meeting was held at Harrisonburg early in June to consider organization plans, about 50 of the largest growers of the commercial orchard sections of the State attending.

H. F. Byrd, who acted as chairman of the meeting, explained the purposes of the movement and the objects sought to be accomplished, and fixed 2 cents per barrel as the probable expense incident to the functioning of the plan. This is a small item, when compared with the advantage enjoyed where the containers of inspected apples that meet requirements can be stenciled "Standard No. 1. U. S. Standard Barrel, Virginia State Inspected."

FIRE DESTROYS COOPERAGE PLANT

Fire of unknown origin broke out in the barrel factory of the William Welch Company, 115 Winter Street, East Cambridge, Mass., on June 11th, and before it was gotten under control it had consumed the entire plant. Three alarms were sounded when it was evident that heroic work would be necessary to save the surrounding structures, and it was only by the most desperate kind of battling that the firemen prevented a conflagration. The loss to the cooperage company is estimated at approximately $60,000.

Cooperage Trade in Louisville Continues to Evidence Slight Improvement. Cold, Wet Weather Season Has Delayed Normal Advance in Business

Numerous excuses are being given for slow development of business in the cooperage trade, weather or crop conditions are blamed oftenest, with comments heard concerning a "Presidential year," taxes, labor conditions and a little of everything. However, a backward agricultural season has been the chief drawback, while pessimistic talk has also had its effect in the lumber, cooperage and general markets. Fundamental conditions are sound, money is fairly plentiful, the banks are in good shape, clearings are fair, labor is well employed at good wages, and with the present regulations on immigration it is hard to see how the country can do other than continue prosperous for a long time to come, as money is available for all the needs of legitimate business.

Cooperage Trade Quiet, But Steady

In Louisville the cooperage trade has been going along about as usual, there not having been many really good orders taken over the past thirty days, and inquiries are a little slow in coming in. Some business was taken about sixty days ago for future delivery, but most consumers are waiting and show no anxiety or worry over their future needs. Of course, crop conditions have been backward, and many consumers haven't a very clear idea of what they will need and won't have until more specific information is obtainable as regards crops of vegetables, pickles, fruit, cottonseed oil and other items. Bad weather has unquestionably retarded the paint and varnish industries somewhat, as well as other industries which are large consumers, while the oil industry hasn't been as active as it might have been.

Indications Point to Better Business

However, with the turn of the six months' period, it appears as though there should be a change for the better, and indications are for very good business over the last six months of the year. Much of the present pessimism has been engendered by the fact that 1924 business has not been quite as good as that of 1923; but checking back to dull years, such as 1921 and 1922, business shouldn't have much complaint over 1924. A lot of business men get a bad attack of the "heebie jeebies" whenever their sales volume slumps as compared with that of the previous year, instead of making their comparisons with the bad years, or a period of five or ten years.

Stock Production Continues in Fair Volume

Production of staves and heading and raw cooperage material has been fair as a whole, although there has been a good deal of water in the far South, especially in the Delta district, which has retarded operations to a great extent, although most of the lumber mills in that section appear to be running on a very fair basis.

Tight Stave and Heading Market

Tight staves and heading appear to be a trifle firmer than they were a month ago. Quotations at some of the southern mill points show red oak circled heading at 39a40c per set, and white oak at 41a42c; red oak oil staves, $45a$50 a thousand, and white oak, $60a$70 a thousand; spirit staves, $90a$100; bourbon staves, $135a $150 a thousand; gum staves, $40 a thousand, and gum circled heading, 35c a set.

Tight Keg and Barrel Market

As far as can be ascertained, the local cooperage trade hasn't reduced general quotations for some time past, although there continues to be a little shading done where any especially attractive big business is under discussion. Local houses are quoting the package market about as follows:

Gals.	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$ .65	$ .70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

The Slack Barrel Market

Slack cooperage prices continue very steady, and a slight improvement has been shown in demand over the month as a result of the produce trade becoming more active now that green stock is being shipped. Flour barrel business is slowing down, as the flour mills are nearing the close of the crop year and will not place much new business on barrels until about July 15th. Flour barrels are quoted at 80a85c: half-barrels, 60a65c; sugar, 90ca$1.00; one-head produce, 60c; two-head, 65c; poultry, 70a80c; No. 2 stock sugar-sized produce, 70a75c.

The Slack Stock Market

Slack cooperage stock is somewhat weaker as a result of the softening in price on gum and other hardwoods, together with pine. However, most of the weakness is in shading, there having been very little actual cutting of prices. However, it is understood that No. 1 gum staves are to be had at around $14a$16 a thousand; and No. 2 at $10a$12; with mill run, $11a $13, in either sugar or flour length. No. 1 flour heading is around $14a$16; sugar-sized, $16a$18; mill run, $15a$17; and No. 2 is about $3 a thousand less than No. 1. Six-foot elm hoops are $22a$24 a thousand.

Large Plantings of Cane Should Result in Heavy Demand for Syrup Barrels

There should be a brisk demand this fall for syrup or sorghum barrels, as farmers are planting more cane seed this year than is normally the case. Their inability to plant early crops on account of cold weather and rain has forced them to turn to the late ones. There has been an abnormally heavy demand on seedsmen this year for cane seed, cow peas, soy beans, millet, etc., all known as late planting seeds, and prices soared to very high levels, due to a consequent shortage.

Weather conditions, while against some crops, have favored cabbage and potatoes, which promise big yields from a fairly large acreage, according to local produce handlers and men close to the truck farmers. Apples, too, promise a large crop.

New Railroad Arrangement a Help to Kentucky Stave Manufacturer

One of the interesting announcements of the month came from Washington on June 12th stating that the Interstate Commerce Commission had granted jointly to the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. and its subsidiary, the Louisville & Nashville R. R., privilege of completing its lease deal for the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio R. R. and subsidiaries for a period of 999 years, on its request filed last July and fought by the Seaboard Air Line and some other railroads. However, there are some restrictions to the lease which, under the Interstate Commerce decision, can only be made subject to the Clinchfield being operated as a separate organization, and open to use of connecting carriers on through or competitive business on the same basis as to the A. C. L. and L. & N. interests. However, with this road, the L. & N. will be able to cut connections from its Eastern Kentucky Division and Cumberland Valley section from the McRoberts and Harlan sections, which will give connection over the Clinchfield to the Atlantic Coast Line subsidiaries, thus giving a short haul to the Atlantic Seaboard and Carolinas from eastern Kentucky timber and coal sections. The L. & N., with connections to the Monon R. R. at Louisville, will be able to make a short haul from the lakes to the Carolinas, which should develop a big through business. For many years eastern Kentucky stave and timber people have been at a disadvantage in that shipments moving to the Atlantic ports had to move west over single line railroads, as there were no connections out to the east over the Cumberlands, which would give a through routing.

Short Reports

J. N. White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., reported that business continued quiet, and that there hadn't been much improvement in package demand over the month. The company has been producing fairly well in its eastern Kentucky mills, but has not made much headway against high water and shortage of labor in the South.

H. L. Rollwage, of the Chess & Wymond Co., reported dull business, holding that it wasn't a question of price, but that buyers were waiting and wouldn't place orders until they were nearer to actual need of packages.

SNEADSVILLE, ALA., HAS NEW HEADING PLANT

The new heading plant of H. Z. Blackwood, at Sneadsville, Ala., which has been erected and equipped at a cost of approximately $30,000, was completed during the past month. It will be put into operation immediately.

BORDEAUX STAVE MARKET ACTIVE

American Consul Lucien Memminger, writing from Bordeaux, France, describes the stave market at that center as follows:

The stave market in Bordeaux was almost stagnant at the end of 1923, a reflex of the exceedingly dull state of the trade in wines. In January, 1924, the wine market suddenly became active because of the large orders received from Germany.

Waiting Attitude Adopted

The reaction on the local stave market was very decided and dealers in cooperage stock who had been holding very large stocks soon were flooded with orders. These they sold at excellent prices, and were obliged to place orders in the countries of supply, especially from the United States. Thus the trade in American staves became very active at once and considerable new shipments have been reaching this port. This condition continued to about the middle of March, but since then the market has again become quiet. Importers are especially inclined to adopt a waiting attitude because of the tendency of the French franc to increase in value. It is anticipated that purchases of imported materials can possibly be made at a lower rate than at present.

TIME ALLOWED FOR FILING OVERCHARGE CLAIMS EXTENDED

A bulletin issued by The Associated Cooperage Industries of America under date of June 20th, carries the following items:

Time Extension for Filing Overcharge Claims

Pursuant to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, claims against carriers for overcharge in freight were barred after the expiration of a two-year period from date of delivery or tender of delivery of shipment.

In accordance with a recent bill enacted by Congress and signed by the President June 7th, amending paragraph 3, section 16 of the Interstate Commerce Act, the time wherein to file claim for overcharges has been extended one year, so that shippers now have a period of three years wherein to file their claims for overcharges, instead of two years as heretofore.

In addition to extending the time for filing claims for overcharges, the bill further provides that all claims for overcharges accruing on and after March 1, 1920, may be filed within six months after the date this law became effective, namely, June 7, 1924. Therefore, any claims which have been declined by the carriers account statute of limitations having expired will become active if filed within the six months period as mentioned above.

Lower Rates on Slack Barrel Shooks with Metal Hoops

In accordance with an order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, carriers have been instructed to amend their tariffs, effective not later than June 30, 1924, to provide for rates on slack barrel shooks with metal hoops, carloads, not to exceed 110 per cent. of the rate applicable on lumber, or, in other words, 10 per cent. higher than the lumber rate. Heretofore, rates on this commodity were carried on a much higher basis.

Tight Barrels for Peaches

In a recent issue of a fruit grower magazine, it was stated that $5,000,000 worth of Georgia peaches go to waste every year because of no market. These could be shredded, packed in barrels, and shipped to ice cream manufacturers and pie makers throughout the country, according to those interested in the matter.

THE PORT ANGELES COOPERAGE COMPANY EXPRESSES ITS OPINION CONCERNING "THE JOURNAL"

PORT ANGELES COOPERAGE CO., INC.
PORT ANGELES, WASH., May 28, 1924.

EDITOR, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL:

For some reason or other we have not received our COOPERS' JOURNAL for the past four or five issues. Will you please check up and advise why it has not been mailed us. In event that our subscription has expired please take note that we wish to have same renewed. Mail us a copy of the last issue also.

It is rather difficult to get along without this publication and it seems as though we have lost our closest friend. Business with us is very good and has been ever since we started operating. We have not lost any time at the mill due to declining markets, etc. We manufacture all sizes and kinds of tight and slack Douglas fir and hard fir staves and heading. We also manufacture fir and cedar ice cream tub staves and salmon tierce stock. Thanking you very kindly for your attention, we are

Yours very truly,
PORT ANGELES COOPERAGE CO.,
THEODORE G. SIEGFRIED, *Treasurer.*

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

The slack barrel trade in Buffalo is on a little more active basis than it was a few weeks ago, although it is not at all brisk. Doubtless some of the increase is due to the enlargement of the flour production of this city, as the result of the completion of the new plant of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., adding several thousand barrels daily capacity to flour output here. The unexpected strength of the wheat market lately has been causing a raise in flour prices, and those who have flour bought at cheaper figures have been ordering it out more freely.

Slack Stock Prices Easing a Trifle

Prices on slack material have been easy of late, though they are now down to a point where further decline is highly problematical. Coopers have not begun to lay in much stock as yet. In the country the prospects for apples are good, and an official estimate for this State is 77 per cent. The weather has been quite favorable through the winter and spring, so the yield of apples should be much better than that of last year. Farmers are finding it easier to obtain labor than for several years past, owing to the industrial lull in the cities and towns.

Keen Competition for What Little Tight Business There Is

Very strong competition is reported among coopers in the tight-barrel industry, with orders exceedingly hard to land. Prices on 55-gallon barrels are about as follows: Gum, $2.65; red oak, $2.85; white oak, $3.

Second-hand Slack Barrels Cheap

The market on second-hand barrels is quiet and small lots are selling at 25 cents to 30 cents each. Some of the junk dealers are said to be picking up discarded lime barrels at lower figures.

Many Storage Apples Sold at a Loss

An Orleans County cider and vinegar manufacturer recently bought from a farmer a large quantity of barreled apples, of 2-inch to 2¼-inch size, for 25 cents a barrel for the fruit. The farmer delivered the apples at the mill. This is a good illustration of the fact that to hold apples a long time in storage for higher prices is a risky thing to do. It has not resulted favorably for the growers in many cases this spring. The apples have had to be sold at what they would bring, which has been considerably less than the storage charges amounted to. Where the growers have belonged to a co-operative association, they have had as a rule had to suffer losses, but obtained a fair price.

Cooperage Business Changes Ownership

The cooperage and produce business of Paul Bovanzier's Sons & Co., Holley, N. Y., has been sold to the Holley Produce Co., composed of John R. Ryan, Robert G. Hogan and B. Frank Boots, of that village, and William G. Dailey, of Albion. The sale included all the Bovanzier buildings near the Holley Cold Storage, Fruit and Produce Co. Mr. Bovanzier is now manager of the Flower City Cold Storage, of Rochester.

Trade Notes and Personals

The Niagara Cooperage Co., Lockport, finds about a seasonable demand for barrels in that section, though business is expected to be considerably better a little later.

The Quaker City Cooperage Co. reports some increased demand in flour barrels. Domestic trade in flour is said to be fair, but export business is quiet.

The Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. has filed plans for the erection of a new $25,000 addition to its flour storage houses in South Michigan Avenue. The structure will be of steel and two stories high.

Edward B. Holmes, president of the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Co., is one of the board of directors of a Buffalo company which is co-operating with a Canadian company in plans for the erection of a bridge across the Niagara River between this city and Fort Erie. An agreement has been signed merging the two companies, and plans will be forwarded to the United States War Department to obtain approval for the structure. The bridge will cost about $1,500,000.

UNIVERSAL BARREL COMPANY NEW CONCERN IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

The Universal Barrel Company, Savannah, Georgia, incorporated by G. H. Bierbaum, E. W. Robinson, *et al*, have ready for operation their new plant at Savannah, Ga. THE JOURNAL's correspondent advises that the new factory is well designed and equipped with the most modern machinery.

ANOTHER BARREL FACTORY FOR DETROIT

Information is forwarded to THE JOURNAL that the Central Barrel and Cooperage Company has been organized and granted a Michigan charter to engage in the manufacture and distribution of cooperage products. The capital stock of the new concern is placed at $15,000. According to the advice received the business will be carried on in Detroit, Mich. Our correspondent failed to mention whether the new company would manufacture slack or tight barrels, or both.

CONGAREE COOPERAGE COMPANY LAUNCHED IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

Local capital is backing the Congaree Cooperage Company, of Columbia, S. C., the organization and chartering of which has just been announced. The plans of the new concern, according to the information available at the time of going to press, include a modern, fully-equipped plant to be erected in Columbia.

THE GRISMORE-HYMAN COMPANY AMENDS CHARTER

The Grismore-Hyman Company, Memphis, which has for years occupied a place in the forefront of the cooperage concerns of the country, has recently made petition for the reduction of its capital stock from $500,000 to $100,000. The signers of the petition were F. Grismore, H. W. Grismore, J. Grismore, M. E. Hyman, and J. H. Parnell. The curtailment in the capital stock of this well-established concern in no wise indicates any reduction of their activity in the cooperage trade.

WM. F. TAYLOR RESUMES ACTIVITY IN COOPERAGE

After an absence of seven years, William F. Taylor, Sr., has returned to reassume management of the William F. Taylor Barrel Company, of Newark. While Mr. Taylor was not connected with the concern actively it was managed by his son, William F. Taylor, Jr.

The business was originally established by Mr. Taylor in 1888, and he says he still caters to customers who started trading with him 30 years ago. The Taylor concern is the oldest-established barrel firm in the city. When first established the present plant at Adams and Thomas Streets was in a swamp.

The concern still retains several employees who started to work for the concern when it was organized 36 years ago.

EXPORTS OF COOPERAGE ON INCREASE

Government reports of exports of cooperage stock and barrels reveal that the volume shipped during the month of April was materially greater than that which went abroad during March.

The exports of each month are set forth below for comparison:

	March	April
Tight staves	1,359,965	3,336,017
Slack staves	3,231,715	3,116,373
Heading	239,716	353,032
Tight shooks (sets)	96,039	71,209
Slack shooks (sets)	5,726	55,305
Barrels, casks, etc.	16,397	23,737

A. L. POESSEL & COMPANY
Tight and Slack
Cooperage Stock
Staves-Hoops-Heading
Quotations Cheerfully Made
208 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MEMPHIS COOPERAGE MARKET

Cooperage trade in both slack and tight lines is showing a little life at present, and Memphis operators feel confident that better things are ahead for them. The spring trade dropped from fairly brisk in the early part of the season to very dull in the later part, but is now beginning to pick up again. Many mills have been rebuilt and quite a few that were closed down are getting into operation again, while numerous transactions in timber are reported.

The hoop trade in the tri-States—Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee—has been relatively more brisk than that in staves.

Trade is fairly good in slack heading. Several of the Memphis concerns are featuring mixed car shipments and a number of large warehouses are maintained by them for this character of business. The yellow pine heading trade handled by one large Memphis firm also shows improvement.

Tight staves and heading are much curtailed in manufacture, and a great many of the mills are still idle due to incessant rains and other causes. The inquiry has not been extensive until within the last few days, but for both oak and gum cut-offs there seems to be an increasing demand.

Several handsome keg displays of the highly-polished variety are maintained in Memphis, and business in this line is good. Small cooperage, tub stocks and pails and second-hand barrels are moving freely.

The Chickasaw Cooperage Company Expands Its Line and Changes Its Name

The Chickasaw Cooperage Co. has changed its corporate name to the Chickasaw Wood Products Co., and will engage in the manufacture of dimension stock, chair stock, etc., as well as cooperage. The company owns much timber in Arkansas and Louisiana, and has branches at Gretna, La., and other points.

The election of Walker Wellford as president of the Cooperage Industries brings this honor again to Memphis and falls on the ample shoulders of one of the most competent and experienced men in the trade.

New Hotels in Memphis Will Give Adequate Accommodations for Conventions

Memphis will complete four new skyscraping hotels by the spring of 1925. One new fifteen-story hotel, the Claridge, was formally opened in June; the Parkview, a ten-story hotel near Overton Park, in the spring; and the Adler, on Linden Avenue, six stories, opens August 15th. In addition to these, the Hotel Peabody, twelve stories, 650 guest rooms and forty-five stores opening on three streets, will be completed by January 1, 1925.

The new Auditorium was opened in June on the occasion of the 34th Annual Confederate Reunion. It seats 15,000, and is a wonder of architecture, accoustics and fine construction. In the future Memphis will be at the front as a convention city.

Trade Notes and Personals

Willard M. Davis, of the W. M. Davis Stave Co., reports his plant as running on satisfactory schedule getting out cottonwood and mixed stave shipments, as well as matched cars of slack staves, hoops and heading.

Geo. Markham, veteran head of the Memphis Stave Co., North Memphis, reports some activity in cottonwood staves, plenty of water in the Mississippi and Wolf Rivers and timber supplies adequate.

S. L. Nelson, 744 Randolph Bldg., Memphis, has recently returned from a tour of mills in the Ozark mountain section of Arkansas. He reports stock woefully scarce, and after a dull period inquiries for tight cooperage showing slight improvement.

The Columbia Package Co., New South Memphis, is running on full schedule manufacturing candy, lard and oyster pails.

The Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, specialist in yellow pine heading, report good activity now at their Georgia and Alabama mill connections.

Always Reliable Stave, Veneer and Planing Machine Knives
Established 1848
D. LOVEJOY & SON
LOWELL, MASS. ANDERSON, IND. NEW ORLEANS, LA. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Quality and Service
Every Knife Guaranteed
Prompt Shipments

COLWELL COOPERAGE CO.
120 BROADWAY :: NEW YORK CITY
Est'd 1876
FRUIT BARREL STOCK
SUPPLIES .·. TOOLS
Straight or mixed cars direct from the mill.
L. C. L. deliveries from our local warehouse.

E. HENNING, Inc.
We offer you the facilities of the "Henning" Service in the purchase of
TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HEADING
SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HOOPS HEADING
ICE CREAM TUB STOCK
STAVES BOTTOMS
COOPERAGE MACHINERY
TIGHT NEW OR USED SLACK
Write us at
431 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

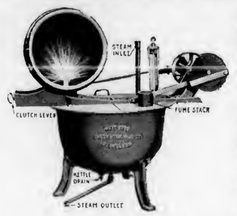
Chris Heidt, 2d
Chas. E. Heidt
ESTABLISHED 1860
Phones {1155 / 1156} Bergen
C. HEIDT & SON, Inc.
JERSEY, CITY, N. J.
New Slack Barrels — for all dry materials, chemicals, sugar, etc. — Tongue and Grooved Barrels a Specialty
BARRELS
Second-hand Barrels All Kinds Slack and Tight — We specialize preparing tight barrels for all purposes — "A Used Barrel is Better Than a New One"
QUALITY and SERVICE Our Motto!
OFFICE, 64 Fairmount Ave. PLANT, 12-88 Fairmount Ave.

STEPHEN JERRY & CO., Inc.
Manufacturing Cooperage
COOPERAGE STOCK
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE: PROVOST STREET FROM INDIA TO HURON STREETS
OFFICE: 272 HURON STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.
JERRICO BARRELS
New Barrels
Heading Hoops
Staves Liners
Shooks for Export
also
Cooperage Supplies

AMERICAN WIRE HOOPS
TWISTED SPLICE Used for slack cooperage BARRELS—sugar, flour, apple, potato, veneer truck, fish, salt, lime, KEGS and BASKETS
ELECTRIC WELDED Used for smooth woodenware, butter, lard and wash tubs, candy pails, jacket cans, etc.
Made to measure ready for use. Strong, economical, easily applied.
Made of specially adapted steel in plain, bright or other finishes.
SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE
American Steel & Wire Company
CHICAGO—NEW YORK

"Genuine" Hill Steam Dogs
Used for holding logs while being cut with Drag Saw or other cut-off machine.
Belt-Driven Dogs can be supplied if steam is not available.
"Genuine" Hill Steam Dogs and Drag Saws are standard equipment in every modern American Cutting-Up plant.
Write for Bulletin
HILL-CURTIS CO.
SAW MILL AND WOOD CUTTING MACHINERY OF EVERY TYPE AND SIZE
KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN

Goodspeed Machine Co.
ESTABLISHED 1851
BUILDERS OF MACHINES for the manufacturer of Tubs, Pails, Slotted Clothespins, Spools, Bobbins, Wood Heels, Bailwoods and other Small Handles, and Small Novelty Turnings. Hand Type and Automatic Variety Lathes are special features.
MADE IN WINCHENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

CLEVELAND SPRAYING MACHINES


For lining the interior of barrels, tubs, etc., with any hot or cold liquid coating. These Outfits can be operated by HAND or POWER, and will economize in labor, time and material.
A package is laid over spray nozzle, clutch thrown in and after pump has made from 5 to 6 strokes, clutch is thrown out and package is coated. *Capacity* as fast as the men can handle the cooperage.
We also build Superheaters and Branding Machines.
Eureka Machine Co. 2605 VEGA AVENUE Cleveland, O.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS WHICH DO GOOD WORK

MACHINERY FOR SALE

COMPLETE STAVE AND HEADING OUTFITS

Used machinery rebuilt by experts, production guaranteed.

STAVES

Drum saws, 24", 18" and 15" bilge, Gerlach, Whitney.
Planers, Oram, Dreadnaught, Gerlach.
Jointers, Oram, Gerlach, foot power.
Cutters, Greenwood No. 3 and No. 4.
Crozers, Oram, Gerlach, Holmes.
Presses, Wayne, Hoosier.

HEADING

Saws, Noble, Greenwood, Trevor, 48" to 60".
Planers, Trevor, Rochester, 20" and 24".
Turners, Greenwood, Trevor, Gerlach, Oram, Rochester.
Jointers, Greenwood, Trevor, Oram, Rochester.
Presses, Noble, Greenwood.

MISCELLANEOUS

Knife Grinders, Noble, Defiance.
Cooper tools, truss hoops and all kinds of barrel building machinery.

NOBLE MACHINE COMPANY,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE

REBUILT STAVE and HEADING MACHINERY
Two Greenwood Heading Turners.
One Heading Sawing Machine.
One No. 4 Stave Cutter.

ROCHESTER BARREL MACHINE WORKS,
Manufacturers of "Greenwood" Stave and Heading Machinery,
Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE:

E. B. Holmes Complete Barrel Outfit.
60" Gerlach Boxboard Mill.
54" Gerlach Champion Heading Saw.
60" Greenwood Heading Jointer.
No. 4 Rochester Improved Turner.
Greenwood Power Heading Bolter.
All machines guaranteed.

WAYNE MACHINERY COMPANY
Fort Wayne, Indiana

FOR SALE—Slack barrel heading machinery; also, two Chase turbine gang saws, one 2" and one 3". Also one automatic heading or shingle saw, etc. Address "SLACK," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES McGROUTY, of Greenwich, N. Y., has for sale two (2) barrel heaters and a quantity of truss hoops. Price and description on request.

FOR SALE—One Noble hoop coiler, new; has never been taken off the shipping skids. Address W. E. BOYER, R. R. No. 7, Chambersburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LAND

FOR SALE—SLACK BARREL STAVE TIMBER.

23,000 acres in solid body in Southeastern Arkansas for sale by owner to principals only; partly cut over for large saw logs; abundance small timber remaining, oak, gum, elm, ash, pecan, hackberry, sycamore. Enough timber to assure operation for many years. Mo. Pac. Ry. runs through tract. Address "OWNER," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PLANT FOR SALE

Completely equipped saw, stave, hoop and heading mill, with all modern machinery.
Plenty of timber available. Good market and well established for product.
Situated on two railroads and water transportation.
Suitable terms can be arranged.
Address "PLANT," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia.

TIGHT COOPERAGE PLANT FOR SALE

COMPLETE plant for manufacturing all kinds of tight barrels and half barrels, in absolutely first-class condition. Must sell quick account of lease. Suitable terms. Address B. WEISSMAN COOPERAGE, Braddock, Pa.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CORPORATION

FOR SALE—Old-established and running cooperage business in the heart of the industrial and manufacturing district of Newark, N. J. Five buildings on valuable plot, 200 x 120. Two convenient railroad freight yards. Good will of over thirty years; land, buildings, stock, trucks and all other appurtenances will be disposed of at a reasonable price. For further particulars address FRED. L. PIERSON, 160 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

PLANT FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Complete heading mill; including engines, boilers, blower system, dry kilns, log haul cut-off saw, bolter, rosser, slashers, dry-kiln trucks, turners, jointers, planers, baling press, shafting, pulleys, hangers. Will be sold cheap for cash. RISLEY LUMBER COMPANY, Walton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Excellent site for cooperage mill on good harbor. Site is adjacent to big lumber mill, which will buy all waste for fuel. Good log supply. Rail and water facilities. Address FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Port Angeles, Washington.

FINISHING PLANT FOR SALE

A complete K. D. and J. tight stave finishing plant, located in northeastern Arkansas. Equipment in excellent condition, now operating. Three railroads afford extraordinary shipping facilities. Will sell to responsible purchaser at reasonable price on good terms and would be interested in buying the production of the plant.

Address "ARKANSAS," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTABLE TIGHT STAVE MILL FOR SALE

Portable plant for manufacturing A. D. and L. tight staves. At present in eastern Arkansas. Everything in good condition and ready to operate. Responsible buyer can secure this outfit at good price and on very fair terms.

Address "PORTABLE," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—I am in the market to buy good, second-hand heading turner; also, second-hand power or hand-bolting machine or short-log mill. M. R. HARDENBURGH, Beaver Dam, Virginia.

SECOND-HAND BARRELS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—About 1,000 to 2,000 single-headed lead half-barrels. All hardwood and all one size. Would like to receive quotations f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. We are also in the market to buy oil and lard barrels. Quote lowest prices f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Address NORTH SIDE COOPERAGE CO., 2238 Laplace Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Small car of nice, cheap, sugar barrels, with heads. Address J. R. HARRINGTON, 88 Greenwich Street, Belmont, N. Y.

SECOND-HAND BARRELS WANTED

Wanted—Second-hand Oil Barrels and One-Time Steel Drums

We are in the market for No. 1 Lubricating and Refined Oil Barrels, also

18-Gauge One-Time Shipper Drums

16 Gauge } Black or Galv. } 55 Gal. and 110 Gal. } Used Steel Drums
14 Gauge }

GLUCK STEEL BARREL CO., Perth Amboy, N. J.

WANTED—To buy second-hand sugar barrels. Address ALOIS ROSTAS, 122 Old Rose Street, Trenton, N. J.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—By man, age 35, experienced in manufacture of slack cooperage stock and slack barrels, position as foreman or superintendent of mill or shop. References if required. Address "COMPETENT," care of THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of factory manufacturing candy pails, and tubs for lard and ice cream. Am practical in every department, from logs to consumer. Would take active interest in going concern. Address "ACTIVE," care of THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED

FINE OPENING FOR A-1 MAN

WANTED—Hustling young man who can show profit buying and selling cooperage stock and basket material. Write fully stating age, qualifications, etc., in first letter. Address "GOOD CHANCE," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—First-class man, experienced in buying and inspecting tight staves. Address "STAVES," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—First-class tight-barrel salesman. Address "BARRELS," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—At once, a man competent to operate a pendulous heading sawing machine. Address "HEADING," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Good man who understands the manufacture of oak kegs; one who can take care of machinery. Address "MACHINERY," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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They are bright nuggets in a big streak of pay dirt. Those who have used them know this is so. They will sell anything that you have to sell. Don't delay. Make your offerings at once through

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of **Cooperage**
MATCHED STOCK A SPECIALTY
Office and Factory, 3134-3160 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La.
MILLS, FORDOCHE, LA.

THE HARLAN-MORRIS MFG. CO. JACKSON TENNESSEE
Manufacturers of all Kinds of
Tight-Barrel Staves and Circled Heading
From WHITE OAK, RED OAK, ASH and GUM
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Branch Mills in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas

REINSCHMIDT STAVE CO.
...MANUFACTURERS OF...
Tight and Slack Barrel Staves
AIR-DRIED AND LISTED
Red, Water and White Oak Staves. Also Slack Barrels—Pine Staves
PLANTS—Quitman, Ga., and Loughridge, Fla.
Address all Correspondence and Orders to QUITMAN, GEORGIA

ECKHARDT & LENNON CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of
All Kinds TIGHT BARREL HEADING AND STAVES
Mills at Monroe, Winnsboro and Gallion, La.
MAIN OFFICE - - - - - Monroe, La.

D. K. BROWN, Ruston, La.
Kiln-Dried and Jointed **Tight Barrel Staves** and all Lengths of Cutoffs
WINES, WHITE OAK, RED OAK AND GUM OIL STAVES.
No. 2 OILS IN OAK AND GUM AND COPPER STAVES.

HICKSON-ROGERS MANUFACTURING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Dowel Pins, Tight Barrel Staves *Club Turned Oak and Hickory Spokes*
[WE ARE READY TO HANDLE YOUR ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES. STOCK AND SERVICE A-1. WRITE US]
PARAGOULD - - ARKANSAS

OUR SPECIALTY
23⅝" SLACK BARREL HEADING
PINE OR GUM—ANY GRADE OR SIZE
Let us know your requirements
CAREY COOPERAGE & TIMBER CO., INC.
CYPRESS, ALABAMA

W. W. WILSON STAVE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Classes Kiln-Dried and Jointed Tight Barrel Staves
White Oak Red Oak Gum and Ash
NORTH LITTLE ROCK :-: :-: ARKANSAS

FRUIT BARREL STAVES
SAWN CHESTNUT, DRESSED OR ROUGH
YOU WILL LIKE THEM—WRITE US NOW
TREXLER COOPERAGE CO.
ALLENTOWN - - PENNSYLVANIA

R. C. JONES LUMBER & STAVE CO., INC.
Manufacturers of All Kinds of Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum
TIGHT BARREL STAVES AND HEADING
From five-gallon to full barrel sizes.
Bilge-sawn keg staves a specialty.
CANTON :: :: :: MISSISSIPPI

J. M. PEEL & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
COILED ELM HOOPS
We are prepared at all times to make prompt shipment in any quantity anywhere
Write us NOW!
LAKE VILLAGE -:- ARKANSAS

PENSACOLA COOPERAGE CO.
Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE **TIGHT and SLACK BARRELS**
Also Kiln-dried and Jointed RED OAK STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING
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W. A. TSCHUMY & COMPANY
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Slack Cooperage Stock
OUR SPECIALTIES
GUM APPLE BARREL STOCK PINE TRUCK BARREL STOCK
NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

MONTEZUMA COOPERS' FLAG
SOFT VARIETY — Forty years in the business have made us Flag experts — *Try our Service* — ALL LENGTHS
P. T. CASEY
92 West Bayard Street :: :: :: Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FIELDS-LATTA STAVE CO.
Manufacturers of HIGH GRADE
Slack Barrel Staves
If QUALITY and SERVICE are what you want, "WE'VE GOT IT"
DYERSBURG Office and Plant TENNESSEE

WE ARE BUYERS OF
STAVES, HOOPS & HEADING
For Tight and Slack Cooperage
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd. Dock Board Bldg., Pier Head LIVERPOOL, ENG.
LONDON OFFICE—Dashwood House, 9 New Broad St., E. C.

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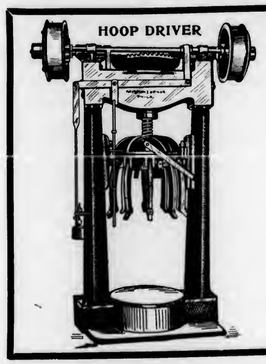

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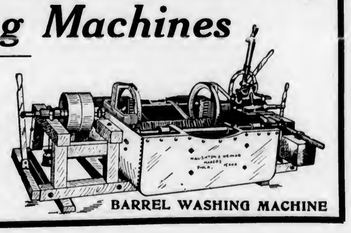

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....4
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.16

BARREL MACHINERY

Grotnes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill....4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y....5
Marten, Grahn & Andresen, San Francisco, Cal....5
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y...Back Cover
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa....25

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y....25

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....4
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.16

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark....23
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....4
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Hill-Curtis Co., Kalamazoo, Mich....22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....I. B. C.
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y..Back Cover

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....22
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y...Front Cover
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....4
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y..Back Cover

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Geriach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....4
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass....20

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....4
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.16

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Page
Geriach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....4
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass....22

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....22
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1234 7th St., Wash., D. C....24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D. C....24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....I. B. C.
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....22
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis....*
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa....24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....I. B. C.

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....I. B. C.
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La....23
Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....3
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.16

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....25
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C....6
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....25
Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn....23
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo....25
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....I. B. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo....3
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....22
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo....3
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....23
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....I. B. C.
Poessel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill....20
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn....16
Queen City Hoop Co., Greenville, Miss....Front Cover
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala....6
Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....3
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....2
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa....23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va....23
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.16
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind....25
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo....2
Vail Stave Co., The, Fort Wayne, Ind....2
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....I. B. C.
Wyllie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich....6

SPRAYING MACHINES

Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio....22

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Page
Geriach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y....5
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y..Back Cover
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....5

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York....22
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....I. B. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22

STOCK BUYERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Webster & Bro., Ltd., Liverpool, England....23

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif....24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn....25
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn....3
Hudson & Duggar Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....16
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....25
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y...Front Cover
National Cooperage and Woodenware, Peoria, Ill....24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....2
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....I. B. C.
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash..24
Weltl & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio....26

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....25
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn....23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., Inc., R. C., Canton, Miss....23
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y...Front Cover
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark....26
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill....24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....I. B. C.
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....2
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....25
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn....3
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y...Front Cover
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....2
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....11-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....4
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....16

BARREL MACHINERY

Grotnes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill....1
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y....3
Marten, Grahn & Andresen, San Francisco, Cal....3
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....11-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....Back Cover
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa....23

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y....22
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y....24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....4
Redfish Mfg. Co., 617 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....16

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark....22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....4
Redfish Mfg. Co., 617 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Hill-Curtis Co., Kalamazoo, Mich....22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....I. B. C.
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y., Back Cover

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....22
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....Front Cover
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....4
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y., Back Cover

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....1
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass....26

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....1
Redfish Mfg. Co., 617 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....16

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Page
Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....1
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass....22

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Aronson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....22
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1231 7th St., Wash., D. C....24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D. C....24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....I. B. C.
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....22
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis....4
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa....24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....24
Slupe's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....I. B. C.

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....I. B. C.
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La....22
Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....16

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....22
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C....22
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala....22
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....22
Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn....22
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo....22
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....I. B. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo....2
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....22
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo....22
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....I. B. C.
Penrod & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill....22
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn....16
Queen City Hoop Co., Greenville, Miss....Front Cover
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....22
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala....6
Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....2
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....2
Tessier Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa....22
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va....22
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....16
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind....25
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo....2
Vail Stave Co., The, Fort Wayne, Ind....2
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....I. B. C.
Wyllie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich....6

SPRAYING MACHINES

Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio....22

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Page
Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....1
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y....3
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....11-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y., Back Cover
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....3

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York....22
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....I. B. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22

STOCK BUYERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Webster & Bro., Ltd., Liverpool, England....23

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif....24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn....23
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn....3
Hudson & Duggar Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....16
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....23
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....Front Cover
National Cooperage and Woodenware, Peoria, Ill....23
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....2
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....I. B. C.
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Welti & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio....25

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La....22
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....22
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....22
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....22
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn....22
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., Inc., R. C., Canton, Miss....23
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....Front Cover
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark....26
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill....24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....I. B. C.
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....2
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....22

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....22
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....22
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn....3
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....22
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....Front Cover
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....22
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....2
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....22

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IS the kind of advertising that tells in the end. Every reader of a trade paper examines the advertising pages about as closely as he does the reading pages. Your advertisement placed in one issue and then withdrawn, or inserted only for a few issues, does not begin to make the impression on a reader that a permanent advertisement does. **It would not be wise to expect every reader is ready to buy the minute he sees your advertisement.** It may be three months, six months, or a year, before he is in the market for your particular line. If you run your advertisement for only a short time, and then withdraw it, you will miss the inquiry of the reader who will be in the market a little later. You and your advertisement may be forgotten.

The firm who advertises continuously is the firm remembered by the reader when ready to buy. Therefore, don't make the mistake of thinking the buyer is likely to remember you unless you remember him by placing your goods before him in each issue of the paper he makes a practice of reading. The **one sure way to win business,** and to hold it, **is to go after it** and keep after it.

THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL will take your messages straight to the buyer, no matter where he is. It's our business to know where he is, and we do.

Place your 1924 advertising contract now

MT. OLIVE STAVE CO.
BATESVILLE, ARK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tight Barrel Staves and Heading
IN
WHITE OAK, RED OAK, GUM and ASH
PROMPT SHIPMENT CLOSE INSPECTION QUALITY

K. W. JACOBS COOPERAGE CO.
MILWAUKEE - - WISCONSIN
SLACK BARREL MANUFACTURERS :-: ALL KINDS :-:
NO matter what kind of a slack barrel you use or want we can supply your need. Quality, manufacture and service guaranteed.
Write us now for
APPLE BARRELS

TIGHT—
SLACK—
Cooperage Stock
NEW—
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Cooperage Machinery
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Cooperage Supplies
J. C. PENNOYER CO.
8 So. Dearborn Street
CHICAGO, ILL.
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NEW YORK, N. Y. HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
MEMPHIS, TENN. MACON, GEORGIA

GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE COMPANY
STAVES
HOOPS
HEADING
SLACK
Thirty years of Quality production is the foundation upon which our leadership in the trade is based. Our equipment, technical knowledge and experience is placed at your disposal.
BARRELS
CASKS
KEGS
Enormous Factory Capacity
Huge Timber Holdings
Central Warehouse Stocks
Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Kegs and Barrels
Slack and Tight
Cooperage
Hoops, Staves, Heading
Cooper Tacks, Truss Hoops
Candy Pails
MORRIS WALSH SONS
Office—813 Sarah Street
Phone--Hemlock 0163
FACTORY { South 8th to South 9th on Sarah Street, South Side - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

HANLON-GREGORY GALVANIZING COMPANY
Hot Process Galvanizing of Hoop Steel in Coils and Cut Lengths
PROMPT DELIVERIES
24th Street and A. V. R. R., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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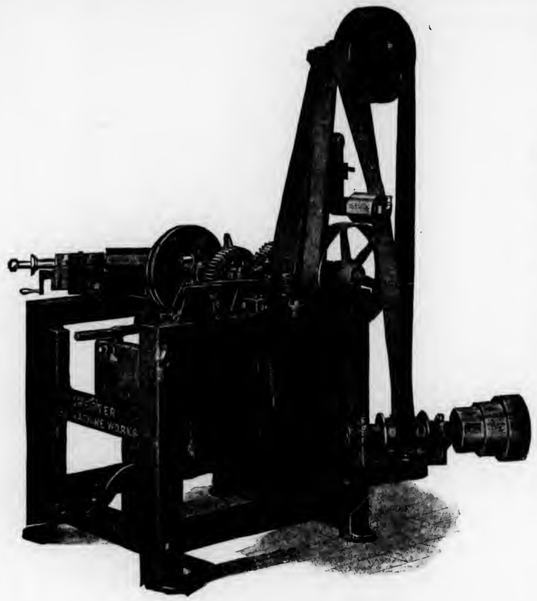
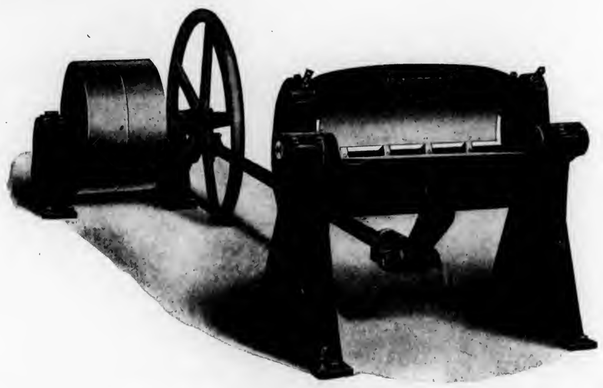


No. 5 HEADING TURNER showing new belt feed arrangement, dispensing with worm, worm wheel and bevel gears.

This Turner is designed for Circling Slack Keg Heading, Barrel Heading and Square Edge Covers.

We manufacture a full line of Slack Stave and Heading Machinery.



No. 4 Special Stave Cutter

A new design machine of extremely strong and rigid construction especially adapted for cutting hardwood staves and also crozed and chamfered staves. Write for particulars.

We manufacture a full line of Slack Stave and Heading Machinery

Catalog upon request

ROCHESTER BARREL MACHINE WORKS

Successor to JOHN GREENWOOD

ROCHESTER :: :: :: :: NEW YORK

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THE NATIONAL Coopers' Journal

DEVOTED TO THE COOPERAGE INDUSTRY.

A PAPER OF GREAT VALUE TO ALL STAVE, HEADING, HOOP MANUFACTURERS AND COOPERS

VOL. 40 | Published the First of Each Month. Subscription Price $2.00 Per Year. Foreign Subscription $2.50 Per Year. | Philadelphia, August, 1924 | Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post-Office in Philadelphia, Pa. | No. 4

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Satisfaction Guaranteed

Matched Cars

We manufacture

Slack
Barrel
Staves
Hoops
Heading

Cottonwood Staves are our Specialty, but we can supply all kinds of slack cooperage stock.

Quality Plus

THE

W. M. DAVIS STAVE COMPANY

Memphis, Tennessee

C. E. MURRAY

Decherd Tennessee

MANUFACTURER

ALABAMA PINE HEADING

Barrels & Shooks

BUY and SELL

HOOPS and STAVES

Stock Guaranteed

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

QUEEN CITY HOOP CO.

GREENVILLE - MISS.

"Who serves best, profits most"

With a good log supply, perfect, kiln-drying system and fine railroad facilities, we are equipped to render

Quality Service

in filling your hoop requirements

ORDER DIRECT OR FROM YOUR JOBBER

LOOK FOR OUR TRADEMARK

QUEEN CITY HOOP

"THE CHAMPION"
Our unexcelled
Barrel Heater
Over 30,000 Now
in Use

"The Champion" Heats More Barrels
and Does it Better Than Any
Other Heater Made

The HYNSON COMPANY

Largest Exclusive Coopers' Tool Supply House in the World

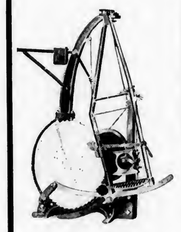
WHEN it comes to coopers' tools and supplies "Hynson" stands second to none. We manufacture our products and are always stocked to handle orders promptly and satisfactorily. There is nothing the barrel maker needs that we can not supply. Place your orders with us now.

Hynson's O. K. Croze, all metal

Hynson's Chamfer Howel or (Go-Devil)

If It Comes from "Hynson" You Know It's Right

ST. LOUIS ∴ MISSOURI



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Produces

CHEAPER AND BETTER

Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 120 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 800 pounds weight.
We manufacture machinery for sawing, jointing, planing and crozing, staves; for sawing, jointing, doweling, planing and circling heading.

MODERNIZE YOUR PLANT

Scrap Machinery invented before the Civil War and install a Gerlach Outfit that will make Tight barrels that are tight, from any strong, non-porous timber.

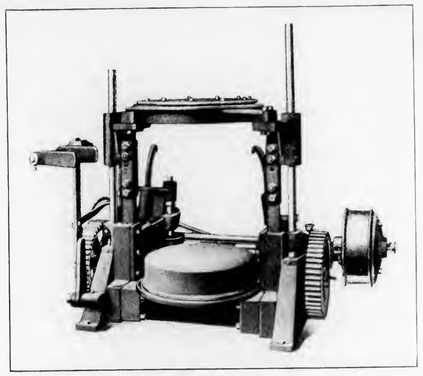
BUILD

barrels with perfect joints that will not leak; a product that is infinitely superior to the tin and iron near barrels now being experimented with.

Wood is tasteless, stainless and rustless and being a poor conductor of heat or moisture, keeps its contents in their original condition.

CYLINDER SAWS RESTEELED
MODERN BOXBOARD MACHINERY

THE PETER GERLACH CO.
Columbus Road and Winter Street
CLEVELAND - - OHIO



Speed-Durability-Efficiency

are the three outstanding features of our

HEADING-UP MACHINE
FOR TIGHT BARRELS
Operates with
MINIMUM OF POWER and MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY

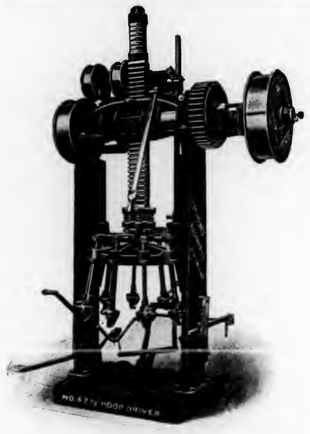
Handles packages from 5 to 55 gallons capacity. Machine delivered with one head—size optional with purchaser. Additional sizes furnished at nominal cost. Head changes made in 10 minutes.

Capacity, 700 to 1000 barrels daily

We will be glad to send you descriptive literature

CHAS. GROTNES MACHINE WORKS
CHICAGO :: :: ILLINOIS

Holmes Rack and Pinion Hoop Driver



Drives the hoops on oil, vinegar and similar barrels.

Does twice the work of a screw machine.

Get prices and particulars from the

COOPERAGE MACHINERY MAKERS

E. & B. HOLMES MACHINERY CO., 45 CHICAGO STREET Buffalo, N. Y.

Why?—

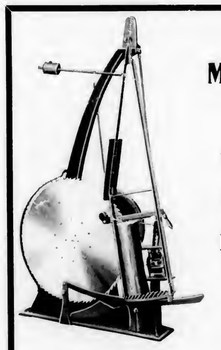
Why send your saws a thousand miles to be resteeled when we can do it in the South at a large saving?

Thirty years' experience

All Work Guaranteed

Southern Stave Saw & Machine Company
301 South 18th Street Birmingham, Ala.

Write Us for Prices



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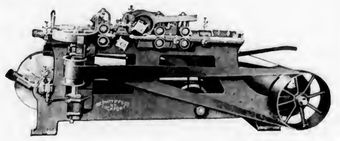
Manufacturing Company
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

The Latest Improved Machinery
for

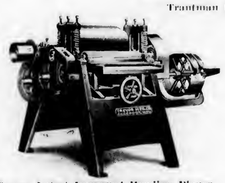
Barrels Kegs
Staves Pails
Heading Drums
Hoops Cheese Boxes

Complete Plants from the log to the barrel

Trevor Patent Jumbo Heading Sawing Machine



Trautman Hoop Machine—saws, points and laps



Trevor Latest Improved Heading Planer

Send for Catalogue and Prices

"THE CHAMPION"
Our unexcelled
Barrel Heater
Over 30,000 Now
in Use

"The Champion" Heats More Barrels and Does it Better Than Any Other Heater Made

The HYNSON COMPANY

Largest Exclusive Coopers' Tool Supply House in the World

WHEN it comes to coopers' tools and supplies "Hynson" stands second to none. We manufacture our products and are always stocked to handle orders promptly and satisfactorily. There is nothing the barrel maker needs that we can not supply. Place your orders with us now.

Hynson's O. K. Croze, all metal

Hynson's Chamfer Howel or (Go-Devil)

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ST. LOUIS ∴ MISSOURI

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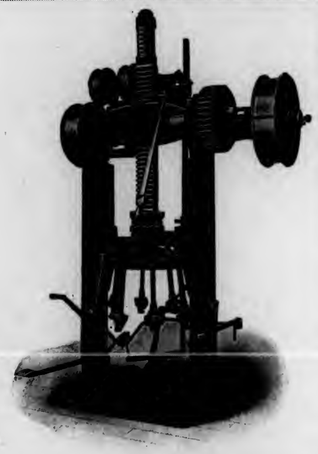

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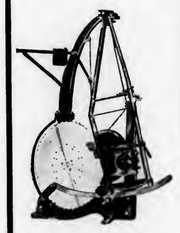

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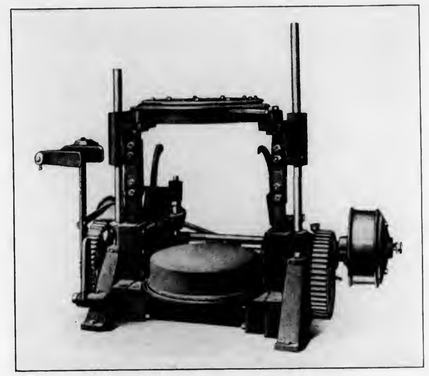

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FOR TIGHT BARRELS
Operates with
MINIMUM OF POWER and MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY

Handles packages from 5 to 55 gallons capacity. Machine delivered with one head—size optional with purchaser. Additional sizes furnished at nominal cost. Head changes made in 10 minutes.

Capacity, 700 to 1000 barrels daily

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CHAS. GROTNES MACHINE WORKS
CHICAGO :: :: ILLINOIS

Why?—

Why send your saws a thousand miles to be resteeled when we can do it in the South at a large saving?

Thirty years' experience

All Work Guaranteed

Southern Stave Saw & Machine Company
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Write Us for Prices

TREVOR
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LOCKPORT, N. Y.

The Latest Improved Machinery
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Barrels Kegs
Staves Pails
Heading Drums
Hoops Cheese Boxes

Complete Plants
from the log to the barrel

Trevor Patent Jumbo Heading Sawing Machine

Trautman Hoop Machine—saws, points and laps

Trevor Latest Improved Heading Planer

Send for Catalogue and Prices

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

KILN-DRIED
Alabama Pine Heading
Of Quality in Volume

Our plants at Chapman, Ruthven and Greenville consume each working day well over 350,000 feet of timber manufacturing:

Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber
Hardwood Lumber
Pine Heading
Oak Staves
Gum Veneers
Box Shooks
Shingles
Lath

W. T. Smith Lumber Co.
CHAPMAN, ALABAMA

COLLETON
MERCANTILE and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Incorporated

Manufacturers of
Kiln-Dried Pine and Gum Heading
18" Champered and Crozed Keg Staves

OUR STOCK Conforms to the Highest "QUALITY" STANDARDS

Cut Clean Dried Thoroughly
Shipped Promptly

RAVENEL, SOUTH CAROLINA

GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE COMPANY

STAVES
HOOPS
HEADING

SLACK

Thirty years of Quality production is the foundation upon which our leadership in the trade is based. Our equipment, technical knowledge and experience is placed at your disposal.

BARRELS
CASKS
KEGS

Enormous Factory Capacity
Huge Timber Holdings
Central Warehouse Stocks

Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed

CLEVELAND, OHIO

C. M. VAN AKEN COOPERAGE CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

Staves, Hoops Heading
and
COOPERAGE SUPPLIES

Promptness is our Motto

GOOD STOCK is what we want to buy
is what we aim to sell

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS

141 Broadway, New York
Washington Life Building

WARRIOR HEADS

means PINE HEADING properly made from Southern Pine by men who know how

Powell Cooperage Co.
Cooperage Stock
MEMPHIS :: TENNESSEE

Any size Heading from 12 inches to 24 inches

Hudson & Dugger Company
MEMPHIS -:- TENNESSEE

Mills
Hope, Arkansas
Memphis, Tenn.

Mills
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

MANUFACTURERS OF
Tight Barrel Circled Heading

To Buyers of Slack Cooperage Stock

Be your requirements what they may for apple, lime, salt, flour or sugar barrels, it would pay you to ask us for prices, for sooner or later *we will guarantee* that we will save you some money. ¶ We will treat you courteously and we have a habit of taking good care of our customers. ¶ We are trying to give intelligent, reliable service.

Wylie & Wilson, Inc.
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

TIGHT—
SLACK—
Cooperage Stock
NEW—
USED—
Cooperage Machinery
MILL—
SHOP—
Cooperage Supplies

J. C. PENNOYER CO.
8 So. Dearborn Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

Branches:
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
MACON, GEORGIA

The firm of

HENRY WINEMAN, Jr.

Straight
Matched or Mixed
Cars

Slack Staves
Slack Heading
Elm Hoops
Wire Hoops
Headliners

takes pleasure in announcing to slack cooperage consumers and the trade in general that it is now fully prepared and ready to supply their needs in

Slack Cooperage Stock.

Complete stocks of material, ample financial strength, and capable and experienced personnel, both sales and executive, combine to give the company immediate rank with the leading cooperage houses of the country, and to *guarantee* that high quality of service which it pledges to its patrons.

The trade will find our quotations on APPLE BARREL STOCK very interesting.

Lincoln Bond and Mortgage Building **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

SLACK BARREL GUM, ELM AND ASH STAVES

We ship staves of our own manufacture only
Their quality and manufacture
guaranteed to please

TURNER-FARBER-LOVE COMPANY

Leland, Mississippi

"We consider the confidence that the trade reposes in us as our greatest asset—it is the direct result of our constant effort to produce and sell nothing but honest, dependable goods.

"We take a wholesome pride in the 'Quality' cooperage stock that goes into the market under our direction."

"They made their way the way they're made"

Slack Cooperage Stock

STAVES—HOOPS—HEADING

Staves from 24 inches to 48 inches

Hoops all Lengths ***Heading all Diameters***

MILL SHOALS COOPERAGE COMPANY

Syndicate Trust Bldg. - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR — Philadelphia, August, 1924 — $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 4

New Orleans Reports That the Usual Midsummer Dullness Has Settled On the Cooperage Trade In That City. Small Orders Keep Plants Running

Midsummer dullness has settled upon the South and rests most heavily upon the cooperage industry. There are no vegetables being shipped, the export trade is quiet, the cottonseed oil mills are practically closed down waiting for the new crop, the present production of asphalt is mainly for domestic use and is not going into barrels, the people who will use sugar barrels a little later on have deferred buying until they can tell just what they will need, so most of the work now being done is on the miscellaneous small lines that are barely sufficient to keep the shops open. There is, of course, an occasional order for salt barrels to be shipped in car lots, telescoped, but these are not numerous enough to create much diversion.

The candy people and the numerous small macaroni factories are using a few barrels, but prefer used sugar barrels as long as they can get them sound and clean.

The shops here are still pretty well stocked up, and while they are doing a little trading among themselves, they are buying little, if any, material from outside sources.

Slack Stock Market

Purchases of fresh materials by New Orleans coopers have been so small lately that the prices paid may be considered arbitrary, but the quotations received by the shops would indicate a market list about as follows:

No. 2	30" G. M. Staves	@ $10.00
No. 1	28½" Pine Staves	@ 8.00
No. 1	28½" G. M. Staves	@ 14.00
No. 2	24" G. M. Staves	@ 8.00
No. 1	30" G. M. Staves	@ 14.00
No. 1	30" Elm Staves	@ 12.00

Heading

17⅛"	M. R. Pine	@ $0.08
19⅛"	M. R. Pine	@ .09
19⅜"	No. 1 Gum	@ .14½
18½"	M. R. Pine	@ .09
14⅛"	No. 2 Gum	@ .07½
16"	No. 1 Gum	@ .09
17⅛"	No. 2 Gum	@ .08½

Elm Hoops

5' 6"		@ $17.50
5'		@ 12.50
6' 9"		@ 18.50

All the above prices are made f. o. b. New Orleans.

Slack Barrel Market

Barrels, when sold f. o. b. shop, never bring more than 75 cents for the best, unless some special trimming, like tongue and grooved staves, or special hoops, brings the price up to 80 cents. A high-class barrel can be bought for 70 cents; No. 2 barrels, sugar-size, sell for 75 cents, while the half-barrel, No. 2, brings about 50 cents.

The above gives but a general idea of prices, for it often happens that a cooper, to get in on some trade that he fancies, or to stick a knife in the back of some rival, will make prices from five to ten cents lower than those we have mentioned.

Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company's Plant Closed

Mr. O. J. Hill, receiver for the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Co., in liquidating the affairs of that concern, has closed the Ozark shop here and disposed of the stock on hand.

This shop was one of the best equipped in the South. It was opened in the worst year in the history of the trade, but secured a fair share of such business as existed, and was opening some entirely new markets for the barrel. The permanent closing of the plant was not due to any defect in the shop, fault in its management, or to the general business outlook here, but was wholly an incident to the dissolution of the central company, of which it was a branch. The Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co., having bought the stock on hand, will make a strong bid for such business as the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Co. enjoyed.

The closing of this shop leaves vacant one of the best shop buildings and most desirable manufacturing locations in this city, and throws on the market a full set of the latest and best barrel making machinery.

Coopers Working Despite Listless Trade

It is interesting to note that every member of the personnel of the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Co. shop, whether machine or hand cooper, has found employment in other shops. We all admit that business is dull, but it can not be quite dead when all the men from a closed shop can at once place themselves in other shops.

A working cooper in this city was recently offered a job in a shop in another State, and was requested to send someone else if he could not take the job himself. He could see no reason for leaving this city to find employment, nor could he find a working cooper who thought the outlook bad enough to make him leave home to get a job.

The working cooper is often a man of nomadic tendencies, but the outlook here is good enough to make him willing to stick it out, even though, as we said before, this is not at present a good market for stock.

Small Consumers Keeping Business Alive

At times business here is kept alive by the small consumers, the lines that call for fifty or one hundred barrels per month. Then there is the occasional stranger who drops in, buys a wagon load of barrels, and may not need any more for a year, if ever. These little orders are good to fill in odd times, and the multitude of them often make up the day's work, but they are rather troublesome.

How the Big Consumers Keep Prices Down

Everyone wants the big orders, something that looks like real business, and yet the big buyer often has a talent for making himself a nuisance. When the buyer for some giant corporation broadcasts his inquiry for prices on ten thousand barrels, and it is known that he often places orders of that size, all the shops know that he is a good man to stand in with, so they all make him very close prices. The buyer smiles derisively at the competing coopers, and sarcastically advises them to look up his concern in Bradstreet. His patronage is worth fighting for, as the business within his gift would keep a shop busy the year round.

This sounds reasonable, and every cooper, in the hope of getting the permanent business, offers to fill the trial order at less than the cost of production. The order is given to the lowest bidder.

When the big buyer is in the market again the same proceeding is followed. The man who filled the first order lost so heavily on it that he is unable to compete, and so the second order goes to some other cooper, who is willing to get stung once in the hope of an ultimate profit on future business. By the time the big buyer has made the round and has given an order, at prices less than cost of production, to every shop in the town, the man who filled the first order has recuperated enough to make another trial at working for nothing in the hope for big results.

What is the remedy?

IMPERVIOUS PACKAGE COMPANY SUFFERS FIRE LOSS

One of the most spectacular fires that has ever occurred in Keene, N. H., was witnessed on June 18th, when the plant of the Impervious Package Company was destroyed. The entire plant and its equipment as well as a large stock of staves and other lumber were totally destroyed. Edwin A. Ellis, the treasurer of the company states that plans for the immediate resumption of business are being formulated.

A GRATUITOUS SLAP AT THE APPLE BARREL

The Fibopak Company, 400 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, manufactures and markets a patented fibre container. As part of its marketing machinery it publishes a monthly house organ, in the July issue of which appeared an article deserving of the attention and close scrutiny of the entire slack branch of the cooperage industry. How wide the circulation of the above-mentioned house organ is we are in no position to state, hence we can make no estimate as to the field which has been covered by the propaganda which it carries. We are reprinting the article in question without recommendation or comment, other than the observation that we can admire the merchant who attacks competition by an honest and fearless presentation of the merits or advantages of his goods, but we are at a loss to understand the ethics of the merchant who resorts to wilful, deliberate and studied disparagement of his competitors' products in the fatuous delusion that by so doing he can promote profitable interest in his own. The effusion, which was published under the caption, "The Obsolescent Barrel," follows:

On April 1st, according to the Department of Agriculture, there were 12,000,000 bushels of apples in cold storage in this country. Of these, almost one-half (47.5 per cent.) were in barrels. Probably that means than about one-half of all apples sold are packed in barrels.

In 1923, nearly half (48.8 per cent.) of the commercial apple crop was produced west of the Mississippi River, where the apple box is the standard container. If these western apples were, in fact, all packed in boxes and if the ratio of barrels to boxes and baskets in storage on April 1st is the ratio obtained for the entire crop, it follows that 93 per cent. of the apples produced for sale east of the Mississippi were packed in barrels and only seven per cent. in boxes and baskets of all kinds.

Whether or not these figures are correct, it is certain that in the northwest, where apple growing is a modern, highly specialized business, practically all apples are put up in boxes of about one bushel capacity, while in the East, where apples are still too largely regarded as a by-product of farming and where the traditions of former generations still have a strong influence, most of the apples are packed in barrels.

The barrel has become obsolete, or nearly so, for many of the dry commodities formerly shipped in it. Crackers and Portland cement are two good examples. From the standpoint of the retailer the barrel is a nuisance, awkward to handle, too heavy when full, its contents hard to reach when nearly empty, and a poor display package. He wants a container that one man can handle easily, that he can stock on shelves or stack one on another ceiling high, that has the name of contents printed on the outside, that makes an attractive display when opened, and of a size that some, at least, of his customers will buy full. The barrel fulfills none of these conditions. The northwest box and the bushel basket are better than the barrel—"Fi-Bo-Pak" is better than either, for storage, for shipping, for display. It fulfills all of the above conditions.

One reason why the eastern apple grower ought to stop using the barrel is that by using it he is cheating himself in quantity. The following figures are taken from Farmers Bulletin 1196, of the Department of Agriculture:

Standard barrel contains 7056 cu. in. = 3.281 bu.
Northwestern apple box contains 2173 cu. in. = 1.011 bu.
Bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in. = 1.000 bu.

The following is from the same bulletin: "The standard apple and vegetable barrel, which is ordinarily supposed to contain three bushels, actually holds nine quarts in excess of that amount."

Now that's the trouble. It is supposed to contain three bushels, and the price paid for it is set on that assumption. The northwestern apple box is practically a bushel. The eastern farmer will not be on a fair competitive basis with the northwest until he uses a box which contains a bushel or a definite fraction of a bushel like one-half or one-fourth.

Are the above derogatory statements, which together with constituting a tactless and wholly inexcusable breach of business ethics cast an unwarranted aspersion on the intelligence and progressiveness of the eastern apple grower, to go unchallenged?

Brief Reports from Various Parts of the Country Reveal Improving Conditions and Brightening Prospects

A compilation of opinions and reports on the present conditions and immediate prospects of business in cooperage lines, gathered from widely scattered sections of the country, discloses a distinctly heartening chronicle of trade messages bearing the cheering news that the general trend of industry is toward a period of satisfactory activity and reasonably profitable operation this coming fall. There are some isolated instances of pessimistic reports and depressing outlooks scattered about here and there, but by far the greater part of the territory covered returns word to the effect that the recent month has developed a decided increment in inquiries and orders for cooperage products and that there is every warrant for the belief that the next few months will produce a volume of business that should prove more than fairly satisfactory.

BRISK FALL BUSINESS IN ELM HOOPS EXPECTED

J. M. Peel & Bro., Lake Village, Ark.—Just at present business is a little quiet, but better with us than usual this time of the year, and as there is not a very large stock of hoops at the mills at present we are expecting an exceptionally good business this fall.

MAINE APPLE BARREL DEMAND SLOW, BUT PROMISING

Farmers' Machine Barrel Co., Readfield, Me.—Prospects for fall trade in apple barrels look better than for a long time. The apple crop here promises good, but many growers are undecided as to how they will dispose of their crop, therefore few barrel orders are placed much ahead of picking.

PLANT RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT

Texas Barrel Co., Houston, Tex.—In reply to your inquiry, we beg to state that business in our various lines has been very good. We manufacture ice cream tubs, barrels, kegs and slack barrels and have been forced to run nights in order to keep up with the demand. The future outlook appears very bright.

THE REPUBLICANS ARE BLAMED FOR POOR BUSINESS IN ARKANSAS

Thomas-Bowman Cooperage Co., Searcy, Ark.—In reply to the questions, will say that the conditions for business of all kinds are anything but good in this locality. All kinds of business have been suspended for some time. Farmers have fair prospects, about 60 per cent. of a general crop being in sight, but rain is badly needed. All the sawmills, stave mills and other woodworking businesses have been shut down. No logging is being done and the prices offered are very low. No orders for lumber are being received. Labor has left the country for the harvest fields, and the present indications are that business will not be any better until after Davis is elected president.

BUSY AT PRESENT AND THE OUTLOOK GOOD

Navasota Cooperage Co., Navasota, Tex.—July has been rather quiet, but this is not unusual and prices are not altogether satisfactory. However, taking everything into consideration, the outlook for the balance of the year is very good as we anticipate better prices soon. We are quite busy on current orders and have numerous inquiries for future delivery.

POTATO BARRELS MOVING BRISKLY

Revier Cooperage Co., Baltimore, Md.—Conditions were very poor up until the first of the month, but we now have all we can handle, owing to the rush of potatoes in this section. The future has a very good look at this time.

BUSY AGAIN AFTER A PERIOD OF DULLNESS

Wuelfing Cooperage Co., Bound Brook, N. J.—After a short interval of slack business, everything is going fair again. We expect a rushing trade this fall, which may be partly due to new enterprises in our locality.

TURPENTINE BARRELS ARE MOVING SLOWLY AT PRESENT

Quitman Cooperage Co., Quitman, Ga.—The barrel business is dull for spirits and turpentine. Slack season is over, so we are not doing much at present.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S CITIZENS STAND BY "CAL"

Proctor Brothers & Co., Nashua, N. H.—Trade has been rotten for one year. The men we have elected to make our laws have ruined business by making laws hoping to get voters for their election. Old Lodge pledged himself for the bonus to get his last and final election. The president and candidate are all right, but what can they do?

THE RE-COOPERED BARREL TRADE IN PHILADELPHIA PROMISES BETTER THINGS IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS

Stewart & Son., Philadelphia, Pa.—Business at the present time is very quiet, but we think we can foresee better prospects within the next few months.

OVERPRODUCTION ASCRIBED AS THE REASON FOR DULL TRADING IN USED BARRELS

F. Schwalbs' Cooperage, Brooklyn, N. Y.—It is apparent that all second-hand coopers in and about this city are putting some red figures into their books. Business is quiet and uncertain for the immediate future. We do get an occasional order, but there is overproduction in the industry, and prices are not profitable for that reason.

NO COMPLAINT ABOUT BUSINESS IN THIS QUARTER

E. A. Nichols, 778 Potter's Ave., Providence, R. I.—I have no fault to find with business. Am looking forward to a good fruit season. Am taking it a little easy this summer, which I am pleased to do.

CONSUMERS' STOCKS ARE DIMINISHING, CONSEQUENTLY REPLENISHMENT WILL FURNISH BUSINESS TO THE MANUFACTURERS

The Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Cooperage as well as other business in general has been better than at this particular time. However, conditions for good business during the balance of the year look quite favorable to us. Prices, we are sure, will stiffen quite shortly. Mill production has been curtailed, we believe, more than consumption, and consequently stocks in the consumers' hands are growing very small. On the whole the outlook appears to us quite favorable.

SCARCITY OF TIGHT STOCK WILL STIFFEN PRICES IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

S. N. Nelson, Memphis, Tenn.—Replying to your letter of July 16th, requesting an expression of opinion of prospects for business for the near future, it is my opinion that business in tight cooperage will improve materially within the next thirty to sixty days.

Production of stocks has been unusually light, stave men having pursued the policy of meeting only immediate requirements for material and, therefore, have no large accumulations to draw upon in the event of an increased demand for stock. As coopers have not purchased very much stock in several months past, they will undoubtedly come into the market this fall and we look for a scarcity of material and a consequent strengthening of prices.

USUAL SUMMER QUIETUDE PREVAILS, BUT SATISFACTORY FALL TRADE PREDICTED

Morris Walsh Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Answering your inquiry of the 16th, as is usual at this time of the year, business is very quiet and we do not look for very much improvement until about the first of August. We are expecting a nice fall business, but no rush.

BAD WEATHER, POOR LABOR SUPPLY, AND DEPLETION OF STANDING TIMBER ADD TO DIFFICULTIES OF PRODUCTION IN ARKANSAS

W. R. Wrape Stave Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Demand for staves has been to date fair with us—prices fair. Roads to date have been bad, due to excessive rains, but with hot weather are drying out. Labor is poor—good woodsmen are hard to find and drifting labor will not work in the timber. Have less dry stock than at this time last year. From now on the production of staves in Arkansas will, we believe, show a decrease, due to depletion of timber standing.

OPTIMISTIC AND CHEERFUL EVEN THOUGH BUSINESS IS DULL AT PRESENT

South Jersey Barrel Co., Trenton, N. J.—Business at present is rather dull as July and August usually are, but we are looking forward with confidence to much improved conditions in September.

HIGHER PRICES AND STRONGER DEMAND WILL FOLLOW THE PRESENT OPTIMISTIC ATTITUDE OF CONSUMERS

Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn.—We look for better volume at higher prices than have been prevailing. Our stock is beginning to move more freely and we find a more optimistic sentiment among buyers.

BARREL DEMAND IS SLUGGISH AT PRESENT. APPLE HARVEST SHOULD HELP

C. O. Thorn, Milton, N. Y.—Barrels are moving slowly at present. There is a fair apple crop through this section, but the pear crop is light.

EXCESSIVE RAINFALL HAS HAMPERED OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Wilmington Wood Products Co., Wilmington, N. C.—Business here is at a standstill in practically all lumber lines, due to excessive rainfall. More rain fell in June, 1924, than during the year of 1917. So far this month we have had about nine inches. If it dries up we may get some logs, as will also the lumber mills. We are receiving many inquiries, but the prices offered are below cost of production. The apple crop being late, hurts also. We hope for better prices and must get them to break even.

DEMAND IS HOLDING UP FAIRLY WELL

A. A. Sparks, Crozet, Va.—Business in the lumber and stave trade is very quiet here. There will be about a 60 per cent. crop of apples in this section. While business is not as heavy as it was a year ago, it is holding up fairly well in prices. Mill run poplar staves are being quoted at $11 to $13 per thousand.

EXPECT FALL BUSINESS TO BE ABOVE THE AVERAGE

Nebraska City Cooperage Co., Nebraska City, Neb.—Your kind inquiry at hand and will say that we handle apple barrels for fruit only. The crop prospect is about one-half of a normal yield in this vicinity for this year, but we think the quality will be good. While the packers will probably use more baskets than barrels, there will be, nevertheless, quite a substantial volume of barrels consumed. General crop conditions are very good, and with fair prices such as are indicated at this time, we anticipate that business conditions will be above the average.

PRESENT PRICES BELOW COST OF PRODUCTION, BUT THEY SHOULD ADVANCE UPON RESUMPTION OF BUYING

Voll Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo.—The rather material increase in inquiries recently indicates the probability of an early increase in buying. The stock of material on hand at mills and at plants of consumers is of such extent that even a moderated resumption in buying will undoubtedly stimulate prices, which are at the present time less than the cost of production.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS SATISFACTORY BUT PRICES TOO LOW

Minneapolis Barrel and Bag Co., Minneapolis, Minn.—Business at the present time is not bad with us, except there is very little profit in what we are doing, but we expect this fall, with large crops coming in, that there will be quite an advance in cooperage prices.

HEAVY FRUIT CROP WILL RESULT IN RUSH OF COOPERAGE ORDERS

Western Second-Hand Barrel Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Business with us is, of course, not exceptionally good, but it is nothing to complain about. However, in the next few months we can see a decided change for the better. There will be a great rush on new cooperage, as the fruit crop in our territory is heavy this season.

NEXT YEAR WILL BE BETTER

B. Weissman, Braddock, Pa.—Business slow at present, with small demand. Do not expect any sensational development this year.

BRISK BUSINESS IN SLACK LINE REPORTED FROM CANADA

John Paxton & Co., Montreal, Canada.—We beg to report that business in the barrel line has been quite brisk with us, and we expect a further good trade in apple barrels when the fruit is harvested.

TENNESSEE MILLS JUST "MARKING TIME"

E. L. Morgan, Huntington, Tenn.—Business conditions in this section are very quiet. However, things are moving along slowly, with much better prospects for the future. Very small percentage of stave mills in this territory are running. We are all producing just as little stock as possible, without entirely going out of business. Crop conditions fair.

SEPTEMBER SHOULD WITNESS IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

C. E. Murray Cooperage Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Business is dull with us and we can discern no prospects of better conditions before September, as demand is weak in practically all the lines of barrels that we manufacture.

PRICES ARE BELOW COST OF PRODUCTION BUT RELIEF IS IN SIGHT

Turner-Farber-Love Co., Leland, Miss.—Business has been very dull with us for the past ten weeks. Slack barrel stave prices have been hammered down to a point below cost.

However, we are very optimistic of the near future and are marking time until conditions right themselves. We believe by early fall that business will show marked improvement.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE FALL

R. L. Muse Lumber Co., Jonesboro, Ark.—We make coiled elm hoops only. Are operating at about 50 per cent. capacity. Business not good at present and we don't expect any material improvement for at least three months.

COOPERAGE FLAG TRADE BRISK

Ray A. Russell, Savannah, N. Y.—In the coopers' flag business trade, with me, has been good. There seems to be a good market for A1 stock at a fair profit. We work six days a week and stock is running low. We expect to be busy for the next five months harvesting a new supply. We have no complaint.

INQUIRIES ARE ABROAD FOR COOPERS' FLAG IN LARGE QUANTITIES

R. E. Traver Estate, Montezuma, N. Y.—Mr. R. E. Traver passed away recently, and owing to the fact that I have just taken over his business and as yet have not made any study of the prospects for the coming months I do not feel that I can express an opinion as to the outlook. I can say, however, that in the past month I have had a number of inquiries for coopers' flag in large quantities. I have had more inquiries than Mr. R. E. Traver had in any one month for over a year.

HOPES THE EXPECTED TURN OF THE TIDE WILL NOT SEND PRICES TOO HIGH

Paragon Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.—We are enjoying a fair volume of business and are very optimistic for the balance of the year. Prevailing prices are abnormally low, but in our judgment this is but temporary and we are hoping that the anticipated increase in business will not result in prices as abnormally high as they are now abnormally low.

COOPERAGE DEMAND FROM THE SHRIMP TRADE DULL AT PRESENT BUT RUSH IS EXPECTED SHORTLY

Peninsular Barrel Company, Jacksonville, Fla.—Beg to advise that business in the fish and shrimp trade, whom we supply with barrels, has been almost at a standstill. We operate shops along the coast from St. Augustine, Florida, to Savannah, Georgia, and Port Royal, S. C., and the fish and shrimp being caught now are at a minimum, barely paying for the expense of catching. However, this is not unusual for this season of the year, and we expect things to start with a rush about the first of September.

NORTHWESTERN COOPERAGE COMPANY LOSES WAREHOUSE BY FIRE

As the result of a recent fire which totally destroyed its basket storage warehouse, the Northwestern Cooperage Company, Gladstone, Michigan, suffered a loss of approximately $25,000.

SLACK COOPERAGE FREIGHT RATE REVISED DOWNWARD

Secretary C. G. Hirt, of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, has recently issued a bulletin setting forth the information that, in accordance with an order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, carriers have been instructed to amend their tariffs, effective not later than June 30th, to provide for rates on slack barrel shooks, with metal hoops, carloads, not to exceed 110 per cent. of the rate applicable on lumber, or, in other words, ten per cent. higher than the lumber rate. This is a concession of considerable importance.

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION FIGHTS FREIGHT RATE INCREASE

Application has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association asking suspension of a new tariff, effective July 20th, which would change freight rates on lumber moving from points in the southeast, principally Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, part of Louisiana, Kentucky and a few points in the Carolinas and Virginia, to the East, including the Buffalo-Pittsburgh territory. The new tariffs are now being checked for increases, as they figure some increases and some reductions, and would also increase minimum weights from 34,000 to 36,000 pounds per car and cancel the present rule allowing 500 pounds for dunnage used in loading open-top car equipment. It is planned to fight such increases as are considered unreasonable, but not attack the entire tariff. The association will also fight the increase in minimum cars and also to prevent taking away the dunnage allowance.

TIGHT BARRELS FIND A NEW, FAST-DEVELOPING FIELD IN THE NORTHWESTERN BERRY INDUSTRY

A new field that will yield substantial patronage to tight barrel manufacturers is rapidly developing to sizable proportion in the Puget Sound berry districts. The use of barrels for the packing and transportation of soft berries is a comparative innovation, but at the rate at which it is expanding in various sections of the country it bids fair to become one of the major sources of business in the tight line. Mr. Daniel C. Pettibone, manager of express traffic on the Northern Pacific Railway, in recent comment on the northwestern berry industry, said the following:

"Barreled berries are the result of an experiment attempted in 1917, which proved so successful that western Washington and Oregon now compete with berry producers in all parts and in every section of the country."

"In 1919 about 3,500 barrels were packed; in 1920 about 10,000, and in 1921 about the same number. Last year a total number of barrels was reported at between 21,000 and 22,000. This year the district between Portland, Oregon, and Bellingham, Washington, will put up about 35,000 barrels of berries.

"This is the process: The berries are hulled, or stemmed, and packed fresh, without cooking, in barrels holding 450 pounds net, or weighing 500 pounds gross. Two parts of berries to one part of sugar is the proportion.

"The packer puts in about twenty pounds of berries at a time and ten pounds of sugar; the barrel is placed on a rocker and each load of berries and sugar is rocked back and forth until the berries are coated with sugar. When filled, the barrels are sealed and placed in cold storage within 24 hours. They are kept at a temperature of from 20 to 28 degrees.

"The barrels are later shipped under refrigeration to eastern points, and by the new transcontinental time schedule the Northern Pacific Railway is able to deliver berries in Chicago seventy hours from the time of shipment from North Coast points.

"Before the barreling scheme was devised, berry growers in Washington and Oregon had to rely on the fresh market or canneries for a sale of their fruit. If either, or both, of these outlets were weak, the berry culturist suffered heavy loss and he was never sure of profit or of breaking even.

"Consequently, the production of berries was an unstable industry. It is now considered one of the State resources of both Oregon and Washington, where climatic and soil conditions are ideal for berry raising.

"Seattle's municipal cold storage plants offer lower rates than the average elsewhere in the country, which enables the western berry producer to compete with middle country growers in the barreled berry market.

"Preserving companies, pie companies and ice cream companies all over the United States buy and use the wonderful barreled berries of the North Pacific Coast."

A NOTABLE ADDITION TO THE LIST OF SLACK COOPERAGE CONCERNS

Organized under the corporate name of Henry Wineman, Jr., a new concern that has every aspect of being a worthy addition to the long list of substantial organizations now engaged in the slack cooperage line, has established offices in Detroit and announces that it is ready to receive inquires and to execute orders for slack barrel material.

The executive personnel of the new organization is headed by Henry Wineman, Jr., as president, and Frank M. Scherer as general manager. Mr. Wineman has had a notably successful career in the lumber and vessel and the real estate business, all of which he pursued in Detroit over a long stretch of years and his re-entry into the cooperage line is supported by a broad experience gained in dealing in stock in the years when Michigan was one of the leading cooperage material-producing States in the Union.

Mr. Scherer, who recently severed his connection with the National Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, to associate himself with Mr. Wineman in the management of the new concern, is one of the younger generation of business men who are making an indelible impression upon the trade. His experience of sixteen years, during which he served the National Manufacturing Company in a wide range of capacities, which culminated in the vice-presidency of that organization, together with his intimate personal acquaintance with both the consuming and the manufacturing trades, admirably fit him to discharge the duties of his new office.

Temporary offices have been opened on the eleventh floor of the Lincoln Bond and Mortgage Building, pending the fitting up of the company's permanent headquarters, which, when completed, will occupy one-half of the tenth floor of that building. A general line of slack barrel material will be handled, with apple-barrel stock as a particular specialty.

J. J. O'CONNOR COMPANY, INC., MOVE OFFICES

The J. J. O'Connor Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., for years one of the leading houses of the Jersey metropolis handling new and re-coopered barrels, have moved their offices from 17th and Erie Streets to a suite in the new First National Bank building, where they will carry on business with the same enterprise and energy which has characterized their activities in the past. Mr. J. A. Warnock and Mr. Robert Norton, who have been identified with the company since its organization, will continue as directing heads of business, and their numerous friends throughout the trade are assured of the cordial reception of orders or visitors at the company's new official home.

NEW TUB AND PAIL FACTORY AT WABENO, WIS.

The Reliance Woodenware Co., with capital stock of $125,000, has been organized in Wabeno, Wisconsin. W. W. Muroa is president, F. M. Rusch, vice president, and J. J. Hoenke, secretary and treasurer.

The company has purchased the former plant of A. E. Rusch Co. and will remodel it for the new industry.

It is expected that operations will begin about September 1st. Tubs and pails will be the chief products. Employment will be given to about 80 persons.

FIRE DESTROYS BARREL PLANT AT MAKEMIE PARK, VIRGINIA

The Makemie Park (Virginia) plant of the Hallwood Barrel and Crate Company was almost totally destroyed last month by a fire which broke out in the storage room of the factory and gained headway so rapidly that it was impossible to control it. Although the insurance coverage carried by the company was light, the plant will be rebuilt at an early date. The Hallwood Company operates two barrel plants at Makemie Park and two at Hallwood, Virginia, and they advise that the loss of the burned factory will not greatly hamper their business.

FAIR PRICES RULE IN SPLIT STAVES AS PRODUCTION AND DEMAND ARE ABOUT BALANCED

The demand for split staves for export is limited, but so is the production, principally on account of the lack of skilled labor and scarcity of timber, hence prices are fair. Stocks are low, many shipments going forward green. Production of sawed staves is somewhat curtailed hereabout, owing to unsatisfactory prices for higher grades. The lull in sawed staves has lasted long enough to make room for increased demand and better prices, which we expect will prevail during the latter part of the year.

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PROSPECTS

Generally speaking, business in the cooperage line, both tight and slack, has been more or less sluggish for the past few months. To say that it has been stagnant would be something of an exaggeration, while to declare that it has been anything approaching brisk would be downright untruthful. Speaking in a broad sense, and in general terms, conditions have not been satisfactory, but neither have they been so bad as to be disheartening. "Dull" seems to be the word which best characterizes the trade of the early summer; however, there are distant signs that this characterization will in the course of the coming two months necessarily have to be changed to "brisk."

This statement is amply supported by a concensus of opinion drawn from the members of the cooperage industry located in all parts of the country—opinions which are almost unanimous in predicting a satisfactory increase in business in the immediate future. The cases in which "the wish is father of the thought" are conspicuous by their absence from the mass of reports gathered from authentic and reliable sources during the past month, the vast majority of predictions being based on sensible and logical interpretations of prevailing conditions in the quarters from which the opinions eminated. Aside from the usual and ordinary increase in activity that every fall season develops, there is every warrant for expecting a greater and more sustained rush of business this autumn than is experienced in the usual fall trade.

Industry in the country, taken as a whole, is slowly but surely gaining the momentum which spells satisfactory conditions to cooperage manufacturers. The fall harvests, following a season of wonderful productivity, promises to yield extraordinarily large volumes of fruits, vegetables and grains, which assuredly will be marketed at fair, and in numerous commodities, high prices. The "presidential year" scare which has in the past numbed and paralyzed business on practically every occasion when the country was in the throes of a national political campaign, has apparently no great effect upon the country this year. In a word, basic conditions are sound, money is plentiful, and the outlook for fall business, speaking of it in the general sense, is exceedingly bright.

Granting cheap money, large crops, and fair activity in the major industries, general business can be regarded as being in a fairly comfortable state at present, and the natural development of the fall season can normally be expected to produce sufficient demand for containers to satisfy all the reasonable desires of the cooperage industry.

C. M. VAN AKEN SAYS THE BUSINESS PENDULUM IS ON THE BUYER'S SIDE AT THE MOMENT. MUST EVENTUALLY SWING BACK TO THE SELLER'S SIDE

Cooperage conditions in the East have not been altogether satisfactory this month. A decidedly pessimistic tendency has prevailed throughout the trade, which tendency applies to most lines of business at the present time. The volume of business done has been fair, people are using more or less stock, but, as a rule, they wait until they actually need it before buying, and then when they are ready to buy they expect to have the privilege of setting the price upon their purchase. All of this is not conducive to a profitable business and we are all looking for a sufficient spurt in the fruit trade to shift conditions so that the seller will be expected to have a little something to say about the price that should apply upon what he is selling.

The pendulum always swings from one side to the other. We have been having these more or less unfortunate conditions for several months and it is quite likely when the pendulum swings the other way, we will have good business for a time. Then, too, as we get farther away from the inflated conditions that applied during the war, we will more and more get down to a solid basis where material of all kinds will be sold upon the basis of cost rather than upon a speculative basis.

WALTER C. HARTMAN SAYS THAT DEMAND FOR SLACK STOCK IS IMPROVING. PRODUCERS LOATHE TO MANUFACTURE STOCK AT PREVAILING LOW PRICES

For our regular monthly report we will say that business is indeed improving and practically all of the cooperage people seem to be of the same general opinion.

Buying on the part of large purchasing agents is light, but this is not the season of the year when their business would be expected. The fruit crop in nearly every section is developing satisfactorily, but some of them realize that early buying of apple barrel stock is the rule, and the summer rush with the accompanying advancing prices is a thing of the past.

Prices of cooperage stock in general have not changed much considering the last 30 days, and production continues to be on about as low a level as consumption.

Mill men do not find much encouragement in manufacturing stock at present.

The discount on wire hoops has recently been increased, lowering the prices for the first time in a long period. There has been but little variation in the price of elm hoops. They are still quite a little higher than the wire, but the elm hoops are used on the ends of a barrel exclusively and particularly in the apple barrel trade. A great many makers of these packages prefer the elm hoop and do not use the wire hoops even on bilge.

Comparatively few elm hoop mills are now in operation, or even in existence, and the demand for their production seems sufficient to keep them fairly busy, although the general consumption has decreased year by year. This is principally due to the fact that the larger shippers have adopted the steel hoop barrel.

A real demand for cooperage stock would indicate returning prosperity, as manufacturers look ahead to their containers when they can see a coming demand for their manufactured articles. We hope that such a situation will arise in the near future, as the cooperage industry as well as business in general has had a rather monotonous period of depression.

THE MAJORITY OF FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS BUY CONTAINERS COLLECTIVELY

The United States Department of Agriculture declared in a recent bulletin that reports from 753 associations handling fruits and vegetables indicate that over 55 per cent. of the associations buy containers for their members. Under these conditions the obvious thing for cooperage manufacturers to do is to attack this particular market through the purchasing agents of the various associations.

HOW MANY STAVES WOULD THIS MEAN?

John S. Dennee, agricultural statistician, United States Department of Agriculture, has declared that if the 140,000 carloads of apples which were shipped in the United States during the past year were made up into a single train the engine would be in New York while the caboose was still in St. Louis. Now let some of our "figger filberts" tell us the number of staves, heads, hoops, nails, etc., such a shipment would represent.

BARREL SHORTAGE IN THE VIRGINIA POTATO AREA

During the past month Virginia potato growers, as the result of harvesting an unprecedentedly large crop of potatoes, have found themselves confronted with a severe shortage of barrels, and their woes were added to by their inability to quickly procure containers in any quantity that would even approximately fill their requirements. Expecting only a normal crop, no provisions were made to meet the unexpected demand for shipping packages which the heavy harvest brought about, and there is grave danger that a goodly portion of the tubers will never reach the market because of the lack of barrels in which to ship them.

The Cape Charles *News*, reviewing the potato situation in a recent issue, published the following:

"With more than 600 carloads moving out daily, the peak of the potato season was reached this week. However, at the prevailing price of $2.50 f. o. b., the crop is netting the growers but little money. The empty barrel shortage has grown to an acute stage, and the continuous rains have been holding back digging, giving grass a free hand to grow.

"Including Thursday night's shipments, the Eastern Shore has forwarded 7,213 carloads of potatoes to the northern and western markets this season, and if estimates of the various selling agencies are correct, there still remains in the fields more than 60 per cent. of the crop. This is as many as the whole of last year's yield and when the remainder of the crop is dug, which promises to be well in August, the 1924 season will probably produce the biggest potato crop in the history of the Shore.

"Excepting the lowlands and hills, which were damaged by the rainy season, the yield in Northampton and Accomack counties is far beyond expectations, with fields digging from 80 to 110 barrels an acre and some scattering prize fields going as high as 140. The growers only provided empty barrels for a normal crop, resulting in a barrel shortage which threatens the loss of corn planted between potato rows that can not be worked until the potatoes are dug, besides not being able to market the crop until empty barrels can be secured. There are a number of growers in Northampton who are entirely out of barrels and are unable to secure any except a few here and there. The local barrel factories have only a small capacity and their supply is insufficient. The factories in Accomack can not keep their own trade supplied and the second-hand barrels from the cities, which have been the main source of supply for the past ten days, are about played out.

"The heaviest single day's shipment was July 10th, when 703 carloads moved out from the Shore. The heavy movement is taxing the railroad company to its fullest capacity in taking out loaded cars and supplying empty cars. This means that during the night an average of more than six hundred loaded cars are moved out to the markets and a like number of empty cars placed for the next day's loading."

It would seem that, if the conditions described above are accurately reported, there should be considerable slack barrel business to be had, even now, in the territory referred to.

FOREST RESEARCH MEN GIVE ATTENTION TO LIGHTNING STORMS

Lightning is the only cause of forest fires that man is entirely unable to control, and the fires caused by lightning are usually the most difficult to suppress, for they are apt to occur at places in the mountains exceedingly difficult to reach with men and supplies. For these reasons the United States Forest Service is this year undertaking an intensive study of lightning storms throughout the entire West, in co-operation with the Weather Bureau. At hundreds of isolated lookout peaks, where men are on duty throughout all the daylight hours of the summer watching for the slightest evidence of a forest fire, the observers of the forest service will watch and report on the movement of dangerous storms, their character, the intensity of the lightning, and the amount of rain. Such information, when compared with statistics of fires lighted and damage done, will give a basis for conclusions regarding the type of storm doing the most damage, which in turn will assist in perfecting a system of forecasting the course of lightning storms and thus make the forest service better prepared to handle forest fires originating from this troublesome cause.

LARGE VOLUME OF APPLES IN STORAGE

The June 1st report of the Department of Agriculture shows the volume of apples in storage on that date as 424,000 barrels, 944,000 boxes, and 67,000 bushel baskets. The five-year average volume of storage goods is 105,000 barrels and 509,000 boxes.

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

The demand for slack barrels has not been very active in the past month, although the increased flour production here, because of the erection of new mills, has given some stimulus to the trade. The flour output here will be still further increased this fall, so that there is a fair outlook for the coopers supplying this line.

Many reports are received of a dropping of apples from the trees in western New York districts during June, and the estimate of this year's crop has been reduced. It is generally agreed that not many Baldwin apples will be grown this year, and this variety is the chief one with growers of this section. A report from the district says: "Orchard owners of Monroe and other lake-shore counties are expecting fruit little more than half as heavy as the yield of last year, according to information gathered from growers. In practically all cases the orchardists qualified their prophecies, pointing out that there has been an unexpected heavy dropping of the immature fruit."

Buffalo Cooperage Trade Appreciate "Journal's" Apple Crop Report

Coopers were pleased to note the completeness of the thorough survey of the apple situation made by THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL in its July issue. "It was a very thorough and interesting summary of the outlook," said one long-time member of the trade. This man said he thought 40 to 50 per cent. would cover the size of this year's crop in western New York.

Local Trade Favorable to the "Barrelette"

The effort to popularize the barrelette for apples has the best wishes of members of the local cooperage trade, although they are somewhat skeptical of its success in this section. They think the cost of half-barrels is so great that their use will not be widespread. But with an organization back of this sort of packing there would be a good chance of success, it would seem. A co-operative scheme of packing choice apples in half-barrels would no doubt have a good deal better chance of winning out than where unorganized and individual growers should attempt it.

Stock Movement Slow

A decline has taken place in the price of hoops and heading during the past month, while staves remain about the same as before. The buying of stock in the apple districts is small. A canvass of the shops shows that there is not much activity going on and the coopers as a rule report that they have sufficient stock for present needs, but will want mixed cars later.

New York Vinegar Production May Be Curtailed

According to a published statement, western New York is the big vinegar section of the country, with numerous plants in Rochester, Holley, Brockport and other towns in counties along the lake shore. A large proportion of this vinegar is made directly from apples. The production is large enough to maintain many large and small tight-cooperage plants. The vinegar supply may be curtailed this year because there will be but a small surplus of apples, and those who have them will want good prices.

Niagara Falls Has a Fatal Fascination for the Foolhardy

The latest bulletin from "Bobby" Leach, who went over Niagara Falls in a barrel on July 25, 1911, and who desires to repeat the performance in a rubber ball, is that he will make the trip on either August 15th or August 19th. He says that he has made arrangements to outwit the authorities by being dropped from an airplane in the upper river. There is method in his madness, for it is claimed his reward, if successful, will be $50,000 in motion picture rights. The last man who attempted a barrel trip over the falls was Charles Stephens, an Englishman. He went over on August 15, 1920, but both he and his barrel were dashed to pieces on the rocks.

New Apple-Packing Plant at LeRoy, N. Y.

The LeRoy (N. Y.) Co-operative Association is about to start construction of a one-story packing plant of frame construction, 50 by 90 feet in size. It will be completed by September 1st. The capacity will be at least 20,000 barrels of apples.

Personal and Trade Notes

Christopher Deise, an employee of the Attica (N. Y.) Package Co., was painfully scalded on July 8th when he fell into a vat of hot water. He was moving a log away from the edge of the vat when the cant hook he was using slipped, causing him to lose his footing. The vat was only three feet deep, so his head and body escaped injury. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that his legs up to the knees, were scalded, but not seriously.

W. K. Jackson, of Jackson & Tindle, is on a two weeks' trip to points on Lake Ontario and the Thousand Islands on his yacht.

The Quaker City Cooperage Co. finds some improvement in the flour barrel demand over several weeks ago. President H. T. Pennypacker has been on a vacation trip to upper Canada, where he has bought a fishing lodge.

The second mill of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. at Buffalo will be ready to start up some time between September 1st and 15th, giving the company a daily capacity of 10,000 barrels.

Ruins of Kilburne Manufacturing Co.'s Cooperage Plant destroyed by tornado.

SPECIAL REPORT TO "THE JOURNAL" DESCRIBES THE HAVOC WROUGHT AT SANDUSKY, OHIO, BY RECENT TORNADO

By a Staff Correspondent

The terrible tornado of June 28th, which caused the loss of seven lives and property valued at $1,000,000 in this city, demolished one cooperage plant and did considerable damage to another. The old-established plant of the Kilbourne Manufacturing Co. was wiped out, together with much of its stock. It is reported that the force of the tornado carried one of the company's kegs from Sandusky to Meadville, Pa. The plant was on East Market Street, near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and it was in that section of the city that the storm loss was most severe. Several manufacturing plants and many houses were either demolished or badly damaged.

At the Michel Cooperage Co.'s plant the 85-foot brick chimney was blown over, the stave sheds were blown down, a hole torn in the heading department and some damage done to machinery. Lack of stave storage room is now being experienced, but repairs are being made to the plant, which continues in operation.

It is estimated that 25 local factories and business places were demolished by the tornado and the city is this week starting a local campaign for funds for relief. Other organizations have already been looking after the sufferers.

FALL ACTIVITY ALREADY APPARENT IN CANADA

Mr. James Innes, president of The Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ontario, made the following trade comment in a recent letter to THE JOURNAL:

"At the present time this is just between seasons in this country and business is always quiet. We are doing about the usual volume of business for July, but things are already opening up for fall business—a little earlier than usual. The apple crop is still an uncertain quantity, but it looks as if we would have about a 60 per cent. apple crop, with a very fair grade of apples."

MEMPHIS COOPERAGE MARKET

Memphis cooperage folks are staying at home this summer and catching a few orders on the wing. That is speaking advisedly, for there has been not a great amount of business during the hot month of July. However, conditions in the woods are improving and, while logs are very high, the mills are operating on a little better scale than they were thirty days ago. Stocks are comparatively much smaller than they were at this time last year.

All Crops in Good Condition

Before many weeks the cotton crop will be sharing attention with wood-working products and, as a result, labor is likely to be scarce. All the fruits, as well as every variety of produce, promise a large yield in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and other States of the South, and this is an influential factor in the slack cooperage demand. The yield of grains at this time is still problematical, but crops are looking good. The rice sections of Arkansas are showing much activity, and around Stuttgart and Wheatley the mills are making material enlargements. The flour mill interests of Memphis and Nashville are also making some worthwhile improvements, and the latter place is becoming quite a flour-producing city.

Tight Cooperage Trade Conditions Improving

In tight cooperage the situation was quiet during June and July, but operators express much confidence in a stronger market in the next four or five weeks. Production in both staves and heading is very moderate. Consumers' stocks will soon become depleted, and when they do and replenishing time comes they will find good oak and gum stock scarcer in the South than has been the rule in former years. A few of the mills at this time are increasing their machinery equipment and are exerting every effort to get a good supply of logs in the mill dams.

In Memphis, which is one of the most important cooperage-producing centers in the Mississippi Valley, mills are running about half time. At Nashville the two cooperage mills in the city, one tight and one slack, are operating on about the same schedule. However, in the adjacent States of Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky the majority of the mills are at this season in operation on full time.

General Business is Excellent

General business throughout this section is excellent; as a matter of fact, it is very much better than is usual for the summer months, and vastly better than is usual in a presidential year.

Numerous timber transactions are reported from the bottoms of Arkansas and Louisiana and in the mountainous sections of Tennessee, but stumpage is hard to get and the acreage of the transactions reported grows smaller year by year.

Trade Notes

The Powell Cooperage Co. are doing quite a business in matched cars from their Memphis warehouse. They are distributing a unique monthly publicity card of "Ham Bone's Meditations," with a few words about yellow pine heading and other slack cooperage products on the reverse side. Mr. E. A. Powell said the market on yellow pine heading showed an inclination to improve, although present production in heading is badly off, the volume being materially less than in former years.

The Chickasaw Wood Products Co., on Phillips Street, in North Memphis, are operating on a fair schedule producing tight barrels, kegs, staves and heading.

The Memphis Stave Co. are temporarily closed down after a summer of fair activity.

The Dixie Cooperage Co., makers of slack barrels, are running along in a moderate way at their old-established shop in the southern part of Memphis.

The Tennessee Hoop Co., in North Memphis, are running on both hoops and heading. They have a splendid plant on the Wolf River and a fine warehouse system. It is one of the oldest plants here and has been operated by the present management for about ten years, and before that by veterans in the hoop trade.

Louisville Reports a Distinct Improvement in Business During July. Demand Strengthening and Prices Showing Tendency to Advance

It is truly remarkable what a difference a month can make in the business situation, when conditions turn from indigo blue to rosy red. A month ago the cooperage trade was complaining, but living in hopes, and reporting that business was a shade better than it had been. Today most houses have fairly good business in hand and anticipate a lot more. Many cooperage plants are running on full schedule producing packages, and others, which have tremendous capacity, are fairly active, with the result that there is a much better general feeling in the trade.

The improvement is most noticeable in tight cooperage, but at the same time the slack trade is beginning to get busy and is entering into the active period of the new crop year.

Tight Prices Firm with Advances Anticipated

Prices on tight cooperage have not changed over several months, but, with business active, there has been a cessation of free shading, and indications are that they will be advanced from present levels probably by mid-August, if not earlier, as the barrel manufacturers are not at all satisfied with quotations of $2.70 on standard red oak oil barrels, or $2.85 for white oak barrels.

Quantity Stocks in Strong Hands

Cooperage stock as a rule is being fairly well held by the large operators who have good stocks in hand. Of course, there are a few sales being made where producers need money badly, and where there has been some price cutting on small lots, but quotations are very firm on quantity purchases, as the large operators who can fill big orders are refusing to sacrifice material. Oak lumber has been firm and is advancing, and gum, after a long period of dull and slow movement, has stopped declining and is holding its own. With the lumber markets firm and showing a tendency toward higher prices as a result of better inquiry and larger orders, indications are that forest products generally are entering upon an active market.

Prices Were Unsteady During July

Quotations have been advanced on circled heading to 40a41c per set on red oak, with white oak standing steady at 41a42c. Red oak oil staves last month were quoted at the mills at $45a$50 a thousand, but there are not many staves selling as low as $45, nor above $48, although quantity sellers are now holding at $50. White oak staves, oil quality, quoted at $60a$70 a month ago, have been offered as low as $55 to $60 in small lots, but in quantities, the market is around $60 and up Spirit staves are not as strong as they were, and quotations of $80a$85 are being heard, as against $85a$100 during the previous month. There is practically no demand for bourbon stock, and it is hard to get a line on prices, as there is no movement reported and practically no production. Last quotations reported were at $135a$150 a thousand, and this price is probably about in line, as it is not easy to locate such stocks. Gum staves have been off about $5 a thousand, quoted as low as $35, with circled gum heading at 35 cents a set. It is claimed that in fair quantities red oak staves are costing around $50 a thousand at the mill, with white oak at around $58. Sellers argue that these quotations are too low, and that demand will force prices higher as the small producers sell stock on hand or awake to the fact that it is worth more. It is also claimed that production of gum heading has been light and that it is scarce and high.

The Tight Barrel and Keg Market

Belief in the package trade is to the effect that an advance of at least ten per cent. is due on tight packages very shortly, as concerns which are busy and able to pick their orders are not going to continue operating on break-even prices. Present quotations in the trade read:

Gallons	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$0.65	$0.70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

Slack Trade Outlook Promising

The slack barrel outlook is fairly promising as the produce trade is beginning to buy more freely. There is a tremendous first crop of potatoes in Kentucky, but other sections of the country also have large crops, and prices are so low that the local growers are not willing to sell to the shippers, and the latter can't ship into other sections and compete at prices which have to be asked in paying the growers' demands. The result has been that potato movement so far has been light, and the stock is becoming hardened, and more will be shipped in bulk than in either barrels or sacks. The flour-barrel demand has been light, as the wildly excited wheat market has prevented early movement of wheat to the mills, and in this section of the country the wheat crop is only about 3,750,000 bushels, as against a normal crop of over twice that amount. The result has been that the flour mills are very late in getting started on new wheat this year, but will probably be busy when they do start, as the flour trade generally buys on a strong market. The apple crop is very promising in the Virginias, where it is said the largest crop of years will be harvested. However, reports indicate a poor crop in western Kentucky and southern Indiana, and also a poor peach crop.

The Slack Stock and Barrel Market

Local slack package quotations show flour barrels at 80a85c; half-barrels, 60a65c; sugar, 90ca$1; one-head produce, 60c; two-head, 65c; poultry, 70a80c; No. 2 stock, sugar-sized produce, 70a75c.

In slack cooperage stock, six-foot elm hoops have worked off to $16a$18 a thousand, while staves and heading continue firm. No. 1 gum staves are quoted at $14a$16 a thousand; No. 2, $10a$12; mill run, $11a$13, in flour or sugar lengths. No. 1 flour-size heading is $14a$16 a thousand; sugar-size, $16a$18; mill run, $15a$17, and No. 2 about $3 a thousand less than No. 1.

Louisville Barrel Factories Busy

J. N. White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., reported that the company was running almost full capacity on barrels and kegs, with keg demand especially active, and movement scattered over a fairly large radius and made up of packages for various uses, principally in connection with the summer crops. Indications are for fair production of vinegar, pickles, kraut, cotton oil, syrup and other products requiring tight packages.

The Chess & Wymond Co., according to H. L. Rollwage, is busier than it has been for some time past. However, this company in the days of free operation of distilleries developed production to around 3,500 barrels per day, and has such a large capacity that without the distillery orders it has to do a tremendous business to come even near capacity production.

Weather Conditions Hamper Stock Production in Kentucky

Kentucky production of staves and heading has been slow on account of heavy rains, washed-out roads, and steady trouble on account of the weather. However, in Louisiana and the South it has been hot and dry and southern mills are making progress. The Louisville Cooperage Co. reported good production in the South, but its Kentucky production has been off. The Chess & Wymond Co. has cut out on some of its eastern Kentucky timber and quit operating in that section, due to the many drawbacks encountered.

Inquiry on tight cooperage stock has been improving, but sales have not been especially heavy, as buyers are listening too much to quotations on small lots, which do not reflect the real markets or prices that have to be paid in picking up quantities. However, with consumption of material picking up steadily, it will be merely a question of a short time before cheap stuff is off the market, and prospects are for advanced prices on material.

Generally speaking, the outlook for the cooperage trade is very bright at the present time, both in tight and slack packages as well as stock, and it is up to the trade to go after business on a business basis, rather than on cut prices. Loading a plant up on cheap business doesn't make the balance sheet look especially good at the close of the year.

Trade Notes

A. Herb, of the Atlantic Tank and Barrel Co., tight package producers, reported that business was improving steadily and that the outlook was for good business throughout the fall.

Paul Dysart, Jr., of the J. D. Hollingshead Co., is back from a trip over western Kentucky and into Indiana as far as Vincennes. He reported that the apple crop would be small as a whole, some varieties having done well, but others are quite poor, and the total barrel consumption will not be great. Mr. Dysart reported that the Virginia crop was reported as very good, but that freight rates were against the company in making much of the Virginia business.

TURNER-FARBER-LOVE COMPANY EXPANDS OPERATIONS

The Turner-Farber-Love Co., of Memphis, Tenn., and Leland, Miss., have recently acquired the slack stave plant of the Charleston Cooperage Co., Charleston, Miss., the output of which mill was formerly marketed through the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Co., of St. Louis, Mo. The newly-purchased mill is a two-knife plant, which, added to the production equipment already operated by the company, gives them an annual capacity of approximately 36,000,000 staves. Their log supply is drawn from a tract of 18,000 acres of timber which furnishes material to both their lumber and stave mills. With their adequate log supply and splendid manufacturing equipment, the Turner-Farber-Love Company are in a position to maintain a steady output of staves at all seasons of the year.

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY ANNOUNCES TWO SHORT COURSES OF INTEREST TO COOPERAGE MANUFACTURERS

The Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, announces among other short industrial courses that it will give this fall two courses that should be of special interest to manufacturers of cooperage stock and products.

From September 8th to 19th, a course in kiln-drying will be held, and from September 8th to 13th, one in wood properties and uses will be given. A charge of $150 for the kiln-drying and $100 for the wood properties and uses course will be made. Those of the industry who have taken any of the previous courses given at the laboratory can attest to their practical value and are a unit in recommending them to progressively inclined manufacturers.

OPELIKA HEADING MILL TO BE REBUILT

The plant of the Opelika Heading Company, which was recently destroyed by fire, will, according to an official of the company, arise from its ashes a bigger and better mill than it was originally. According to present plans of the company, work on the new structure will be started in the immediate future and completion of the project is set for the early fall.

W. R. MALONE BUYS STAVE MILL

W. R. Malone, who operates a string of stave mills in Arkansas, has purchased the Walbert Stave Co. at Newport, Arkansas. The plant, which has been shut down for some time, will be placed in operation as soon as it can be overhauled and restored to first-class shape.

NEW STAVE MILL AT BECKVILLE, TEXAS

The American Stave Manufacturing Company, Beckville, Texas, has in the course of construction a large modern stave plant which will be put into operation about August 1st, providing the present plans of the company are carried out. The new mill, which will be equipped with the most improved stave-cutting machinery, will be among the largest in the southwest.

MARLAND REFINING COMPANY TO BUILD LARGE BARRELING PLANT

A barreling plant with a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day is projected for Texas City, Texas, by the Marland Refining Company, which operates a huge oil refinery in that city. The new barreling station will handle a portion of the foreign business that is at present being exported through the port of New York.

NEW COOPERAGE CONCERN FOR DECATUR, ALABAMA

A new cooperage concern styled The Decatur Company, Decatur, Alabama, has been organized and granted a charter to manufacture and market wood products. The incorporators are C. O. Porter, W. Porter and John Cook. At the time of going to press THE JOURNAL had no definite information as to whether the packages produced will be slack or tight.

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY —

IF IT IS **ORAM'S** IT IS RIGHT

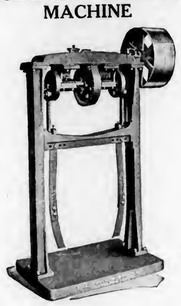
THE BEST MACHINERY FOR MAKING THE BEST CONTAINERS

AND FOR MAKING PROFIT FOR THE USERS

"THE OLD RELIABLE" **WOOD BARRELS**

HEADING ROUNDER

NEW "ORAM" RAPID BILGE-HOOP REMOVING MACHINE

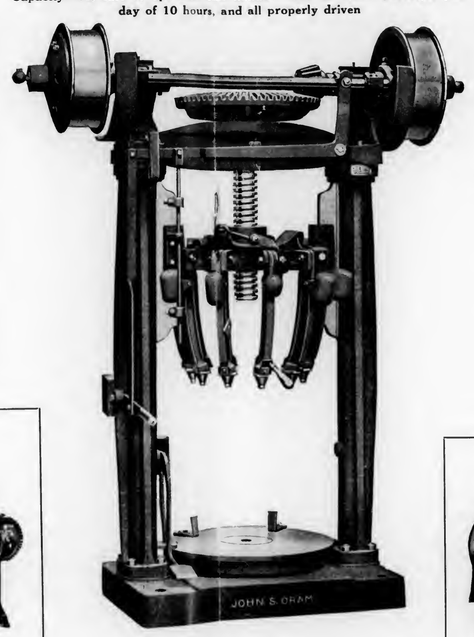


HEADING PLANER

"ORAM" STANDARD HOOP DRIVING MACHINE

SIMPLE—POWERFUL—DURABLE

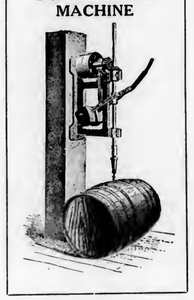
Capacity—As fast as operator can handle. 600 to 1,000 packages per day of 10 hours, and all properly driven



STAVE JOINTER

NEW "ECONOMY" (PATENTED) HEADING-UP MACHINE

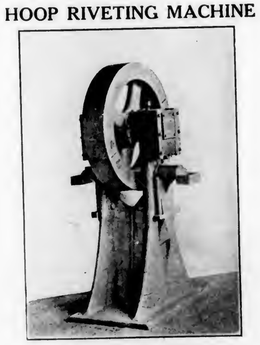
BUNG BORING MACHINE



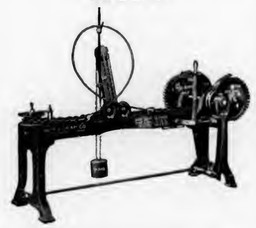
Use Our
STEEL
Truss Hoops
"MADE RIGHT"
Sizes stamped on, if wanted

Use Our
STEEL
Truss Hoops
"MADE RIGHT"
Outside painted any color wanted

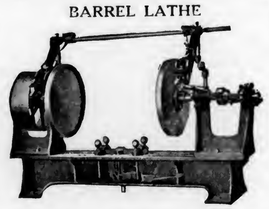
HOOP RIVETING MACHINE



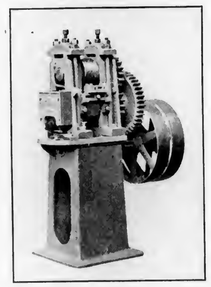
WINDLASS



BARREL LATHE



PUNCHING, FLARING AND SHEARING MACHINE



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ESTABLISHED 1872
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THE JOHN S. ORAM CO.

STAVE, HEADING and BARREL MACHINERY

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

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"Always the Best"

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The National Manufacturing Company of Detroit has manufactured and handled "The Best Stock" for 27 years. They ship from the manufacturing district nearest their customer. They are always prepared to furnish straight or matched cars of any kind of stock.

The Department of Agriculture Releases Its Official Estimate of the 1924 Commercial Apple Crop

The long-deferred official estimate of the 1924 commercial apple yield, which, owing to the unusually cold and wet spring and early summer season, was impossible of accurate compilation on the customary date of June 1st, has at last been released for the information of the various industries interested in the marketing of the crop. It reveals a slight decrease in production in comparison with the 1923 figures, with the larger proportion of the decrease attributed to the northwestern, or box area. The report is as follows:

On July 1st the commercial apple crop was forecast at 32,293,000 barrels, compared with the final estimate for 1923 of 34,403,000 barrels. This is a decrease of more than 2,000,000, or approximately six per cent.

Since the July 1st report was made weather conditions in the eastern and north central States have been unfavorable, and many States report a heavy drop, which, owing to the unusually late season this year, occurred after the July report was made. It was extremely difficult for reporters to set a satisfactory condition figure for the apple crop even by July, because of the unusually late season this year.

Because of many rainy days, which favored infection and made control difficult, apple scab is unusually bad throughout the eastern States.

Production in New England, New York, New Jersey and Virginia promise to be much larger than last year, while Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri report smaller crops. In the Pacific States the production in Washington will be only 65 per cent. of last year and in Oregon 80 per cent., while California expects the same as last year, although the severe drought may cause undersized fruit, which will both reduce the crop as a whole and the proportion of the crop available for marketing as fresh fruit.

New England

The expected crop of apples in New England exceeds last year's final estimate by 650,000 barrels. Maine and Vermont last year had very small apple crops. The set of fruit indicated a fair to a good crop over New England. Gravenstein and Wealthy carry good crops, Baldwin and McIntosh lighter, with the latter tending to scab badly. Tent caterpillars have been bad, other insects bothersome, and with dry, hot weather, a heavy drop is possible, all of which will have an influence on prospects.

New York

Judging from present condition, the crop may be expected to be a half greater than that of last year and somewhat less than in 1922. Fall varieties promise unusually well, the best since 1920; Greenings and McIntosh are better than usual; Northern Spy about average, but Baldwins, by far the most important variety in the State, promise only slightly more than half as large a crop as last year. Due to growing industrial unemployment, growers do not expect any great difficulty in securing sufficient harvest hands.

Pennsylvania

The crop forecast is for a slightly lesser production than in 1923. In general, conditions have been such that it is scarcely possible to make a reliable estimate to cover the entire situation. Unusual conditions reveal orchards side by side, one with a good crop and the other with an insignificant prospect bordering on failure. A considerable reduction from the July 1st prospect is now indicated. The State's chief commercial apple belt, at the head of the Cumberland-Shenandoah apple district, reports prospects of a crop only half as large as in 1923. Early varieties, including Wealthy, fared the best; York Imperials and Ben Davis, the worst, with Baldwins and Northern Spies very little better; Jonathan, Grimes and Rome slightly lower than last year; Ganos and Greenings were reported better than the same date last year.

Maryland

Prospects are for an average crop, with some late varieties reported short. In some Maryland orchards apples are very spotted; the trees were full of bloom but did not set fruit because of wet weather interfering with pollination. Storm and insect damage, scab and heavy June drop, which here also has continued over into July as in many other eastern States, have served to reduce crop prospects. In the eastern part of Maryland and Delaware the prospect is much better than in western Maryland and a commercial production larger than last year is expected.

Virginia

The commercial apple crop in Virginia will be between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 barrels, compared with 1,850,000 barrels last year. Weather conditions have not been favorable since July 1st and there has been a heavy drop. The North Valley, or Winchester district, which last year shipped nearly 6,400 cars, has a much smaller crop, as the Yorks and Ben Davis, the two most important varieties, set poorly. Other districts will have more apples than last year. The production of Winesaps and Pippin will be more than twice as much as last year's crop. Other commercial varieties, such as Stayman, Black Twig, Delicious, Grimes Golden and Bonum, promise heavier crops than last year. The season during June was characterized by heavy storms in many localities with considerable hail damage. The quality of the fruit is not expected to be as good as usual and this fact will tend to reduce the number of barrels and boxes packed, as growers seem determined to grade their fruit very closely this season.

West Virginia

It appears now that the commercial production may be less than last year in the Martinsburg section, which produces a large part of the State total and had a heavy crop last year. There is a light set on Yorks and Ben Davis. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions and the continuing heavy drop, the production will probably be less than the July estimate. Outside of the eastern pan handle, the crop is very much better than last year, particularly along the Ohio River.

Ohio

The commercial apple production will be less than last year owing to unfavorable weather conditions at blossom time. The July estimate was 806,000 barrels, compared with 1,033,000 barrels produced last year.

Illinois

The apple crop in Illinois is not as promising as a month ago, owing to blight and unfavorable weather. The July estimate was 732,000 barrels, compared with 1,351,000 barrels last year. Calhoun County, which normally produces one-third of the commercial apple crop, is reported to have only 35 per cent. of a full crop this year. The bloom was generally quite good, but weather conditions and blight were unfavorable for a good set, especially in some late varieties. Fruit is reported of good quality and promises to be of fine size.

Michigan

The Michigan commercial crop on July 1st was estimated to be 1,676,000 barrels, against 2,118,000 barrels last year. A heavy drop is expected this month, so the July estimate may be lowered somewhat by August. Baldwins and Spies are the leading winter varieties and both are reported as being generally quite light in set, and leading growers do not believe the winter apple crop will exceed 50 per cent. of last year's production. Weather conditions have been cool and wet, which have interfered with spraying operations, made the sprays less effective in controlling the scab, and promoted the development of this and other fungus diseases.

Missouri

The commercial apple crop is expected to be less than last year's, due to unfavorable weather conditions in the spring. The July estimate was 592,000 barrels, against 656,000 last year.

Rocky Mountain Region

The production of commercial apples in Idaho and New Mexico will be nearly 50 per cent. less than last year. Frost and freezes severely damaged the crop in both States. Colorado is expecting a slight increase over last year. The estimated production for these three States on July 1st was 1,723,000 barrels, compared with 2,718,000 barrels last year.

Washington

The July outlook in Washington was for a crop of 24,500 cars, which is 65 per cent. of the 38,000 cars shipped last year. The 1923 crop was extraordinarily heavy in most districts and it was naturally expected that a somewhat lighter crop would be produced in 1924. Severe freezes in the spring cut the expected crop quite materially, the Delicious variety suffering the heaviest loss. The crop is sizing well, but frost injury on Jonathan and worm damage, which may be quite heavy, will result in lowering the quality and reducing the pack.

Oregon

Commercial apples in Oregon on the basis of July 1st condition will be 1,382,000 barrels, or 5,300 cars, compared with 1,732,000 barrels, or 6,700 cars, last year. In well cultivated orchards the fruit generally is of large size for this time of the year. However, the soil is getting very dry where not irrigated and growth will probably be checked. A very significant fact in the Oregon situation is that there is between 2,500 and 3,000 acres less than last year in production. Some of this has been dug up and the rest neglected.

California

The situation in California is very uncertain on account of the severe drought which has prevailed for the past year. The present condition would indicate a production equal to last year, providing the fruit will size up sufficiently to permit packing and the usual percentage. It is quite probable that more fruit will go to the driers and evaporators than usual, especially if the fruit is undersized, and the amount packed will then be less than last year.

Arkansas

The Arkansas commercial apple crop on July 1st was estimated to be 708,000 barrels, as against 656,000 last year.

Tabular Summary of Preliminary Forecast 1924 Commercial Apple Crop, Estimated in Barrels

	July 1st Condition	July, 1924 Forecast	December Est. 1923 Production
New England States	85.2	2,001,000	1,344,000
New Jersey	80	609,000	470,000
Delaware	78	369,000	340,000
(Early Apple States)		978,000	810,000
New York	71	5,752,000	3,900,000
Pennsylvania	64	1,256,000	1,266,000
Maryland	60	382,000	460,000
Virginia	70	2,988,000	1,850,000
West Virginia	60	1,426,000	1,350,000
(Eastern area)		11,804,000	8,826,000
Ohio	60	806,000	1,034,000
Michigan	63	1,676,000	2,118,000
Illinois	55	732,000	1,351,000
Missouri	58	592,000	850,000
Arkansas	64	708,000	656,000
(Central area)		4,514,000	6,009,000
Colorado	85	866,000	803,000
New Mexico	60	169,000	315,000
Oregon	70	1,382,000	1,750,000
Washington	56	6,147,000	9,198,000
Idaho	50	888,000	1,600,000
California	64	1,779,000	1,732,000
(Western area)		11,231,000	15,398,000
Total U. S. com'l crop	65.3	30,528,000	32,387,000

T. J. NASH, L. M. PRESTON AND H. L. NELSON ORGANIZE THE OZARK COMPANY

The recent announcement from St. Louis of the organization of the Ozark Company comes as an item of more than ordinary interest to the trade. The new concern while it is not a re-organization of the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company, the liquidation and the final dissolution of which is about completed, is, nevertheless, a direct development of the winding up of that company's affairs, inasmuch as the personnel of the new company is composed of men who gained their experience and training in the cooperage line through their long association with the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company and its predecessors.

The executive personnel of the Ozark Company, which will manufacture and distribute slack-barrel material, consists of T. J. Nash, president; L. M. Preston, vice-president, and H. F. Nelson, secretary-treasurer, all three of whom were identified with the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Co. from its organization until its liquidation, and have been closely associated in the cooperage business for more than a score of years. Each one of them has had a life-time's experience in the line and all three are thoroughly competent and capable cooperage men. The new concern, backed by ample capital, has taken over mills at Augusta, Arkansas, and Truman, Arkansas, together with an immense stock of staves, hoops and heading, and is splendidly equipped to manufacture and distribute slack stock of the same high quality maintained by the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company, which in the heyday of its activities was generally regarded as one of the leading slack cooperage concerns of the country.

Permanent headquarters for the new concern have been established at 3820 Washington Boulevard. Messrs. Nash, Preston and Nelson are assuredly entering upon their new enterprise with the best wishes of their host of acquaintances, and the success of their company is virtually guaranteed by their experience and their personal popularity.

Freight Container Bureau, American Railway Association, Advances Tentative Specifications for Pottery Barrels and Casks

The American Railway Association's package research department, the Freight Container Bureau, after exhaustive experiments, has drawn up a set of specifications covering the manufacturing and packing of pottery barrels and casks which it is submitting to both the cooperage and ceramic industries for constructive criticism and comment. The specifications are at present merely tentative proposals, based on the results of practical experimental work, and are handed to the industries interested, for study and such recommendations as they desire to make prior to the final drafting in the form which will be designated as standard.

B. W. Dunn, Chief Engineer of the Container Bureau, says, in presenting the proposed specifications to the trades interested:

"As a result of the work done to date, the specifications in this bulletin are presented, not as a finished product, but tentatively for the approval or constructive criticism of all concerned. It is hoped, from criticism of these specifications as well as practical suggestions from all the interests involved, that a set of standards can be built up which will enlist the earnest co-operation of everyone.

"These recommendations are intended to serve as a signboard showing the best road to those who desire to deliver their product to destination in good condition, and thus enhance the reputation of their goods, avoid delay to and dissatisfaction of their customers and eliminate the expense and annoyance incident to the filing and collecting of loss and damage claims."

General conclusions drawn from the experiments which were made are commented upon as follows:

This survey has shown that many large casks have staves broken, heads pushed in and staves flattened or telescoped in the course of transportation. Any one of these failures is sufficient to appreciably weaken the container. Generally, sawed staves are green when the container is made; they dry out, cause shrinkage and a weak container. It is perhaps for this reason that nailing of every stave to both bilge hoops has been recommended by the United States Potters' Association. By using properly seasoned material much of this expense of nailing could be eliminated.

In the manufacture of these containers, usually by hand, coopers in their haste to produce a maximum number in a limited amount of time do not properly croze each stave. This is one cause for heads of casks being pushed in.

The condition of barrels and smaller casks upon arrival at destination was noted to be better than that of larger and heavier casks.

Suggestions have been received from many carriers' agents, coopers, packers and receivers of earthenware that indicate a tendency to decrease both size and weight of these containers.

It is a misconception that a large heavily loaded container is the most economical one. The Forest Products Laboratory has advised that in general a container of moderate size is more efficient and economical. The larger container, to obtain proportionately as much strength and security for its weight as a smaller one, must be made much heavier and is consequently more expensive. The reason, then, for many shippers believing that the large heavy type is the most economical is because that type is not being made strong enough. Most shippers and carriers are equipped to handle large heavy containers, but many receivers are not. This point should also receive consideration in the development of any type.

The number of hoops necessary for a container is important and is in proportion to its size and weight. It is unreasonable to expect a container carrying 800 pounds with six hoops to be as efficient as one carrying only two hundred pounds with six hoops. The Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations for barrels for certain solid chemicals and other similar articles authorize a maximum weight of one hundred and fifty pounds for a barrel with six wood hoops, but for a barrel containing six hundred to seven hundred and fifty pounds, twelve of the same type hoops are required. Those regulations were drawn up and approved after considerable study and testing of barrels loaded with dummy contents.

About the same time the Forest Products Laboratory made tests on tight barrels and one of their findings was: "The height of drop required to produce given stresses is in approximately inverse proportion to the combined weight of barrels and contents." Stated in another way, a barrel containing twice the weight of another similar barrel would stand but half the drop that the lighter barrel would or if it were to stand the same drop would have to be made approximately twice as strong.

Those items of the proposed specifications which cover the material and manufacture of pottery barrels and casks, and upon which criticism and suggestion from cooperage manufacturers is invited, are as follows:

Specification

1. This specification applies to wooden barrels and casks, including inside packing and cushioning for shipment of pottery articles.

Classification

2. Slack barrels and casks are divided into classes limited both as to size and weight as follows:

Class	Maximum Size Head Diameter	Maximum Size Length of Stave	Maximum Allowable Gross Weight
A	17⅜"	24"	100 lbs.
B	19⅛"	30"	200 lbs.
C	24"	30"	400 lbs.
D	30"	34"	600 lbs.
E	35"	40"	800 lbs.

Definitions

3. (a) Barrels are round, bulging containers, generally of greater length than breadth, made of staves bound with hoops and having flat ends or heads. For purposes of this specification they are limited to sizes having heads not greater than 24" diameter and staves not greater than 34" long.

(b) Casks are similar but with heads over 24" in diameter.

(c) By croze is meant the "V" shaped groove near ends of staves for receiving the beveled edge of the head.

(d) By cant is meant one of the boards or parts used to make the head of a cask or barrel.

(e) By a headliner is meant a long strip of wood similar to a hoop, attached to the inside surface of the staves, under or on top of the head, to assist in holding the head of a barrel or cask in place.

(f) By "patent" hoop is meant the ordinary flat wooden hoop in distinction to the oval bark hoop. The patent hoop is generally 1⅜" wide, $\frac{5}{32}$" thick at one edge and $\frac{7}{32}$" thick at the other edge.

Preparation of Containers for Shipment

4. (a) Just before packing all hoops must be driven tight. Wooden hoops must be held in place by nailing through hoops and staves and clinching at ¼": steel hoops must be nailed as for wood hoops or held in place by the use of hoop fasteners; wire hoops must be stapled or held in place by the use of hoop fasteners. Each type hoop must be fastened as above at intervals of not more than 10" around the circumference of the container.

(b) If packed containers are allowed to become deteriorated through improper storage, they must not be shipped until the hoops have been again driven tight and fastened securely in place as specified above.

5. Barrels and casks that have previously been used for shipment must be thoroughly re-coopered before using again; poor heading and broken hoops or staves must be replaced with new material and the container must be in substantially new condition before re-using.

6. (a) Barrels or casks without a croze or with an inefficient croze must not be used unless fitted with inside and outside headliners.

(b) For Class D containers an outside headliner must be used in all cases. For Class E containers an outside and also an inside headliner must be used; Provided, That the inside headliner may be omitted if the staves are properly crozed and the heads are properly beveled and cleated. In this case two additional nails must be driven through the head hoops and staves and extend at least one inch into each end of the cleat.

(c) Headliners, when used, must extend completely around the chime and must be fastened in place by nails sufficiently long to penetrate through the liner and staves.

(d) The heading must be inserted accurately into the croze, the head hoops applied and all fastened in place by nails driven through the head hoops and staves and extending at least one inch into the heading material.

(e) The spacing of nails used to fasten hoops, headliners and heads must not exceed 10 inches. All nails used must be cement coated except when driven through and securely clinched.

Material for and Manufacture of Outside Container

11. Grouping of Woods. The principal woods used for the construction of shipping containers are classed for the purpose of this specification into four groups as follows:

Group 1

Alpine Fir	Lodgepole Pine
Aspen	Magnolia
Balsam Fir	Noble Fir
Basswood	Norway Pine
Buckeye	Redwood
Butternut	Spruce
Cedar	Sugar Pine
Chestnut	Western Yellow Pine
Cottonwood	White Fir
Cucumber	White Pine
Cypress	Willow
Jack Pine	Yellow Poplar

Group 2

Douglas Fir	Southern Yellow Pine
Hemlock	North Carolina Pine
Larch	

Group 3

Black Ash	Sap Gum
Black Gum	Sycamore
Maple (soft or silver)	Tupelo
Pumpkin Ash	White Elm
Red Gum	

Group 4

Beech	Hickory
Birch	Oak
Hackberry	Rock Elm
Maple (hard)	White Ash

Material for Staves

12. Staves. The material for staves used in these containers must be good, sound lumber thoroughly seasoned so that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. moisture based on the weight of the wood after oven-drying to a constant weight, free from defects that materially lessen the strength of part, or interfere with proper nailing or construction, or expose contents to damage. Decayed wood, slanting shakes, cross-grained material, the grain of which runs out in less than two-thirds the length of stave, unsound knots or knots greater than one-sixth the width of stave are considered as bad defects and must be eliminated.

13. The staves must be manufactured according to the following requirements:

Class	Minimum Thickness Groups I & III	Minimum Thickness Groups III & IV	Bilge
A	6 to 2"	6 to 2"	¾"
B	5 to 2"	5 to 1⅞"	¾"
C	$\frac{5}{8}$"	5 to 1⅞"	⅝"
D	½"	5 to 1⅞"	⅝"
E	$\frac{5}{16}$"	½"	¾"

The maximum, minimum and approximate average width of staves must be as follows:

Class	Approximate Average	Maximum	Minimum
A	3½"	4⅝"	2⅝"
B	4"	5⅛"	2⅝"
C	4"	5⅛"	2⅝"
D	4"	5⅛"	2⅝"
E	4½"	6"	3"

14. The staves must be manufactured evenly and circular, uniformly equalized throughout and properly jointed. In the ends of staves there must be cut a "V" shaped notch or croze that is uniform and not less than ⅛" deep, the center of which must be not more than 1" nor less than ¾" from ends of staves, except as provided herein for containers with outer and inner headliners.

The ends of staves must be beveled not less than ⅛" free from bevel.

Material for Heading

15. (a) The material for heading must be of good, sound lumber thoroughly seasoned so that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. moisture content based on the weight of the wood after oven-drying to a constant weight, free from defects that materially lessen the strength of part or interfere with proper nailing or construction, or expose contents to damage. Unsound knots or knots greater than one-third the width of cant, decayed wood and cross-grained lumber, the grain of which runs out in less than half the length of piece, are considered as bad defects and must be eliminated.

(b) The number of cants per head must be not more than 5 for Class E and 4 for all other classes; no cant less than 3" wide must be used.

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16. The material must be finished so that the outside surface of head will be sufficiently smooth to permit of legible marking.

17. The heads must be properly circled; a variation of not more than 1 per cent. between the largest and smallest diameter is allowable. They must be finished with a 90° bevel ¼" wide on the face side of head, except as provided herein for containers with outer and inner headliners. The beveled faces forming the 90° bevel must form a triangle with a line perpendicular to face of head.

18. The heads must be not less than the following thicknesses:

Class	Minimum Thickness Groups I & II	Minimum Thickness Groups III & IV
A	½"	$\frac{7}{8}$"
B	½"	$\frac{7}{8}$"
C	½"	½"
D	$\frac{11}{16}$"	$\frac{9}{16}$"
E	¾"	⅝"

Material for Hoops

19. Material for hoops must conform to the following:

Wooden ("Patent") Hoops. Hoops must be made of elm or other timber of similar efficiency. The material must be made from good, sound timber, free from all defects that lessen strength of part or interfere with proper construction. Knots, decayed wood and cross-grained material, the grain of which runs out in less than three feet, must be eliminated.

Steel Hoops. Hoops must be made of cooperage grade steel and conform to the following:

Ultimate tensile strength, lbs. per sq. in.—
Not more than 75,000.
Not less than 50,000.
Elongation in 8"—
Not more than 25 per cent.
Not less than 15 per cent.

Oval Bark Hoops. The oval bark hoops must be made from oak or hickory saplings, preferably those cut down during the winter months. The saplings must not be so large that the resultant hoops cut therefrom will be too large or difficult to apply to container. The hoops, at time of applying, must not be rotten or full of worm holes.

Steel Wire Hoops. Hoops must be made of cooperage grade steel wire and conform to the following:

Ultimate tensile strength, lbs. per sq. in.—
Not more than 75,000.
Not less than 50,000.
Elongation in 8"—
Not more than 25 per cent.
Not less than 15 per cent.

20. The hoops must be not less in number than the following:

Class	"Patent" Wood Hoops	Steel Hoops (Beaded)	Oval Bark Hoops	Wire and "Patent" Hoops
A	4	4	..	2 Wire and 2 "Patent"
B	6	4	..	2 Wire and 4 "Patent"
C	8	4	6	4 Wire and 4 "Patent"
D	8	6	6	4 Wire and 4 "Patent"
E	10	6	8	4 Wire and 6 "Patent"

For Class A containers, if desired, two "patent" wood hoops and two steel hoops (beaded) may be used.

21. The hoops must be not smaller in size than specified hereinafter and must conform to the following requirements:

Gauge referred to hereinafter is Birmingham Wire Gauge unless otherwise specified.

Wooden ("Patent") Hoops. Thickness one edge $\frac{5}{32}$", other edge $\frac{7}{32}$", width 1⅜" when finished and properly seasoned in accordance with modern manufacturing methods. These dimensions apply for classes A, B, C, D and E.

The ends of "Patent" wooden hoops must be fastened together with at least three nails, staples or tacks clinched at least ¼" on the inside.

Steel Hoops

Class A	Head Hoops	1⅝"x23 ga.
	Bilge "	1⅜"x23 ga.
Class B	Head Hoops	1⅝"x22 ga.
	Bilge "	1⅜"x23 ga.
Class C	Head Hoops	1⅝"x21 ga.
	Bilge "	1⅜"x22 ga.
Class D	Head Hoops	1⅝"x21 ga.
	Bilge "	1⅝"x21 ga.
Class E	Head Hoops	2" x22 ga.
	Bilge "	2" x22 ga.

The ends of steel hoops must overlap not less than 2¼" and must be fastened together with not less than two $\frac{7}{16}$" rivets spaced approximately 1" apart.

If the beaded steel hoop is used the rolled edge is to be included in measuring the width of hoop.

Oval Bark Hoops. The flat shaved part of oval bark hoops (so-called "shaved" hoops) must be not less in width than 1⅛". The locks of such hoops must be made in accordance with best cooperage practice and in addition the locks must be secured by not less than three nails driven through hoop and staves and clinched not less than ¼" on the inside.

Steel Wire Hoops. The steel wire hoops must be placed between head and bilge hoops and must be not less than No. 10 gauge for Classes A, B and C, and not less than No. 8 gauge for Classes D and E. (American Steel and Wire Co. gauge.)

The ends of these hoops must be fastened by twisting together; not less than three complete revolutions of the tool must be made to complete the joint.

Manufacture

22. The containers must be made in such a manner as to produce a uniform product. The staves must be so arranged that containers will be of the proper contour and will have approximately the same bilge at every point in the circumference.

23. After the staves have been set up and the temporary hoops applied, the container must be heated or "fired" for a sufficient length of time to relieve stresses in the material. If a charcoal heater or similar type is used, the container should be left over the fire until the inside of staves are slightly scorched

24. The ends of the staves must then be notched or crozed as specified in Par. 13. During this operation they must be held rigidly and accurately in position.

25. (a) Upon completion of the crozing operation the hoops must be applied, driven tight and temporarily fastened.

(b) The bottom head must be accurately inserted and held in place.

(c) For Class D containers an outside headliner must be used in all cases.

d) For Class E containers an outside and also an inner headliner must be used; Provided, That the inside headliner may be omitted if the staves are properly crozed and the heads are properly beveled and cleated; in this case two additional nails must be driven through the head hoops and staves and extend at least one inch into each end of the cleat.

(e) For cleated heads, the cleat must extend across the center of the head from chime to chime at right angles to the cants, must be of thickness equal to the heads, not less than 6 inches wide and nailed to the head with at least two nails to each cant.

(f) Headliners, when used, must extend completely around the chime and must be fastened in place by nails sufficiently long to penetrate through the liner and staves.

(g) The heading must be inserted accurately into the croze, the head hoops applied and all fastened in place by nails driven through the head hoops and staves and extend at least one inch into the heading material.

(h) The spacing of nails used to fasten hoops, headliners and heads must not exceed 10 inches. All nails used must be cement coated except when driven through and securely clinched.

26. The hoop spacing must be such that, after being redriven, the bilge hoops will have space between them of not less than 33⅓ per cent. of length of stave and the quarter hoops will equalize the space between head hoops and bilge hoops.

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NEPSA COOPERAGE COMPANY, DENVER, COL., SUFFERS FIRE LOSS

As the result of a two-hour blaze of undetermined origin, the Nepsa Cooperage Company's warehouse at 1625 West Twelfth Avenue, Denver, Colorado, was damaged to the extent of approximately $3,000. The fire, which occurred on the night of July 11th, had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, and only after the most stubborn resistance was it gotten under control and the surrounding property saved. The loss sustained consisted of the warehouse building and its contents.

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Quality and Service Every Knife Guaranteed Prompt Shipments

WITH THE PHILADELPHIA COOPERS

The cooperage business in and about Philadelphia offers, at present, two aspects to the casual observer or the keen inquisitor. Investigation of the conditions prevailing in the slack trade brings to light the fact that, all things considered, the situation might, without stretching veracity or credulity too far, be termed fairly satisfactory. Examination of the present state of the tight trade reveals it as suffering acutely from "summer complaint." The impression one gathers concerning business in Philadelphia in the good old summer time of the year 1924, is dependent entirely upon whether you interview the slack or the tight fraternity. From the slack branch you glean the glad news that trade is fairly brisk, while the tight contingent gives you the doleful tidings that for the past month or so the purchasers in this territory seemed to have been working under a gentleman's agreement to absolutely ignore them.

The Tight Situation

The real reason for the dullness in the tight branch of the business is based on the fact that the oil refineries have been doing little or no buying. The local situation can always be gauged by the activities of the several large oil companies, which have their headquarters here. When they are exporting oil in any considerable quantity their absorption of tight barrels is sufficient to keep the local trade busy, and, consequently, in a more or less happy frame of mind; but on the other hand, when foreign shipments are light, the reaction upon the barrel dealers is direct and positive, and slackness in the yards and cooper shops is immediate and inevitable, and due to the fact that the oil business constitutes fully 75 per cent. of the local trade, the dullness persists just so long as exports are in small volume. Like every other large center of population, Philadelphia has its multitude of general industries, representing a wide range of manufacturing lines, that consume a certain amount of cooperage in their various seasons, but this consumption represents but a small portion of the total average cooperage business transacted in this city when the oil trade is active, and it is not of sufficient volume to keep all the local yards and dealers even fairly busy.

Just at the present practically all lines of tight containers are listless. Normally vinegar barrels should be moving briskly just at this time. That they are not is probably due to the exceedingly low price of vinegar, which has reached a level which shows scarcely enough profit to manufacturers to pay for the containers.

Paint, varnish, pickle, syrup, glucose, road oil and the numerous other lines that are included in the list of summer "actives" for reasons which are obscure to the local dealers, have not produced the amount of business that their schedules warrant. Kegs are moving sluggishly, but here there is the distinct promise of a rush in the near future. There is a considerable volume of "left-over" stock still in the hands of distributors, but this is being rapidly depleted and as the peak of the beverage season is still before us, prospects for volume-business in small containers are very bright. Very few of the tight shops in the city are operating on a schedule that is pleasing to the proprietors. An average of three days' operation per week is being maintained in most of the plants, although in a few cases it is even less. However, the summer is waning and as the fall usually develops a brisk season of export business from the refineries, the situation is not altogether destitute of promise. The spirit of optimism is prevalent in local tight circles and even though the present conditions must be characterized as extremely dull, the preponderance of opinion is to the effect that a decided change for the better is due to ensue in the course of the coming month.

The Slack Situation

Here we have a brighter picture. The fruit and vegetable season being in full stride, the demand for the various slack containers used in marketing the early crops is keeping the slack dealers very busy.

Aside from the fruit and vegetable-barrel trade, which is highly satisfactory, there is a brisk demand from the chemical plants, glass factories, sugar refineries, and numerous other industrial lines that are active in this locality at present. Slack shops are running at or near capacity and there is no apparent reason for anticipating any material slackening in business in the near future, general conditions being such as to warrant the belief that the normal lessening in demand occasioned by the close of the fruit and vegetable season will be largely counterbalanced by increasing business from industrial lines.

ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

The following bulletin was published from the office of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, under date of June 22, 1924:

The American Pomological Society is arranging to put on a nation-wide "Eat More Fruit" campaign in an attempt to put the fruit industry on a permanently sound basis. Along with other equipment industries, an invitation was extended us to co-operate with this movement which was accepted and our field representative will participate in same as far as practicable in the interest of our industry. He has been in attendance at some of the meetings and tours held recently and reports as follows:

"For the purpose of staging a nation-wide "Eat More Fruit" campaign, The American Pomological Society, which is the parent national society of fruit growers, and seventeen State horticultural societies, are co-operating in a summer orchard tour that will cover a large portion of the central west and eastern sections of the country.

"The line of tour has been arranged so that there will be the shortest jumps possible from State to State. The details of program are under supervision of the different State horticultural societies. Fruit growers of the nation and those equipment industries, whose markets are with fruit growers and horticulturists, are helping to put over this first organized effort to increase the consumption of fruit by having representatives take part in the tour and by donating substantial assistance.

"Programs have been arranged for day and night meetings that include speakers nationally known on subjects of food value facts and the need of increased consumption of fruit.

"The orchard tour started at Henderson, Ky., on July 14th. Large groups of orchardists and citizens attend the meetings, which offered a splendid opportunity to extol the merits of sanitary packing and barrel usage before fruit growers, consumers, food experts, physicians and other authorities who are co-operating.

"The tour is being made mostly by automobiles supplied by fruit growers.

"Attached is a list of inquiries for apple barrels."

Richard Stites, Henderson, Ky., apple barrels.

Mr. Stites represents the Henderson Fruit Packers, Inc., and buys equipment for all the fruit growers in that section. Inquiry given by Mr. Benjamin Niles, secretary, Kentucky Horticultural Society.

Rev. E. McCollum, Route 1, Henderson, Ky., apple barrels.

H. G. Hall Produce Farms, Mitchell, Ind., apple barrels.

H. Plass & Son, Decker, Ind., apple barrels.

F. R. Landenberger, 921 E. Main St., Olney, Ill., apple barrels.

Wilmer H. Poff, 921 N. Elliott St., Olney, Ill., apple barrels.

George S. Bateman, Newton, Ill., apple barrels.

COOPERAGE COMPANY DISSOLVES ORGANIZATION

The following notice, published in *The Waterbury Democrat*, under date of July 18, 1924, discloses the imminent dissolution of The Brass City Barrel Company, Inc., of Waterbury, Connecticut:

We, the undersigned, a majority of the directors of The Brass City Barrel Company, Inc., a corporation organized under the statute laws of the State of Connecticut and located in the town of Waterbury, county of New Haven, in said State,

Hereby certify, that every stockholder of said company has signed and acknowledged an agreement that the corporate existence of such corporation shall be terminated, which instrument is dated the 15th day of July, 1924.

All claims against said corporation may be sent to William P. Wertheimer, Esq., P. O. address No. 36 North Main St., Waterbury, Conn., within four months from date thereof.

Dated at Waterbury this 15th day of July, 1924.

MAX SHAEV,
JOSEPH ABEL,
GUSSIE ABEL.

A LETTER TO THE "JOURNAL" FROM MEXICO

Mr. J. E. Bahle, of Minatallin, Mexico, ordered THE JOURNAL sent to his address for one year, paid in advance. That was about four years ago. Before the expiration of his subscription he moved to another part of that revolution-torn country, failing, however, to notify us of his change of abode. Three years later he returned to his former home and found that the paper had been delivered as regularly as Mexican postal service would permit. He reacted to the situation in the manner set forth in his letter, which is reprinted below.

MINATALLIN, MEXICO, July 8, 1924.
THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find $6 U. S. currency for subscription to THE JOURNAL. I ordered THE JOURNAL for one year and paid in advance, and later I left this place and did not know you were sending the paper, but THE JOURNAL is worth every cent of the money and I wish you to continue to send same, but when subscription expires please notify me so I can keep it paid in advance.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. BAHLE.

A. M. WELTI & BRO.
Manufacturers of
Tight Cooperage
Milk, Oil and Lard Tierces and Kegs
7832 Kinsman Road CLEVELAND, O.

YOU
can possibly get along without advertising in THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, but you will get along much better and much faster IF YOU DO USE THE ONLY PAPER THAT SPECIALIZES YOUR CLASS OF BUYERS.

ELM HOOPS
FREIGHT RATES TO

St. Louis,	13c	New Orleans,	24c
Louisville,	20.5c	Buffalo,	31.5c
Chicago,	16c	Pittsburgh,	31.5c
Milwaukee,	23.5c	Norfolk,	40.5c
Kansas City,	24.5c	New York,	43.5c

CAN YOU BEAT 'EM?
O. L. Bartlett, *Manufacturer*
BOX 238 -:- MOUND CITY, ILL.

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co.
INCORPORATED
Manufacturers of
Air Dried and Listed Tight Barrel COOPERAGE
Red Oak, White Oak, Ash
PORK STAVES
All kinds of Cut-Offs and all kinds of Hand-made Staves, Slavonian made.
P. O. Box 171 - Dublin, Ga.

Hand-Made White Oak Kegs

Bought from the Navy. Are the finest to be had. Brand new and in perfect condition. Repainted battleship gray. Wine-grade staves and heads, brass faucets, non-corrodible metal bungs, unparaffined. In big demand — fast sellers — order now.

3 gal. size Crate of 4 $5.25 — 5 gal. size Crate of 4 $6.25 — 8 gal. size Crate of 4 $7.25
THE SPOTLESS COMPANY :: Richmond, Va.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS WHICH DO GOOD WORK

MACHINERY FOR SALE

COMPLETE STAVE AND HEADING OUTFITS
Used machinery rebuilt by experts, production guaranteed.
STAVES
Drum saws, 24", 18" and 15" bilge, Gerlach, Whitney.
Planers, Oram, Dreadnaught, Gerlach.
Jointers, Oram, Gerlach, foot power.
Cutters, Greenwood No. 3 and No. 4.
Crozers, Oram, Gerlach, Holmes.
Presses, Wayne, Hoosier.
HEADING
Saws, Noble, Greenwood, Trevor, 48" to 60".
Planers, Trevor, Rochester, 20" and 24".
Turners, Greenwood, Trevor, Gerlach, Oram, Rochester.
Jointers, Greenwood, Trevor, Oram, Rochester.
Presses, Noble, Greenwood.
MISCELLANEOUS
Knife Grinders, Noble, Defiance.
Cooper tools, truss hoops and all kinds of barrel building machinery.
NOBLE MACHINE COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE
REBUILT STAVE and HEADING MACHINERY
Two Greenwood Heading Turners.
One Heading Sawing Machine.
One No. 4 Stave Cutter.
ROCHESTER BARREL MACHINE WORKS, Manufacturers of "Greenwood" Stave and Heading Machinery, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
E. B. Holmes Complete Barrel Outfit.
60" Gerlach Boxboard Mill.
54" Gerlach Champion Heading Saw.
60" Greenwood Heading Jointer.
No. 4 Rochester Improved Turner.
Greenwood Power Heading Bolter.
All machines guaranteed.
WAYNE MACHINERY COMPANY
Fort Wayne, Indiana

FOR SALE CHEAP
One 16 x 42 Allis-Corliss engine with rope wheel.
One 10 x 16 Lansing automatic engine.
For particulars address F. W. STOCK & SONS, Hillsdale, Michigan.

JAMES McGROUTY, of Greenwich, N. Y., has for sale two (2) barrel heaters and a quantity of truss hoops. Price and description on request.

STOCK FOR SALE

FOR SALE
Best offer f.o.b. cars Jersey City takes two cars 28½" M. R. pine staves.
Address C. HEIDT & SON, Box 34, Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE
Eight cars 28½" staves cut 5" to 2"; one car M. R. basswood 17¼" heading; two cars 6' elm hoops; 10,000 apple barrels. Write or wire DAVID S. MILLIGAN, Coldwater, Ont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PLANT FOR SALE
Completely equipped saw, stave, hoop and heading mill, with all modern machinery.
Plenty of timber available. Good market and well established for product.
Situated on two railroads and water transportation.
Suitable terms can be arranged.
Address "PLANT," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia.

TIGHT COOPERAGE PLANT FOR SALE
COMPLETE plant for manufacturing all kinds of tight barrels and half barrels, in absolutely first-class condition. Must sell quick account of lease. Suitable terms. Address B. WEISSMAN COOPERAGE, Braddock, Pa.

PLANT FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Complete heading mill; including engines, boilers, blower system, dry kilns, log haul cut-off saw, bolter, rosser, slashers, dry-kiln trucks, turners, jointers, planers, baling press, shafting, pulleys, hangers. Will be sold cheap for cash. RISLEY LUMBER COMPANY, Walton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Excellent site for cooperage mill on good harbor. Site is adjacent to big lumber mill, which will buy all waste for fuel. Good log supply. Rail and water facilities. Address FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Port Angeles, Washington.

FINISHING PLANT FOR SALE
A complete K. D. and J. tight stave finishing plant, located in northeastern Arkansas. Equipment in excellent condition, now operating. Three railroads afford extraordinary shipping facilities. Will sell to responsible purchaser at reasonable price on good terms and would be interested in buying the production of the plant.
Address "ARKANSAS," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTABLE TIGHT STAVE MILL FOR SALE
Portable plant for manufacturing A. D. and L. tight staves. At present in eastern Arkansas. Everything in good condition and ready to operate. Responsible buyer can secure this outfit at good price and on very fair terms.
Address "PORTABLE," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

TIMBER FOR SALE
Large body of soft, old-growth Douglas fir timber on railroad. So cheaply logged can meet any competition. Ideal for large, permanent operation. Coast rates.
Address "TIMBER," Box 486, Medford, Ore.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—I am in the market to buy good, second-hand heading turner; also, second-hand power or hand-bolting machine or short-log mill. M. R. HARDENBURGH, Beaver Dam, Virginia.

SECOND-HAND BARRELS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—About 1,000 to 2,000 single-headed lead half-barrels. All hardwood and all one size. Would like to receive quotations f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. We are also in the market to buy oil and lard barrels. Quote lowest prices f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. Address NORTH SIDE COOPERAGE CO., 2238 Laplace Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND-HAND BARRELS WANTED

Wanted—Second-hand Oil Barrels and One-Time Steel Drums
We are in the market for No. 1 Lubricating and Refined Oil Barrels, also
18-Gauge One-Time Shipper Drums
16 Gauge / 14 Gauge } Black or Galv. } 55 Gal. and 110 Gal. } Used Steel Drums
GLUCK STEEL BARREL CO., Perth Amboy, N. J.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—By man, age 35, experienced in manufacture of slack cooperage stock and slack barrels, position as foreman or superintendent of mill or shop. References if required. Address "COMPETENT," care of THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as foreman in a slack cooperage plant. Have long experience and can furnish highest references. Address "RELIABLE," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Three experienced hands desire positions as apple-barrel coopers for the season, either in Virginia or West Virginia. Write P. O. BOX 151, Cashtown, Pa.

WANTED—By a competent and experienced man, position as superintendent or foreman of a slack barrel plant. Thoroughly understands the manufacture of all kinds of slack barrels and the maintenance and operation of all slack barrel machinery. Address "PRODUCTION," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of factory manufacturing candy pails, and tubs for lard and ice cream. Am practical in every department, from logs to consumer. Would take active interest in going concern. Address "ACTIVE," care of THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED

FINE OPENING FOR A-1 MAN
WANTED—Hustling young man who can show profit buying and selling cooperage stock and basket material. Write fully stating age, qualifications, etc., in first letter. Address "GOOD CHANCE," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED
WANTED—First-class setter-up for slack barrels at our Brooklyn factory, to work piece-work. Address STEPHEN JERRY & CO., 272 Huron Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—At once, a man competent to operate a pendulous heading sawing machine. Address "HEADING," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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OUR LITTLE "Special Advertisements" are Wonder Workers.
They are bright nuggets in a big streak of pay dirt. Those who have used them know this is so. They will sell anything that you have to sell. Don't delay. Make your offerings at once through

Our Special Ad. Department

SOUTHERN COOPERAGE COMPANY
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of **Cooperage**
MATCHED STOCK A SPECIALTY
Office and Factory, 3134-3160 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La.
MILLS, FORDOCHE, LA.

REINSCHMIDT STAVE CO.
...MANUFACTURERS OF...
Tight and Slack Barrel Staves
AIR-DRIED AND LISTED
Red, Water and White Oak Staves. Also Slack Barrels—Pine Staves
PLANTS—Quitman, Ga., and Loughridge, Fla.
Address all Correspondence and Orders to QUITMAN, GEORGIA

D. K. BROWN, Ruston, La.
Kiln-Dried and Jointed **Tight Barrel Staves** and all Lengths of Cutoffs
WINES, WHITE OAK, RED OAK AND GUM OIL STAVES.
No. 2 OILS IN OAK AND GUM AND COPPER STAVES.

OUR SPECIALTY
23⅝" SLACK BARREL HEADING
PINE OR GUM—ANY GRADE OR SIZE
Let us know your requirements
CAREY COOPERAGE & TIMBER CO., INC.
CYPRESS, ALABAMA

FRUIT BARREL STAVES
SAWN CHESTNUT, DRESSED OR ROUGH
YOU WILL LIKE THEM—WRITE US NOW
TREXLER COOPERAGE CO.
ALLENTOWN - - PENNSYLVANIA

J. M. PEEL & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
COILED ELM HOOPS
We are prepared at all times to make prompt shipment in any quantity anywhere
Write us NOW!
LAKE VILLAGE -:- ARKANSAS

W. A. TSCHUMY & COMPANY
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Slack Cooperage Stock
OUR SPECIALTIES
GUM APPLE BARREL STOCK PINE TRUCK BARREL STOCK
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FIELDS-LATTA STAVE CO.
Manufacturers of HIGH GRADE
Slack Barrel Staves
If QUALITY and SERVICE are what you want, "WE'VE GOT IT."
DYERSBURG Office and Plant TENNESSEE

THE HARLAN-MORRIS MFG. CO. JACKSON TENNESSEE
Manufacturers of all Kinds of
Tight-Barrel Staves and Circled Heading
From WHITE OAK, RED OAK, ASH and GUM
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Branch Mills in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas

ECKHARDT & LENNON CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of
All Kinds TIGHT BARREL HEADING AND STAVES
Mills at Monroe, Winnsboro and Gallion, La.
MAIN OFFICE - - - - - Monroe, La.

HICKSON-ROGERS MANUFACTURING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Dowel Pins, Tight Barrel Staves *Club Turned Oak and Hickory Spokes*
[WE ARE READY TO HANDLE YOUR ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES. STOCK AND SERVICE A-1. WRITE US]
PARAGOULD - - ARKANSAS

W. W. WILSON STAVE COMPANY
[MANUFACTURERS OF
All Classes Kiln-Dried and Jointed Tight Barrel Staves
White Oak Red Oak Gum and Ash
NORTH LITTLE ROCK :-: :-: ARKANSAS

R. C. JONES LUMBER & STAVE CO., INC.
Manufacturers of All Kinds of Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum
TIGHT BARREL STAVES AND HEADING
From five-gallon to full barrel sizes.
Bilge-sawn keg staves a specialty.
CANTON :: :: :: MISSISSIPPI

PENSACOLA COOPERAGE CO.
Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE **TIGHT and SLACK BARRELS**
Also Kiln-dried and Jointed RED OAK STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING
Office and Plant DE SOTO and TARRAGONA STS. PENSACOLA, FLA.

MONTEZUMA COOPERS' FLAG
SOFT VARIETY
Forty years in the business have made us Flag experts
Try our Service
ALL LENGTHS
P. T. CASEY
92 West Bayard Street :: :: :: Seneca Falls, N. Y.

WE ARE BUYERS OF
STAVES, HOOPS & HEADING
For Tight and Slack Cooperage
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd. Dock Board Bldg., Pier Head LIVERPOOL, ENG.
LONDON OFFICE—Dashwood House, 9 New Broad St., E. C.

Tight and Slack Barrels
We carry new Cooperage from 5 to 50-gallon on hand at all times for local or carload shipments. Ready to fill barrels for all requirements
Plants at Neville Island, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa.
ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Company
1325-31 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. ARENSON & COMPANY
Barrels, Kegs and Cooperage Stock
Our large plant with warehouse facilities enables us to serve all demands in *second-hand and new barrels, used and new steel drums in any quantities.* We represent one of the largest steel drum manufacturers.
Your inquiries are respectfully solicited.
238 FOURTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cooperage Stock & Barrel Shooks
Cooperage Associated Cooperage Industries *Machinery*
B. C. SHEAHAN COMPANY
166 West Jackson Blvd. :: :: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BRUCE T. WARRING
3256 K STREET, N. W. Dealer In WASHINGTON, D. C.
All Kinds of Second Hand Empty Barrels
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Can Furnish You Barrels for All Purposes
Write Me When In Need
West 1277 Res. West 2224

ESTABLISHED 1884
GEORGE W. STONE, Jr., & SONS
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SECOND-HAND BARRELS and HOGSHEADS
All orders receive prompt and efficient attention. Let us serve you.
WAREHOUSE AND YARDS
1234-1240 SEVENTH STREET, S. W. Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL COOPERAGE & WOODENWARE CO.
TIGHT COOPERAGE
Manufacturers and Exporters
PEORIA ILLINOIS

Western New York
COOPERS' FLAG
Butt or Heading Flag
The Finest Grades Grown
A large supply constantly in stock
R. E. TRAVER, Montezuma, N. Y.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Slack Staves Heading Hoops
Flour and Fruit Barrels
SKUSE'S COOPERAGE
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
Orders solicited for straight or mixed cars. Local coopers supplied. Write us whether you want to buy or sell as we know we can deal to your satisfaction.
Address, SKUSE'S COOPERAGE
Cor. Finney and Davis Sts., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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Manufacturers of COOPERAGE STOCK, COOPERAGE and WOODEN WARE—TIGHT and SLACK—OF ALL SIZES
MILL: Arcata, Humboldt County, California
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY: 1101 Illinois Street, San Francisco, Cal.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT: 433 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Washington Cooperage and Packing Co.
Manufacturers of
DOUGLAS FIR STAVES
HEADING and BARRELS
RICHMOND BEACH WASHINGTON

FOUNDED 1850 *(NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA)* *INCORPORATED 1900*
We are large buyers of Slack Cooperage Stock of all kinds, and we want your prices
N. & H. O'DONNELL COOPERAGE CO.
BARREL MANUFACTURERS
Moore St., Water to Swanson St. *PHILADELPHIA, PA.*

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Manufacturers
WINE, PICKLE and OIL COOPERAGE
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR SQUARE HEADING AND STAVES OF ALL KINDS. QUOTE PRICES
SANDUSKY - - OHIO

PROPERLY MADE **Tight Barrel** QUALITY STOCK
STAVES AND HEADING
OZARK TIMBER AND STAVE COMPANY
10 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

WE MAKE THEM!
BUNGS VENT PLUGS FAUCETS
CASK or BARREL PLUGS and WORM-HOLE PEGS
Write for prices on Bung-borers, Cooper's hoop-drivers, hammers, adzes, flagging and flagging irons, chalk, chines and chine mauls
REDLICH MFG. CO. 647 W. Oak St. CHICAGO
Known to the trade for over 60 years

Hoop Nails Hoop Staples Hoop Fasteners
Bright, Blued, Coppered or Galvanized
Write for prices and samples
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Are you in touch with buyers of your line of products?
For a live wire connection
TRY THIS SPACE

K. W. JACOBS COOPERAGE CO.
MILWAUKEE - - WISCONSIN

SLACK BARREL MANUFACTURERS
:-: ALL KINDS :-:

NO matter what kind of a slack barrel you use or want we can supply your need. Quality, manufacture and service guaranteed.

Write us now for
APPLE BARRELS

—THE—
Vail Cooperage Co.
Since 1888
Manufacturers of
QUALITY STOCK
OUR NORTHERN ELM HOOPS
"BEST BY TEST"
FORT WAYNE :: IND.

STAVES
HOOPS
HEADING
VENEERS

READY
with good quality
standard Slack Barrel
STAVES, HOOPS AND HEADING
of uniform dependability
Straight or Mixed Cars
Write, 'phone or wire us
if you want quick service
The Gideon-Anderson Co.
Second and Angelica Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLWELL COOPERAGE CO.
120 BROADWAY :: NEW YORK CITY

Est'd 1876

FRUIT BARREL STOCK
SUPPLIES .·. TOOLS
Straight or mixed cars direct from the mill.
L. C. L. deliveries from our local warehouse.

STEPHEN JERRY & CO., Inc.
OFFICE: 272 HURON STREET. BROOKLYN. N. Y.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE:
PROVOST STREET FROM INDIA TO HURON STREETS

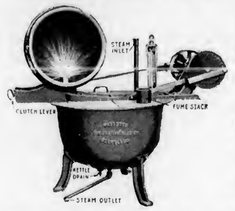
JERRICO BARRELS

We're
"Fine and Dandy"
Thank You!
Why Shouldn't
We Be?

E. HENNING, Inc.
We offer you the facilities of the
"Henning" Service in the purchase of
TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HEADING
SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HOOPS HEADING
ICE CREAM TUB STOCK
STAVES BOTTOMS
COOPERAGE MACHINERY
TIGHT NEW OR USED SLACK
Write us at
431 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

AMERICAN
WIRE HOOPS
TWISTED SPLICE Used for slack cooperage BARRELS—sugar, flour, apple, potato, veneer truck, fish, salt, lime, KEGS and BASKETS
ELECTRIC WELDED Used for smooth woodenware, butter, lard and wash tubs, candy pails, jacket cans, etc.
Made to measure ready for use. Strong, economical, easily applied.
Made of specially adapted steel in plain, bright or other finishes.
SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE
American Steel & Wire Company
CHICAGO—NEW YORK

CLEVELAND SPRAYING MACHINES



For lining the interior of barrels, tubs, etc., with any hot or cold liquid coating. These Outfits can be operated by HAND or POWER, and will economize in labor, time and material.

A package is laid over spray nozzle, clutch thrown in and after pump has made from 5 to 6 strokes, clutch is thrown out and package is coated. ***Capacity*** as fast as the men can handle the cooperage.

We also build Superheaters and Branding Machines.

Eureka Machine Co. 2605 VEGA AVENUE **Cleveland, O.**

Layton Cooperage Co.
Incorporated
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIR STAVES AND HEADING TIGHT AND SLACK
Also Tanks, Barrels and Kegs
Heading and Stave Mill, Linnton, Oregon
OFFICE: 301, 303 WATER ST., PORTLAND, ORE.

MT. OLIVE STAVE CO.
BATESVILLE, ARK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tight Barrel Staves and Heading
IN
WHITE OAK, RED OAK, GUM and ASH
PROMPT SHIPMENT CLOSE INSPECTION QUALITY

Pekin Cooperage Company
659 CUNARD BLDG., 25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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New Slack Barrels
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Tongue and Grooved Barrels a Specialty

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Second-hand Barrels
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"A Used Barrel is Better Than a New One"

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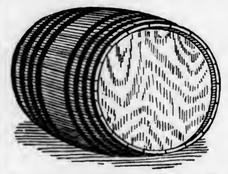

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Dealers in all kinds of Empty Barrels
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"Genuine" Hill Steam Dogs
Used for holding logs while being cut with Drag Saw or other cut-off machine.
Belt-Driven Dogs can be supplied if steam is not available.
"Genuine" Hill Steam Dogs and Drag Saws are standard equipment in every modern American Cutting-Up plant.
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KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN

Goodspeed Machine Co.
ESTABLISHED 1851
BUILDERS OF MACHINES for the manufacturer of Tubs, Pails, Slotted Clothespins, Spools, Bobbins, Wood Heels, Bailwoods and other Small Handles, and Small Novelty Turnings. Hand Type and Automatic Variety Lathes are special features.
MADE IN WINCHENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

To Our Friends:—

Owing to the impending liquidation and dissolution of the Ozark Cooperage & Lumber Company, we have organized

The Ozark Company

and as such will continue in the business of manufacturing and dealing in slack cooperage stock.

We rely on your good will and on our part pledge a continuance of Ozark quality with a new and better service.

August 1st, 1924

T. J. NASH L. M. PRESTON
H. F. NELSON

3820 Washington Blvd.
Saint Louis, Missouri

Straight, Matched or Mixed Cars

Slack Cooperage Stock

STAVES
HOOPS
HEADING

Cut properly, dried thoroughly, priced fairly, delivered promptly

Your inquiry will receive immediate attention

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United Home Building - ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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The Sutherland-Innes Company

LIMITED

Chatham, Ontario, Canada

STOCK FOR
Sugar, Flour, Salt, Cement, Lime, Fruit and all kinds of Packing Barrels

⚜ ⚜

Alcohol, Wine, Oil, Syrup, Fish, Olives, and all kinds of Casks or Barrels for Liquids.

Staves
Hoops
Heading
Liners

Let Us Quote Prices

We make a specialty of High Grade Stock for both Domestic and Export Trade.

We have a number of cars of choice Millrun 28½" mixed Hardwood Staves, principally Black Ash, thoroughly seasoned, ready for immediate shipment, and will be pleased to receive inquiries for same. This is all choice Canadian stock.

Since 1850

this Company and its subsidiaries have been producing Tight Staves and Heading

LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO.

NEW ORLEANS NEW YORK

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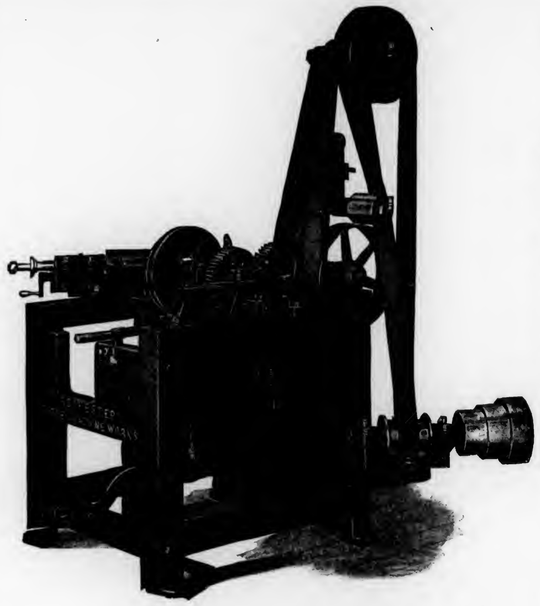
LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO.

NEW ORLEANS NEW YORK

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



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This Turner is designed for Circling Slack Keg Heading, Barrel Heading and Square Edge Covers.

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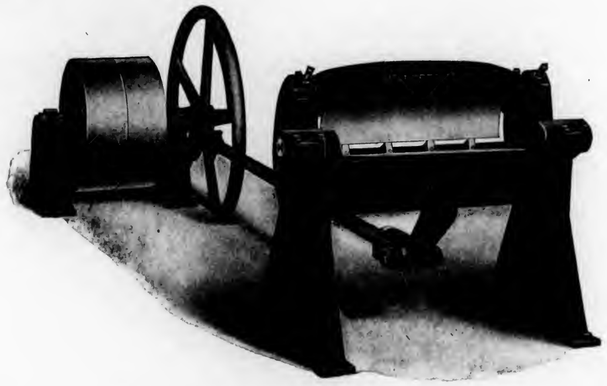

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DEVOTED TO THE COOPERAGE INDUSTRY.

A PAPER OF GREAT VALUE TO ALL STAVE, HEADING, HOOP MANUFACTURERS AND COOPERS

VOL. 40 | Published the First of Each Month. Subscription Price $2.00 Per Year. Foreign Subscription $2.50 Per Year. | Philadelphia, September, 1924 | Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post-Office in Philadelphia, Pa. | No. 5

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Cottonwood Staves are **our Specialty,** but we can supply all kinds of slack cooperage stock.

Quality Plus

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MANUFACTURER
ALABAMA PINE HEADING
Barrels & Shooks

BUY and SELL
HOOPS and STAVES
Stock Guaranteed

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

COLLETON MERCANTILE and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Incorporated

Manufacturers of
Kiln-Dried Pine and Gum Heading
18" Champered and Crozed Keg Staves

OUR STOCK Conforms to the Highest "QUALITY" STANDARDS

Cut Clean Dried Thoroughly
Shipped Promptly

RAVENEL, SOUTH CAROLINA

KILN-DRIED
Alabama Pine Heading
Of Quality in Volume

Our plants at Chapman, Ruthven and Greenville consume each working day well over 350,000 feet of timber manufacturing:

Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber
Hardwood Lumber
Pine Heading
Oak Staves
Gum Veneers
Box Shooks
Shingles
Lath

W. T. Smith Lumber Co.
CHAPMAN, ALABAMA

The Sutherland-Innes Company
LIMITED
Chatham, Ontario, Canada

STOCK FOR
Sugar, Flour, Salt, Cement, Lime, Fruit and all kinds of Packing Barrels

Alcohol, Wine, Oil, Syrup, Fish, Olives, and all kinds of Casks or Barrels for Liquids.

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Let Us Quote Prices

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"We consider the confidence that the trade reposes in us as our greatest asset—it is the direct result of our constant effort to produce and sell nothing but honest, dependable goods.

"We take a wholesome pride in the 'Quality' cooperage stock that goes into the market under our direction."

"They made their way the way they're made"

Slack Cooperage Stock

STAVES—HOOPS—HEADING

Staves from 24 inches to 48 inches

Hoops all Lengths — *Heading all Diameters*

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Syndicate Trust Bldg. - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

SLACK BARREL GUM, ELM AND ASH STAVES

We ship staves of our own manufacture only
Their quality and manufacture
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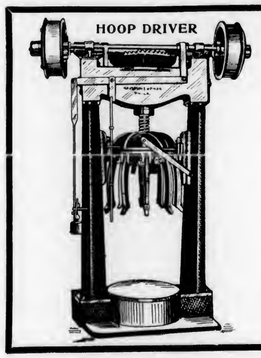

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Special Machines Built to Order

In building our machines we seek to gain the highest efficiency in every way, and users of our make will find this our guarantee, which always holds good.

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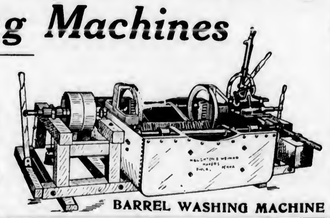
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GERLACH MODERN MACHINERY

Produces

CHEAPER AND BETTER

Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 120 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 800 pounds weight.
We manufacture machinery for sawing, jointing, planing and crozing, staves; for sawing, jointing, dowelling, planing and circling heading.

MODERNIZE YOUR PLANT

Scrap Machinery invented before the Civil War and install a Gerlach Outfit that will make Tight barrels that are tight, from any strong, non-porous timber.

BUILD

barrels with perfect joints that will not leak; a product that is infinitely superior to the tin and iron near barrels now being experimented with.

Wood is tasteless, stainless and rustless and being a poor conductor of heat or moisture, keeps its contents in their original condition.

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THE PETER GERLACH CO.

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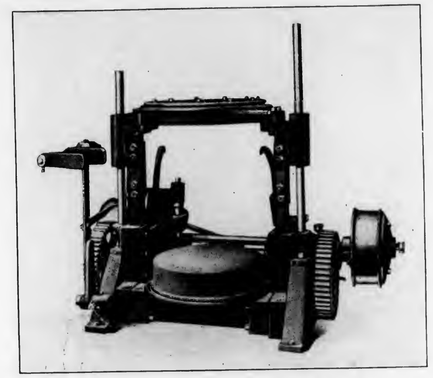
CLEVELAND - - OHIO



Speed-Durability-Efficiency

are the three outstanding features of our

HEADING-UP MACHINE

FOR TIGHT BARRELS

Operates with

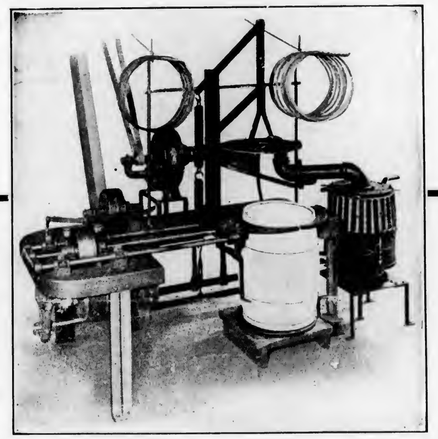
MINIMUM OF POWER and MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY

Handles packages from 5 to 55 gallons capacity. Machine delivered with one head—size optional with purchaser. Additional sizes furnished at nominal cost. Head changes made in 10 minutes.

Capacity, 700 to 1000 barrels daily

We will be glad to send you descriptive literature

CHAS. GROTNES MACHINE WORKS
CHICAGO :: :: ILLINOIS



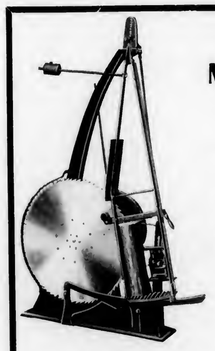
The highest point in machine efficiency is the

"Perfection" Heading-up Machine

for heading-up and hooping off all classes of slack cooperage. Repeat orders and the successful operation of every machine sold in various parts of the country, is our history to date.

Are You Using a "Perfection?"

MARTEN, GRAHN & ANDRESEN
Twenty-second and Illinois Streets : SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



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The Latest Improved Machinery
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Barrels — Kegs
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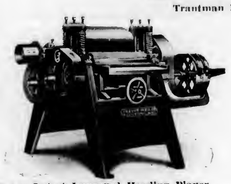
Complete Plants from the log to the barrel

Trevor Patent Jumbo Heading Sawing Machine

Trantman Hoop Machine—saws, points and laps



Trevor Latest Improved Heading Planer

Send for Catalogue and Prices

The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR | Philadelphia, September, 1924 | $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 5

Consolidation and Centralization Gradually Changing the Character of the New Orleans Cooperage Industry. Modern Trade Conditions Forcing New Alignments

Out on Tchoupitoulas Street there is a large vacant lot that is very popular among the young ball players of the neighborhood, who have constructed a grandstand and bleachers out of the remains of the fence. This baseball park was for many years one of the busiest stave yards in the city, and the shattered ruin in the corner was the business office, where an enormous export trade in heavy staves was carried on.

On Washington Street, surrounded by a rank growth of weeds, there is another stave yard, where large piles of once valuable stock has taken the weather for years, and men are now at work trimming off the rotten outsides of the blackened stock and trying to salvage something from the neglected ruins.

Export Business Extremely Slow

There are other stave yards that are still showing some signs of activity, but the export stave business is only a thin ghost of what it has been. Reports from Europe tell of vast stores of wine held in vats and tanks, and which can not be shipped on account of the lack of American staves for the containers. New Orleans is ready to furnish the staves and Europe is anxious to buy, but trade on a before-the-war scale is impossible on account of monetary conditions abroad.

Well-informed men say that conditions in Europe are improving and that a wave of prosperity is due soon. This may be true, but that wave has not yet reached the stave men here, and some of them are getting tired of waiting for it. France, Spain and Italy, formerly our best buyers, are now in eclipse, and the only European shipments of late have been to England, Scotland and Ireland.

Domestic Tight Trade Improving

The domestic trade in tight cooperage is looking up a bit, for the cottonseed grinding season is now on, and there is a brisk demand for containers for cotton oil products. There is also some business being done in molasses barrels, and among the distillers the wooden barrel for non-beverage alcohol is following the steel drum as a close second.

The demand for wooden tight barrels is now pretty good among the shippers of petroleum products, such as lubricating oils, and the man who says that this trade is in a bad way is the fellow who let his competitor get the orders.

Many Changes in the Local Trade

The big shop once occupied by the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Co. is now vacant and seeking a tenant. The shop where the Crescent Cooperage Co. made slack barrels and shooks last year looks like a deserted ruin, and the shop which Philip Hirsch used for years, and then leased to Beck & Jones, bears a "For Rent" sign. This, however, does not indicate that the slack barrel business is dead, but only that it has changed. Interests have shifted around, for the tendency of the times is toward centralization, and it is found that one large, well-equipped machine shop can handle the business that once kept three or four smaller shops busy. The smaller independent shops certainly have their uses, and it would be a misfortune to have them eliminated, so it is a pleasure to note that some of them are still in business and doing well now, with every prospect of doing better soon, but the large shops, ready at all times to fill big orders, are the only means of keeping the substitute packages from getting a strangle-hold on certain large lines of business. It takes energy, capital and equipment to hold a place in this field.

Boom in Asphalt Trade Is Overdue

The asphalt business has been expecting a big revival in the export trade, but that revival has not yet materialized, so there is still no immediate demand for asphalt barrels, but the indications are that this demand is likely to come at any time, and when it does come the orders will be for barrels in lots of a hundred thousand.

Business with Cuba at present is confined chiefly to bottle barrels and tobacco barrels, all, of course, in the form of shooks. The Cubans have not yet been educated up to the making of sugar of the grades that call for barrels, though Cuban sugar coming through this port is creating some demand for sugar barrels among our refineries. This demand is bound to increase as the season advances.

Trade with Mexico is growing, and shipments of both tight and slack cooperage stock to Mexican ports are large and numerous.

Sugar Refineries Furnish a Few Inquiries

The sugar business in Louisiana is in bad shape, and for months the smaller refineries would not have accepted a barrel as a gift. Now, however, a few inquiries are beginning to come in, just enough to show that the sugar planters are still in the business, and that they know there is such a package as a barrel. The present sugar crop will call for some barrels, though there is no prospect of any large business in that line this year.

Various places along the Gulf coast are using small lots of barrels for shrimp and fish, though the oyster barrel will not be used until the weather is cooler.

There is some movement in new Irish potatoes, enough in fact to be interesting to some of the smaller shops, giving them a chance to liquidate some of their low-grade stock.

Louisiana Produce Growers Exhibit Courage

Louisiana produce growers are the bravest and most optimistic men in the world. Every one of them is entitled to a hero medal. Last season they suffered a loss that would have forever discouraged any ordinary lot of men, but now they are going ahead on a larger scale than ever before, and hope by increasing their acreage and improving their methods of cultivation to raise crops that will more than make up for their losses of last winter. They are not buying containers yet, but are on the lookout and making inquiry. Such a calamity as that which overwhelmed them last winter may not occur again in a generation, and without such an unforseen calamity the volume of their shipments is going to break all records. This is the opinion of the gardeners themselves, and of all who are interested in and informed about the truck business. Makers of crates, hampers and produce barrels all anticipate a large business. Some of the large coopers here carry crates and hampers as side lines. This is not at all a bad thing for the barrel, for when a man who has hampers to sell recommends the barrel, his good faith can not be questioned.

Mancuso Expects Brisk Business

Mr. Mancuso, of the Mancuso Cooperage Co., at Kenner, right in the heart of the gardening district, expects not only to operate his big shop to capacity, but also to make barrels in at least half a dozen smaller shops at points where produce barrels are in demand. Some of the coopers in this city also plan to operate branch shops in the country. Another plan, which they expect to help business along, is to make the barrels in their city shops and deliver them telescoped, or in nested form, for when barrels are in this form a truck can carry at least five times as many as it could if they were already headed up.

Reports from the country stock mills are all alike, a good year for work but still a small production, on account of large stocks and weak demand.

A new slack barrel plant, with a capacity of 500 barrels per day, has been put in operation at Lyons, Ga., by W. E. Duncan. Potato barrels will be the principal product for the present.

GRATIFYING CO-OPERATION BY A TRADE PUBLICATION

An article that should strike a responsive chord in the breast of every manufacturer and dealer in cooperage is published in a recent issue of *The Fruit Products Journal and American Vinegar Industry*. It is unusual to find such candid and unqualified acknowledgment of the merits of our products voluntarily made in the columns of a paper devoted to another industry, for which reason we are reprinting it for the benefit of our readers. The article, which was published under the caption "The Wooden Barrel," follows:

"Our industry (fruit products) has a large number of factors which are of great importance and which naturally receive attention accordingly. However, one of these factors has received less attention than it actually deserves, and that is the wooden barrel. Barrels are mostly looked upon as the last item in the order of business routine. This may be due to the idea that an article manufactured in a careful way can be put into a wooden container without further delay and shipped out as soon as filled. When complaints come in about leakage or that the contents have changed in color or flavor, the barrel manufacturers will naturally be blamed for it, while, as a matter of fact, the barrels are most frequently ruined at the user's plant while empty.

"Very few users are finding it worth while to store their barrels properly and fewer ever examine them before filling and shipping. The condition of a barrel inside and outside should be carefully examined before using, which would prevent cases of contamination or leakage, about which we have recently heard so much.

"The wooden barrel is an absolute necessity for the products of our industry and must be treated with more respect. The coopering of barrels is an important and careful operation and deserves surely more consideration from all who use or handle them. As our industries are constantly growing, so will the use of the wooden barrel be growing, and in spite of all the experiments with containers of other material, nothing has been found to be as satisfactory as the wooden barrel properly constructed and properly handled.

"The barrel manufacturers are constantly seeking new and up-to-date methods to perfect their product in every way and it is our endeavor to get some of the practical information on this important subject to put before our readers in the near future, which will tend to solve the problem in question."

VIRGINIA POTATO SHIPMENTS HEAVY

Virginia farmers are about ready to back the old statement that "a big crop is worse than no crop." It was estimated that Virginia's acreage would be a little larger than last year, but because of the wet spring there was considerable doubt as to the final outcome. Some low-land sections showed considerable loss from seed rotting, and cold weather delayed carlot movement from all sections. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, one of the largest crops ever grown in Virginia is being harvested.

To July 1st only 2,604 cars had been shipped, compared with 3,448 in 1923, 5,450 in 1922, and 6,500 in 1921. Daily movement during July was exceptionally heavy. There were many days on which various sections of Virginia and Maryland supplied over 65 per cent. of the total for the United States. On Thursday, July 10th, the heaviest single day, Eastern Shore of Virginia shipped 759 cars, Norfolk 200, and Eastern Shore of Maryland 86, or a total of 1,045 cars, out of 1,469 cars for the whole country. Including July 22d, the total for the season was 12,368 cars, compared with 9,827 to the same date in 1923; 11,854 cars in 1922, and 12,106 cars in 1921, the biggest season during the past five years. However, competent authorities stated that Virginia and the Maryland Peninsula had marketed less than 65 per cent. of its crop by early August.

Another feature of the season has been that the yield was larger than growers themselves were prepared to market. During the third week of July many growers found themselves short of barrels and it became necessary to purchase sacks, and even to ship some potatoes in bulk to markets which would handle stock in this manner.

Trade Reports From Various Sections of the Country Continue to Depict Improvement in Business

The widely-scattered trade centers represented in the reports set forth below continue to evince the spirit of optimism that has been growing throughout the industry during the past few months. While the coolness of the autumn season has not as yet set in, it is quite apparent that the usual fall rush of business is just in the offing, and if current conditions can be depended upon as an indication of what the next few months will develop in the way of cooperage business, we are safe in the assumption that the hoped-for improvement in trade will appear in conformity with our predictions.

HEADING PRICES VERY LOW BUT ORDERS BEGINNING TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS

Barnwell Cooperage Co., Barnwell, S. C.—The heading market is down and we are looking for a reaction in prices as they are so low that the mills will be forced to shut down if they do not advance. Heading last year this date was bringing 10 cents per set, and this year we are selling for five cents per set and have had a hard struggle to get orders at this price. We have had the chance to sell quite a number of cars during the last few days and this makes conditions look like as though they will be better during the next three months.

SLACK LINE EXHIBITING MORE LIFE AT PRESENT THAN IT DID DURING PAST FEW MONTHS

Gideon-Anderson Company, St. Louis, Mo.—Business is showing more life than it has manifested for some time. All during the past two months the demand for apple-barrel stock seemed to be lighter than was expected, but the late buyers now seem to be ready for action. We look for a good fall season, and, in fact, at present, market conditions seem better than a few weeks ago.

NEW CONCERN SELLING KEGS AS FAST AS THEY THEY CAN MAKE THEM

Houston Cooperage and Tub Co., Houston, Texas.—Our company was chartered May 1, 1924. We have much of our machinery installed and have been running for weeks making kegs which we sell as fast as we can make them. The outlook for poultry barrels this coming season is good, and from the inquiries we are receiving the outlook for the cooperage business generally is good for the coming months of this year.

OPERATING AT ONE-QUARTER CAPACITY BUT SEES DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN NEAR FUTURE

Gibbs Brothers Stave Co., Hot Springs, Ark.—Business with us for the past few months has been very quiet. But we see a slight improvement in the last two weeks. The indications point to better conditions, and we expect a decided improvement the coming year. We have been operating at about one-fourth of our capacity.

COILED ELM HOOPS IN FAIR DEMAND, WITH BETTER PRICES EXPECTED

O. L. Bartlett, Mound City, Illinois.—Coiled elm hoops have of late months only been in fair demand, though at this time, with light stocks of hoops at all mills and with increased demand from apple packers, we are anticipating a better run of prices over the balance of the season. In our barrel department we are putting out a nice line of barrels for the apple trade, though the demand has so far been light.

REPORTS OF LARGE BARRELING PLANT AT TEXAS CITY GROSSLY EXAGGERATED

Reports emanating from Texas City, Texas, concerning the alleged expansion of the Marland Refining Company's cooperage activities to include a barreling plant in that city with a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day, are apparently, in the face of recent authentic information, grossly exaggerated. While it is true that the Marland company are adding some additional machinery to their present equipment, there seems to be no warrant for the belief that the present capacity of their cooper shop will be very greatly enlarged.

GUM HEADING PRICES GOING UP AND ORDERS BECOMING NUMEROUS

Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala.—Business is getting much better, inquiries very plentiful and orders at better prices are coming in. We make almost nothing but gum heading and especially large sizes and No. 1 in 19½ inches. Logs are high in price and feed stuff still going up means that there will be no cheap logs this season. Labor with us has not gone down any, but we think that it is more efficient; still very scarce. Cotton crops through here are excellent, and if prices hold it will make little difference what heading does.

ELM HOOP DEMAND STRONG BUT PRICES STILL TOO LOW FOR THE MANUFACTURER

Decatur Cooperage Co., Decatur, Indiana.—Although prices of hoops are very low at this time, we are moving our hoops about as fast as we can manufacture them. We are looking for a good business this fall and winter in cooperage, and other manufacturers to whom we have talked hold the same opinion.

INDIANAPOLIS MARKET GOOD AT PRESENT, WITH MARKED IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED

Jack Cohen Cooperage Works, Indianapolis, Ind.—Business is pretty good at present—expect great improvement in the next few months.

INQUIRIES BRISK AND PRICES ADVANCING ON ELM HOOPS

The Ferriday Hoop Co., Ferriday, La.—We have had a very dry and hot summer and no rain in sight yet. It has been an excellent season for logging in the low swamps, of which Louisiana is well supplied. Prices on hoops have declined until they cannot go lower and the manufacturer continue making them. At this writing we believe the outlook for better prices is showing up. We are getting inquiries quite freely now, and are loading out a good many hoops. We believe prices will be quite a good deal better sixty days hence.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN KENTUCKY. PRODUCTION WAITS ON DEMAND

W. J. Fell Company, Ashland, Ky.—Conditions in the cooper's line have been rather dull for the last couple of months, but we really believe there is a brighter outlook now than for some time past. The market seems to be on a firmer basis and it is our candid opinion that any change must necessarily be for the better. Prices, in some instances, are below cost of production. We are manufacturing a very few staves and will continue to curtail production until demand picks up.

POTTERIES ON CURTAILED SCHEDULE FURNISH SMALL DEMAND FOR COOPERAGE

East Liverpool Cooperage Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.—Cooperage demand has been light for the past two months—does not look promising for the next three or four months. Practically the only industries here are potteries, most of which are shut down.

IMPROVEMENT APPARENT IN COOPERAGE DEMAND THROUGHOUT PITTSBURGH TERRITORY

H. Arenson & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—The cooperage business in this territory has been rather dull since the 1st of June, but we have reason to hope that it will improve considerably by October; in fact, we already notice considerable improvement.

DEMAND MORE SATISFACTORY THAN PRICES IN STOCK LINE

Cote La Nieve Company, Memphis, Tenn.—In reply to your card of August 8th, we have noticed an increase in the number of inquiries, but there is nothing in price situation to justify any undue optimism. There will probably be a fair demand, but we think production should be watched very closely.

FLORIDA COOPERAGE CONCERN VOICES DISSATISFACTION WITH GENERAL CONDITIONS IN TRADE

Clearwater Cooperage Co., Clearwater, Fla.—As to our opinion for business prospects for the next few months, will say that the outlook is not too encouraging—a case of too much production for the demand. Coopers are selling their barrels on too close a margin of profit and instead of co-operating and establishing a living price on their products, are knifing each other, and letting the buyer fix the selling price; the result is that few manufacturers are making any money.

Another bad feature about the barrel business is that the junk dealers go around and pick up second-hand barrels from any source from which they can secure them, no matter whether they are clean empty sugar barrels, or have been used as garbage and refuse receptacles in some alley, and they will offer these barrels to the trade at half the price of new, clean, sanitary containers.

Coopers should get together and co-operate to the fullest extent in getting a law passed to prevent the shipping of food in dirty, unsanitary barrels. We have pure food laws, but we have no law to prevent food being shipped in dirty, unsanitary containers. The junk dealers care nothing about health or sanitation—they are interested only in the dollar.

LIGHT APPLE CROP AND LOW COOPERAGE PRICES COMBINE TO CREATE UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS

A. G. Bailey Cooperage Co., Washington, D. C.—Trade is only fair, owing to the light apple crop in this section. Don't look for much better condition this year. Prices on slack cooperage are very unsatisfactory, being too low to return any profit.

MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS DECLARE THAT PROSPECTS HAVE NEVER LOOKED ANY BETTER

Hill Curtis Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Prospects to us never looked any better.

We make this statement in its broad sense, and, of course, do not wish any of our friends to read into it a prediction of boom times, because none of us want boom times. All we want and all we need is normal business conditions.

While things have been somewhat sub-normal recently in a great many channels of trade, there have, as every one of us knows, been no real basic reasons for other than confidence as to what the near future holds.

In our best judgment, the cooperage manufacturer, who, even though sales in late months have been less than his production, will continue as nearly normal operations as possible, will find in a few months that having done so has been a profitable venture.

America always has been and always will be a country you can bet on to continue prosperous.

FALL PROSPECTS FOR SLACK COOPERAGE BUSINESS VERY BRIGHT IN MAINE

J. H. Fickett Co., Portland, Me.—We must say that business has been very good with us the past two or three months, and while it is a little early to say much about the apple crop, everything looks bright for a good business this fall.

"FAIR" IS THE WORD IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Grand Rapids Barrel Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.—In reference to business conditions—second-hand barrels are slow, kegs fair, apple barrels fair, and it is our opinion that "fair" describes prospects for the next few months.

VERY SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN BUTTER TUB LINE

Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.—Business has held on longer this season than usual, owing to the splendid condition of pastures, and the outlook for fall business is good, as there is an abundance of feed. Conditions therefore have been very satisfactory.

INCREASE IN BUSINESS NOTICEABLE IN BROOKLYN

American Cooperage Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Business has been quiet for the past 60 days, but is now beginning to pick up and we expect that the fall season will develop a rush of profitable business.

BRISK BUSINESS AND FAIR PROFIT IN ALABAMA

Alabama Cooperage Co., Calera, Ala.—At present trade with us is showing considerable improvement. We expect to have a very good business the remainder of this year at prices that will leave some profit.

SHORT APPLE CROP CUTS DEMAND FOR BARRELS

W. M. Barron Cooperage Co., Aurora, Mo.—Apple crop for Ozarks in Missouri about 70 per cent. of 1923. A big part of early apples will go in baskets and bulk, leaving about 50 per cent. to be barreled. Practically no other barrel business with us.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR TIGHT KEGS AND BARRELS ANTICIPATED

Curry-O'Reilly Co., New York, N. Y.—The cooperage business has improved to some slight extent during the past two weeks, owing to the fact that both wholesalers and retail buyers are carrying very light stocks. We look for a pretty active demand for both kegs and barrels during the next six to eight weeks.

PLENTY OF ORDERS BUT LITTLE PROFIT

Gluck Brothers, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J.—Business is a little better than fair; as a matter of fact, it is as good as can be expected. There is plenty of business to be had but the margin of profit is small. We are in the market for all kinds of 55-gallon barrels and hardwood half-barrels, also for a carload of new mixed kegs.

DEMAND FOR APPLE BARRELS IS LIGHT IN CONNECTICUT

The Dodd Cooperage Co., Meriden, Conn.—Cooperage business in our section is very quiet. There are some demands for second-hand barrels, which we do not handle. We expect a fair amount of business from the apple growers, but up to this date orders are few.

CLEVELAND COOPERAGE COMPANY'S PLANT OPERATING AT CAPACITY ON TIGHT BARRELS AND KEGS

Cleveland Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—The demand for our well-known line is taking our full capacity. We expect this to continue and are counting upon a stronger market as general business improves through the fall and winter.

LARGE APPLE CROP EXPECTED TO HELP BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Armstrong Cooperage Co., Portsmouth, N. H.—Business in general is very quiet, but we are looking forward for a good business in apple barrels, for there is a large crop of apples expected.

DRY SEASON AND HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE HAS HINDERED CALIFORNIA BUSINESS

Carl Cooperage Company, San Francisco, Calif.—Trade has been quiet during the summer months, but has now picked up somewhat and we expect the balance of the year to be fairly good, although we have had a dry year and hoof and mouth disease among cattle as an additional drawback on business.

A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF WORKS ON FORESTRY

A list of 177 titles of works on forestry, in English, has just been prepared by Miss Helen E. Stockbridge, librarian of the Forest Service, which should be of value to everyone interested in forest products. The list, which can be secured by addressing the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., covers the subjects of general forestry, forest botany, care of shade trees, forest research, forest measurements; the growth, development and management of forests; forest planting; protection from fire, insects and disease; valuation and finance of forestry; general administration policies; the utilization of forests and of timber; wood technology, and wood preservation and seasoning.

AMERICAN FIBRE COMPANY SECURES CONTROL OF FIBRE BARREL PATENT

The American Fibre Cooperage Company, Inc., of Dover, Delaware, have become the holders, by assignment, of the patent rights to a fibre barrel which was invented and filed for patent by Merril Watson (deceased), of East Orange, N. J., and H. J. Smith, of New Haven, Conn.

ONE OF THE "OLD-TIMERS" IN THE SECOND-HAND BUSINESS DENOUNCES PRACTICES OF SOME UNSCRUPULOUS DEALERS

Mr. Henry A. Thorndike, who since 1882 has dealt in used cooperage, and who has witnessed many changes in the trade, has taken occasion, in the communication set forth below, to disclose a few of the factors that are militating against the popularity of the reconditioned barrel in the territory which he covers. Granting the accuracy of Mr. Thorndike's statements, the practices which he describes are thoroughly reprehensible and can not be too severely criticized nor condemned. Their effect upon the trade, both second-hand and new, can not be other than extremely detrimental, and the perpetrators are deserving of the most drastic censure. Mr. Thorndike's letter follows:

Newport, R. I.

Editor, The National Coopers' Journal:

Looking through your valuable journal, one finds that many of your correspondents, writing from different cities throughout the land, from time to time complain that "the trade" is shifting to steel drums, to cartons, to boxes, and in short to every conceivable container other than barrels. Do these writers ever refer to the causes of the various "trades" shifting as above? Are attempts ever made to supply *good* wooden barrels at prices which might tempt some shippers to try them before shifting? There is a cause for everything that is done. In this instance, why not find out the cause and remove it? It can and should be done.

The same applies to the second-hand trade. In the eighties, when the writer hereof began to gather second-hand barrels, there were flour barrels a-plenty. There were more of them than one could sell. Presently they began to diminish. A flour drummer whom I met in a bakery about that time told me that there had been a strike among the coopers who made the flour barrels in the northwest. The strike lasted for a long time, during which the millers tried various other containers for their export of flour. Finally they found one which suited. As a result, what are those coopers, or their successors, doing for a living today? Just as that coopers' strike drove the flour interests from barrels, so are various causes, mostly preventable, driving other trades from the use of wooden barrels to the use of metal and other containers, and forcing good business concerns, who for long years were well satisfied with well-coopered, well-cleaned second-hand barrels, to the use of substitute containers, regardless of their cost.

Time was when the second-hand barrel man was some old cooper who, with the assistance of his sons or others, gathered the various old barrels from stores and mills, repaired them carefully, and sold them to consumers. When he told a customer that a barrel was fit for cider, syrup, fish, pork, or any other food product, it *was safe*, and no man's stomach suffered from the danger of contamination or sometimes poison, as is true in some instances today.

When he went to the yard, cellar or store-room for the barrels it was not necessary to have a clerk go with him to see that he took no more barrels than he paid for, nor an occasional ham or bag of flour, nor did the agent of a cotton mill have to station a man at a second-story window to see how many double-head oil barrels were being taken and reported as single-heads, as is being done in Fall River today. Of late years there has crept into the second-hand business, tempted by tales of great profits made during and since the war, a percentage of unscrupulous dealers, whose standard of business ethics makes a sorry showing when contrasted with that maintained by the trade before their advent.

Today we see the result. I will relate a few instances. In Massachusetts an oilcloth factory empties a large number of what were originally sugar barrels, but which later contained oxide of zinc. I can relate where these barrels were sold for the packing of fresh fish which were sent to New York, where they were seized by the Board of Health. Later came lawsuits for damages. In the same State and in Rhode Island are many bleacheries and dye houses. Barrels from those, which have contained chemicals of all sorts, imperfectly cleaned, when they should never be used at all, are continually offered to the fresh fish packing concerns situated on the nearby islands and along Cape Cod. These offerings interfere with the sale of good, clean second-hand sugar barrels to the extent that many timid packers and fishermen, fearing that they could not distinguish between the clean and the unsanitary, now refuse to pack their goods in second-hand containers.

At Portland, Maine, last November, things had reached such a point that I was told that it was contemplated to pass an act of legislature forbidding the use of *all* second-hand barrels for fish. I am not advised that such an act has yet been passed. Three years ago I was fortunate enough to secure from a manufacturer of vinegar an order for ten carloads of suitable barrels, to be delivered at his location in the State of New York. Without delay I began to buy them, placing some of the business with the dealers referred to above.

Immediately complaints came in. I allowed my customer credit for every unfit barrel until, with only about half of the order filled, over 100 barrels were rejected, and it was then mutually agreed to cancel the trade. No amount of inspection, short of removing the heads, would have disclosed the unfitness of many of the barrels because of their previous contents. Poison was disguised in several instances. One barrel which had been returned with the cider in it, because of the queer taste thereof, was shown to me. Some dealer had replaced its broken head with one taken from a tar barrel, and some of the North Carolina tar still adhered to the head.

Just outside of Boston a certain barrel concern gets thousands of those little litharge barrels each and every year. In the autumn they silicate or parafine them inside and sell them for domestic wine, or home-brew. Whilst I am not very familiar with litharge, I should hardly choose it as a substitute for butter upon my bread, nor as an addition to any beverage. All through New York State it is exceedingly difficult, and in many instances impossible, to sell second-hand barrels for wine or cider today.

A number of large New England concerns have for many years used second-hand glucose barrels for their respective products, such as syrup, sizing, pie-stock, etc. One concern in western Connecticut found it unsafe to use them without having each one examined by a chemist, and as a result they are using no second-hand cooperage today. A molasses company in Boston will buy only of a "chosen few" of the dealers. The largest molasses company in the United States, which formerly used great numbers of re-conditioned barrels, now uses but a few furnished from time to time by one reputable dealer. The Crosby Molasses Company recently wrote me that they "were no longer interested in any second-hand cooperage." Now, whom have the unscrupulous dealers to whom I have referred helped, and whom have they injured? Where will this all end? Where will the second-hand barrel trade be in a few years more?

Yours truly,

Henry A. Thorndike.

LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE COMPANY ESTABLISHES BRANCH OFFICE IN PARIS

The Lucas E. Moore Stave Company, New York and New Orleans, announces the establishment of a branch sales office at 18 Rue Vignon, Paris, France. The new office is another link in the chain of foreign sales branches with which this progressive company is covering the markets abroad. Immediately following the late world war the demand for American staves in the foreign markets shrank to almost the irreducible minimum and many of the cooperage concerns in this country that were active in the export trade when the demand was brisk, severed their foreign connections and withdrew from the line. The Lucas E. Moore Company has for years been recognized as one of the outstanding firms in the cooperage export business and the inference to be drawn from the expansion of their foreign sales organization must be obvious to every one interested in the trade—they are convinced that the come-back of the European market is about due, and with their usual foresight and progressiveness are preparing to take advantage of the business opportunity which it will present.

J. W. DIVEN GOES TO MENOSHA WOODENWARE COMPANY

J. W. Diven, for many years a cooperage buyer for Armour and Company, the Chicago packers, has severed his connection with that firm and accepted the management of the Tacoma (Washington) plant of the Menosha Woodenware Company, of Menosha, Wisconsin. Besides directing the operation of the Tacoma factory, Mr. Diven will also act as supervisor of the immense Pacific Coast timber holdings of the Menosha company.

WINEMAN TO REBUILD PLANT

According to a recent announcement of Mr. Charles Wineman, his stave and heading mill at Holly Ridge, La., which was destroyed by fire a short time ago, will be rebuilt as soon as the necessary materials can be placed on the ground. Mr. Wineman hopes to have the new plant completed and a substantial stock of logs in the yard before the holiday season.

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Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in our paper, if they will state that they saw it in the advertisement in "The National Coopers' Journal." This is little trouble, and costs nothing, but it helps us and is information wanted by advertisers.

THE SUMMER IS OVER

With the passing of Labor Day the summer season is universally regarded as having been officially closed. The thermometer might be flirting with altitude records and humanity in general might be resorting to psycology in its efforts to avoid heat prostration, nevertheless, the first Monday of September marks the end of the generally accepted vacation season and the inaugural of the preliminary activities of the autumn business period. This phenomena is also apparent in various countries of the Old World. While "vacationing" is an institution that has attained vastly greater popularity in the United States than it has in any other country in the world, and while the recognized vacation season ends with Labor Day, this American holiday has its counterpart in France's Assumption Day and England's Bank Holiday, both of which events are celebrated on approximately the same date as the American holiday and both of which serve the same purpose —that of providing an occasion upon which the rank and file of the commercial and industrial world, both employed and employers, can have one last day which may be devoted to the indulgence of pleasure before buckling down to the serious issues of fall business. The change in general business conditions that ensues immediately after Labor Day is truly remarkable. The summer lassitude and indifference gives way to interest and enthusiasm, summer schedules are displaced by cool weather hours, executives and employees are back at their desks and duties—as a matter of fact it seems that "Business" itself, refreshed and rejuvenated by its vacation, is back in harness eager to tackle the job of carrying on until the following summer.

With the autumn but a few weeks away the cooperage industry is on the threshold of the seasonal rush of business that the fall invariably produces. Already indications are distinctly apparent that a satisfactory volume of business will be available throughout the country for those in the trade who are willing to make a bid for it. There is absolutely no question or uncertainty on this score. While it is true that in various container-using industries seasonal changes are gradually affecting buying periods, retarding them in some cases and advancing them in others, it is also true that in both agricultural and manufacturing lines the production volume of 1924 will measure favorably with that of any previous normal year, and cooperage consumption will be in like proportion, so there is no sound or logical reason why we should regard the coming fall and winter with anything other than a spirit of supreme confidence in our business.

JAMES INNES REPORTS CANADIAN CONDITIONS AS UNUSUALLY GOOD. EXPORT TRADE SHOWING MARKED IMPROVEMENT

While there is not the heavy demand for apple-barrel stock that was expected, this may be explained to some extent by the lateness of the season, as all of the apple growers claim their apples are from two to three weeks later than usual this year. Repeat orders, however, are beginning to come in, and it now looks as if all the apple-barrel stock in the country will be required before the end of the season.

As for the general trade, it is very good indeed for this season of the year, which is usually a dull one on account of the holidays. Manufacturers are all optimistic, and those who have gotten back from their holidays are beginning to send in orders for cooperage stock to quite a gratifying extent.

Stocks at the mills are comparatively light, and if business increases in proportion to what it has done during the past month stocks will soon be all cleaned up and prices will advance.

The export trade, especially for tight barrel stock, is also improving and all manufacturers and consumers look forward to a heavy fall trade in all lines of cooperage stock.

AUGUST BUSINESS NOT BRISK, BUT SEPTEMBER SHOULD SHOW CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT—C. M. VAN AKEN

The cooperage market in this vicinity during the past month has been very quiet. The farmers are taking in fruit barrels very slowly, the cooper shops are filled with stock and barrels and while there must be a demand for barrels and will probably be more or less of a demand for cooperage stock a little later, still with so much material—both barrels and stock—in the hands of the coopers, the situation to them does not look encouraging.

Material for barrels to be used for promiscuous purposes has been keeping up to normal, but at this season of the year we expect to be busy in fruit-barrel-stock deliveries so the lack of orders in that line can not help being felt.

The past month has shown us considerable activity in the potato barrel business. This has helped out to some extent, but even this, together with the demand for material for various kinds of barrels, has not been enough to bring the month's business up to normal.

We are expecting that the month of September will show considerable improvement in the cooperage business throughout this section.

SAFETY CONGRESS AT LOUISVILLE

The thirteenth annual safety congress will convene in Louisville, Ky., on September 29th, and hold daily sessions up to and including October 3d. The work of this body is recognized as one of the most valuable activities pursued by any of the quasi-public associations or societies of the country. Covering every phase of accident prevention in the plants and factories of the industrial world, the hospitals, schools, churches and other institutions of a semi-public character and on the highways and byways of our public thoroughfares, it is performing a service the value of which can scarcely be estimated. Members of the cooperage industry will be interested in the sessions of the woodworking section, which will be held at the Brown Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon, September 30th, and on Wednesday morning, October 1st. Exhibits, discussions, and addresses on various safety problems will comprise the program.

THE BUILDING SITUATION

In view of statements current in some portions of the press that a depressed condition exists in the construction industry, the Department of Commerce recently issued a statement calling attention to the immediate situation as compared with conditions a year ago. The value of contracts let in thirty-six States in August, 1924, shows an increase of 10 per cent. over that a year ago, and the total contracts let from January 1st to the end of July, 1924, also gained 10 per cent. over the same period of 1923. Practically all classes of construction contributed to the increase, although in varying degree, just as there has been relatively greater activity in some cities and districts than in others.

Residential contracts for July this year show an increase of 3 per cent. over those of last July; industrial and commercial building combined show 3 per cent. increase; public works and utility construction 10 per cent. increase; educational buildings, 26 per cent. increase, and miscellaneous, including hospitals and institutions, religious and memorial buildings, and public buildings, 42 per cent. increase.

COOPERAGE EXPORTS TOTALLED $8,531,667 IN VALUE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1924

A. E. Broadle, acting chief of the Lumber Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in a recent review of our foreign trade in forest products, made the following statement:

"One of our important forest products and export industries is cooperage, the exports of this commodity being itemized under tight and slack staves, heading and shooks, as well as empty barrels. A view of the entire export trade is given by the total value of cooperage exports, amounting to $8,531,667, compared with $9,198,695 for the previous year.

"Figures showing the foreign destinations of stave exports are compiled only as to both tight and slack staves combined. In the past year Cuba and the British West Indies were our best customers, taking 23,635,067 staves, an increase of 38 per cent., displacing Canada, which was the best customer in the previous year and which took 16,415,156 staves, a slight decrease from the fiscal year 1923. These countries take about two-thirds of our stave exports, while western Europe takes about one-fourth. The United Kingdom, Spain and the Netherlands increased their takings, but the exports to France fell off about one-fourth and to Portugal nearly 60 per cent."

GERMAN COOPERAGE MARKET DEPRESSED

The present condition of the cooperage trade in Germany is described by U. S. Consul L. E. Reed in the following terms:

"The cooperage industry in Germany has been greatly affected by the high prices for billets, and many sales have been made at a loss. Prices for barrels are about equal to those before the war, whereas raw material prices are two and three times as high. Freight rates, which are also about three times the pre-war tariff, have had an equally bad effect on the industry. One of the largest of the consuming districts was the Ruhr, and its occupation has been sorely felt by the barrel manufacturers."

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT STARTS CAMPAIGN TO REDUCE ENORMOUS LOSSES DUE TO POOR PACKING

An attack on the high cost of domestic shipping by way of scientific studies destined to reduce the present enormous losses due to poor packing has been launched by the recently-organized Domestic Commerce Division of the Department of Commerce.

The public and all factors of industry as well as transportation agencies should benefit from the investigations which are being undertaken at the request of manufacturers, shippers and carriers. The new domestic studies are a direct result of the investigations into export packing conducted some months ago at the suggestion of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

According to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, losses to railroads alone during 1922 because of improper packing are estimated at $11,800,000. It cost carriers last year $5,000,000 just for repairs to damaged containers. More than 5,000,000,000 containers are used in domestic shipping every year.

With the help of the Forest Products Laboratories, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Post Office Department, and such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Railway Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Association of Box Manufacturers, the Associated Cooperage Industries of America, the Wire-Bound Box Association and the American Railway Express, the studies have been inaugurated along two basic lines:

First, the need for stronger and better containers so as to reduce loss and damage in transit; and second, the need for cutting down the constantly growing costs of distribution in which packing plays an important part. Representatives of the different organizations named are now assisting in drawing up plans with the Department of Commerce.

MURPHY CLAIMS THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Wm. J. Murphy, Boston cooper, lays claim to the title of champion slack cooper of the world. He bases his claim upon his record of making an average of 120 barrels a day over a stretch of 44 consecutive working days, and he stands ready to defend his crown in competition with any cooper in the country who cares to match speed and endurance with him. Tex Rickard should be notified about Mr. Murphy's claim as he doubtless would jump at the chance to arrange a grand championship coopering tournament in Madison Square Garden.

Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association Preparing to Make Tests on Various Types of Hoops

The Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association was organized about three years ago for the purpose of making studies of shipping containers and to prepare recommendations for their design and construction. Colonel Dunn, of the Bureau of Explosives, was selected to guide and carry on the work.

One of the investigations that has been started recently pertains to the formulation of suitable specifications for pottery and glassware barrels and casks. In this study a considerable amount of information was obtained on various types of hoops, and it was learned that many coopers and cooperage manufacturers had different opinions regarding the number of hoops that were required for various sized containers. A search for information on this subject disclosed that there was nothing definite available and opinions of individuals in the cooperage business varied, especially with respect to the comparative efficiency and strength of patent wooden hoops and shaved or oval bark hoops.

The Problem

It was thought that the number of any type of hoops on a barrel or cask should vary according to the size and gross weight. The Interstate Commerce Commission regulations for dangerous articles was the only place where an attempt had been made to correlate maximum gross weight with the number of hoops. These regulations also contained some information relative to the number of hoops of one type that should be used when replacing another type. For example, in the Interstate Commerce Commission Specification No. 11 a barrel weighing 150 pounds is required to have six patent wooden hoops, while one weighing 600-750 pounds must have 12 of the same type hoops. Further, in replacing these hoops with shaved or oval bark hoops, three circumferences of the latter are required for one circumference of patent wooden hoops. The experience of pottery barrel and cask manufacturers is just opposite to this and they contend that one circumference of a shaved hoop is equal to two or three of the patent wooden hoops, although they do not have any data to substantiate such opinions. The regulations referred to above were prepared after considerable investigating and testing and, while perhaps not complete, they are based upon more information and data than the former.

Various Interests Consulted for Advice

In discussing this dilemma with a progressive hoop manufacturer, it was apparent that he saw the necessity of making some concrete investigations. Although the data obtained would not be absolutely final, it would lead to something further, and later the problem of the proper barrel and proper specification might be solved. After talking with the president of the Associated Cooperage Industries of America and several other interested parties, the hoop manufacturers agreed to build at their expense a machine that was thought would be suitable for testing hoops.

Preliminary Tests Made

When this machine was completed, President Walsh, of the Associated Cooperage Industries, Mr. Bonnell, of the Freight Container Bureau, and others, witnessed preliminary tests of wooden and steel hoops. It was apparent thereafter that the machine would not be suitable, as the failures of hoops could be made to occur each time at the same relative place in the hoop. These tests disclosed some very interesting information about the wood hoops.

After another conference it was decided to build a new testing machine and try it out. This machine was more complicated than the former and cost considerable to build. Blue prints were made and the machine constructed. A preliminary series of tests was arranged and conducted to determine if the new machine was suitable. When these tests had been made it was decided that the machine would be suitable and that before proceeding further the co-operation of various interests should be obtained. The matter was taken up with the Associated Cooperage Industries and at their last annual meeting $200 was appropriated to assist in defraying the expense of a series of tests. Other interests, such as the steel hoop manufacturers and wire hoop manufacturers, were consulted and most of them indicated their approval to proceed with the Freight Container Bureau.

How the Hoops Will Be Tested

When a hoop is driven in place on a barrel it holds the staves together by means of the tensional stress which is set up in the hoop. The principal stress to which a hoop is subjected, then, is tension. Any test that will determine relative strength in tension and will apply that tension approximately as in actual practice will show the relative efficiency and strength of hoops. The machine that has been designed will stress the hoops in this manner and a component of that stress can be measured. By varying the kind, size and method of fastening the ends of hoops together, a comparison can be made of stresses required to break various samples, and consequently some idea can be obtained of how the hoops will stand up in practice.

A straight tension test will also be made for metal hoops and the data obtained in this manner can be compared to that obtained in the hoop tension test.

Program for Tests Has Been Prepared

A program for the proposed tests has been prepared and distributed to the co-operating interests for discussion and approval. Samples of various type hoops have been forwarded to the laboratory for testing and it is expected that the tests will be made very soon. As there are only a few suitable tension testing machines that are large enough and available for this purpose, it has been decided to make the tests at the testing laboratory of the Carnegie Steel Co. in Pittsburgh. The program for the tests is given below:

Purpose

The purpose of these tests shall be to compare the strength of standard wooden hoops, shaved wooden hoops, steel hoops of beaded type, channel type and flat type, and wire hoops; to assist in the preparation of standard specifications for wooden barrels.

Type Tests

Two type tests will be made on metal hoops and one on wood hoops.

One of these shall be a straight tension test and the other shall be a test in which the hoops will be tested by applying radial pressure from the inside. The apparatus for the second type test shall be arranged to apply approximately equal radial pressure to every point around the circumference of the specimen. The apparatus must be such that it will not cause failure of hoop at any one point of the apparatus or create greater stress in one part of the specimen than in any other part.

Selection of Samples

The standard wooden hoops shall be obtained from at least two manufacturers or jobbers and samples shall be selected at random from coils of hoops as obtained from hoop mills.

The oval-bark hoops shall be obtained from at least two cooperage manufacturers, preferably one in Pittsburgh and one in East Liverpool, Ohio. They shall be selected at random except that judgment should be exercised in obtaining hoops that are uniformly 1½" and ¾" wide.

The steel hoops shall be obtained from at least two manufacturers and shall be selected at raudom.

The round-wire hoops shall be obtained from at least two manufacturers and shall be selected at random.

Types of Hoops for Testing

Six types of hoops shall be tested as follows:

1. Standard wooden hoops of elm.
2. Oval-bark hoops of oak, hickory and birch.
3. Steel hoops with one beaded edge; so-called "Beaded Steel Hoops;" two types, namely, riveted joint and spot-welded joint.
4. Steel hoops with center groove.
5. Flat steel hoops as used for tight barrels.
6. Round-wire hoops. Two types, namely, "twisted splice" and "electric welded."

Number of Hoops for Each Type Test

For standard wooden hoops (⅝" x ⅜" x 13⅜") ten specimens shall be tested for each type test. The joint for five of these specimens must be secured by use of ⅞" coopers' nails, and for the remaining five by use of staples driven through both ends and clinched.

For shaved or oval-bark hoops ten specimens shall be tested for each type test.

For each type of steel hoop five specimens of each width and gauge shall be tested.

For each type wire hoop five specimens of each gauge shall be tested.

Size of Hoops for Testing

The tests shall be made on hoops that are suitable for the head of a standard 13⅜" diameter barrel.

The standard wooden hoops will be approximately ⅝" x ⅜" x 13⅜". The hoops will be made of elm.

The shaved wooden hoop will be of two sizes, namely, 1½" wide and ¾" wide at flat part of the half-oval section.

The beaded steel hoops will be of six sizes, namely,

1¼" x 23 ga.
1⅜" x 23 ga.
1⅜" x 21 ga.
1⅝" x 22 ga.
1⅝" x 23 ga.
2" x 22 ga.

The center-groove steel hoops will be of one size, namely, ⅛" x 23 ga.

The flat steel hoops will be of four sizes, namely.

1¾" x 17 ga.
1½" x 18 ga.
1¼" x 19 ga.
1" x 20 ga.

The round-wire hoops will be of three sizes, namely. 9, 10 and 11 gauge.

Method of Fastening Joints of Hoops

The standard wooden hoops shall have a lap at the joint of not more than eight nor less than six inches. Tests shall be made with joints held together by two, three and four fasteners; the word "fasteners" to mean ⅞" coopers' nails and staples with equal length legs. Tests will first be made on hoops with joints held by means of coopers' nails and second by means of staples. If failure of hoops at joint is typical, further tests will be made to devise means of correcting it.

The oval-bark hoops shall have a lap at the joint of not more than twelve inches. The joint must be efficiently made and it is suggested that the services of an experienced cask cooper be obtained for this purpose. The joint, in addition to being held together by notching, shall be secured by means of two nails driven through the ends of hoop and clinched not less than ¼".

The ends of the riveted-joint steel hoops shall be joined together with two ⅜" flat-head rivets. The length of lap at joint shall be sufficient to provide for rivets that are required. Rivets shall be spaced one inch. If failure of 1⅝" x 21 ga., 2" x 22 ga. beaded hoops or 1¾" x 17 ga., and 1½" x 18 ga. flat steel hoops occurs at joint, further tests will be made to determine a more efficient joint.

The ends of spot-welded joint steel hoops will be fastened together by means of spot welding.

The round-wire hoops shall have joints known as "twisted splice" and "electric butt-welded." The twisted-splice joint shall be made by twisting a tool placed at the center of joint and not more than three complete revolutions of tool shall be made to complete the joint.

Data to be Recorded

The following data will be recorded for each test:

1. Yield point of specimen.
2. Ultimate strength of specimen.
3. Ultimate strength of specimen, pounds per square inch.
4. Elongation in eight inches for straight tension test and hoop tension test.
5. Description of each specimen to include kind and size of hoop, length of splice, number and kind of fasteners per joint.
6. Notes on how specimen failed and any peculiarities of failure.

It will be seen from the above comprehensive program that exhaustive and thorough tests will be made in the effort to set a standard specification that will be based on data of scientific and practical worth. The search being conducted in this instance is typical of all the investigations of package problems that the Freight Container Bureau sponsors, and is illustrative of the high economic value of the work that this body is carrying on in the industrial field.

HEADING MILL BURNS AT EAST PEMBROKE, N. Y.

The heading mill owned and operated by George B. Price, at East Pembroke, N. Y., was completely destroyed by fire on August 16th. Stock and machinery, valued at approximately $10,000, was lost in the blaze. The origin of the fire is undetermined as it was discovered by passing motorists only after it had gained such headway as to make control impossible.

CLEVELAND COOPERAGE COMPANY OPENS BRANCH IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Cleveland Cooperage Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has opened a branch warehouse and sales office at 1579 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Tight barrels and kegs of all sizes from five to fifty-gallon capacity will be carried in stock. The new distributing plant which is under the charge of John Carey, of Buffalo, will serve the city and nearby territory.

Louisville Reports Slight Slackening of Activity During August. Usual Fall Demand Expected in September

Louisville cooperage men report that while business started off well in July and indicated a very active summer and fall ahead, things have not been so good during August, which developed a slight slump in demand, accompanied by considerable price cutting in the North and East, which has tended to demoralize the market to some extent. Buyers seem more than cautious in placing orders for quantity requirements, despite the fact that right now the tight cooperage industry should be humming with activity supplying containers for kraut, pickles, vinegar and various other seasonal food products. Locally, tight cooperage stock has been a shade firmer than it was, but movement at the present time is not especially heavy, as consumers are buying in hand-to-mouth lots.

Tight Stock Market

Red oak circled heading is quoted as high as 44 cents, but with probably few sales at over 41a42c and white oak is quoted as high as 46 cents, with sales probably closer to 42a43c. Red oak oil staves are quoted at $45a$48 at mill and white oak at $55a$60, with a few quotations as high as $65. Spirit staves are said to be worth $80a$85 and bourbon is in such small sale that it means special prices following inquiry. Gum staves are probably worth around $35 a thousand and gum heading, circled, 35 cents a set.

Tight Barrel Market

The cooperage trade has been trying to get a slightly higher price than that in effect for some months, but other than to ease up on shading there has not been any change in the general market for some months, the local market being reported as follows:

Gallons	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$0.65	$0.70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

Demand About Normal in Slack Lines

In the slack trade business has been about normal for the season, there being steady operation in flour mills and about normal consumption of wooden packages, while there has been a little demand for salt barrels and also for produce packages. The apple crop is developing just a little business, but will help more when local buyers start bringing apples into Louisville from the East and the Virginias in bulk and to barrel them here to go into cold storage until needed in the winter and spring. The big potato crop hasn't created much barrel demand. Outlook is reported favorable, and good business is anticipated over the next sixty or ninety days.

Slack Barrel Market

Local slack barrel prices are unchanged with flour at 80a85c; half-barrels, 60a65c; sugar, 90ca$1; one-head produce, 60c; two-head, 65c; poultry, 70a80c; No. 2 stock, sugar-sized produce, 70a75c.

Slack Stock Market

There has been a slight recession in slack cooperage stock prices, with six-foot elm hoops $15a$17 a thousand; No. 1 gum staves, $12a$14; No. 2, $7a$9; mill run, $9a$11; flour-size heading, No. 1, $12a$14; sugar-size, $14a$16; mill run, $13a$15; No. 2, $3 less than No. 1.

The softening in slack stock prices is probably due to the weakness of gum lumber prices over the spring and early summer. However, gum has been advancing and has been in stronger demand, and present low slack cooperage quotations will probably be of short duration, in view of the advancing lumber market.

Fight Freight Tariff Changes

Louisville cooperage interests are especially interested at this time in the outcome of a hearing in Louisville on September 3d, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the protest of the Louisville division of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, on a supplemental tariff published by the Louisville & Nashville R. R. and Southern Railroad Co. concerning transit arrangements on lumber and forest products, and cancelling the present milling in transit arrangement on lumber, cooperage stock, etc., at Louisville, on material originating on the lines of the Tennessee Central R. R. The traffic organization has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend the tariff and not permit the cancellation to become effective. Norman, Quirk & Graham will represent the shippers.

Effective July 20th, new tariffs became operative in which readjustments of rates were made on lumber and forest products moving from the Mississippi Valley and southeastern territory, including Kentucky and Tennessee to eastern territory, including the Buffalo-Pittsburgh district, the readjustment calling for some reductions and some advances in rates. The Southern Hardwood Traffic Association endeavored to have the time extended, to allow for complete checking of the changes and hearing on any rates that were not deemed satisfactory, but the Interstate Commerce Commission refused the request and the new tariffs became effective. However, the railroads restored a 34,000-pound minimum car basis, whereas they had endeavored to increase this to 36,000 pounds, and a 500-pound allowance for dunnage used in loading open-top cars was also permitted to stay, whereas an effort had been made to cut out any allowance for dunnage.

Henry B. Parrott Buys Control of Campbellsville Lumber Company

Henry B. Parrott, of the house of Gowdy & Parrott, at Campbellsville, Ky., buyers and producers of cooperage, ties, lumber, etc., is at the head of a syndicate that has recently purchased control of the Campbellsville Lumber Company from the Woods interests. Mr. Parrott will be general manager, but will continue as a partner in Gowdy & Parrott. There will be no financial connection between the two houses. However, Mr. Gowdy has arranged a deal whereby Gowdy & Parrott Co. will turn over its tobacco hogshead manufacturing business to the Campbellsville Lumber Company. Mr. Parrott is also an officer of the Ferguson Lumber Co., Louisville, a hardwood concern which handles almost everything but cooperage, and which recently increased its capital from $10,000 to $30,000. The latter concern is headed by C. C. Ferguson, a former National Hardwood Association lumber inspector, who entered business here about three years ago. C. L. Crone, of Crone & Griffin, Louisville lumber, timber and forest products handlers, is also an official of the Ferguson Lumber Co.

Trade Notes

H. L. Rollwage, of Chess & Wymond Co., reported that August business had not been as good as July business, but that the company had succeeded in operating its plant on a fairly satisfactory schedule, which they expected to expand in the fall.

J. N. White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., reported that August business was nothing like as good as it was in July, and that the company was not running full this month, but on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The Hazard Stave Co., Hazard, Ky., capital $4,000, has recently been incorporated by C. W. Hurst, L. E. Brashear and J. W. Craft.

ITALY HAS MORE WINE ON HAND THAN CASKS IN WHICH TO PUT IT

So much wine is in the possession of the producers in Rome and in other large Italian cities that, lacking empty casks into which to put new wine, they have adopted a system of charging a few cents for the privilege of entering their cellars and drinking as much wine as desired.

Although the vintage this year is from 15 to 20 per cent. below that of last year, it is still above the average of the last twenty years. Last year saw the greatest production, and what is still left added to this year's vintage, according to estimates, brings the present supply to 52,000,000 hectolitres of wine. Italy consumes 38,000,000 annually and exports about 3,000,000, leaving a surplus of 11,000,000 hectolitres.

NEW COOPERAGE COMPANY CHARTERED IN FLORIDA

The Marianna Cooperage Company, capital stock $30,000, has been incorporated in Florida. C. E. Murray, president; R. O. Murray, vice-president, and H. N. Hammond, secretary-treasurer, are set forth in the incorporation records as the officers of the company, the charter of which entitles it to engage in a wide range of pursuits embracing real estate, manufacturing, brokerage and other activities. Marianna, Jackson County, Florida, is the home of the concern.

BORDEAUX STAVE MARKET LISTLESS

Reporting from Bordeaux, France, U. S. Consul Lucian Memminger has the following to say concerning the present condition of the stave trade of that country:

The market for oak claret staves has been very quiet in Bordeaux for the past three months. After the rush of orders in the early part of 1924, resulting from the sudden stimulation of the wine trade due to large German purchases, the market subsided to a dullness which at present amounts almost to stagnation. Purchases of fine Bordeaux wines on German account ceased about the middle of March and most of the shipments in fulfillment of the contracts have now been made. There is very little export of wine to other countries at present. This inactivity is partly seasonal, but it is also due to a generally unsettled condition affecting trade with foreign countries.

The effect on the local demand for claret staves, a large proportion of which is normally obtained from the United States, is the withholding of orders by the stave importers here. Resumption in the import trade, which ordinarily begins in June, has not yet materialized.

Strike in Cooperage Factories

There has been a partial strike in the cooperage factories of the Gironde since early in April, reducing wine barrel production about two-thirds. In settlement of the strike the workmen obtained advantages the probable result of which will be to increase the sales price of casks.

Importers of staves from the United States are complaining of the increased prices which American dealers are quoting as compared with the offers of two months ago. The augmentation, it is said, amounts to 25 per cent. and mention is made of the probability of even further increases. This increase, in conjunction with the unstable and high exchange and the dull state of the wine market, makes business exceedingly difficult at present.

Trade in Staves with Russia

Austria, Yugo-Slavia and Russia are actively seeking to extend their sales here. Russia had a large trade with France in staves before the war and important consignments from Odessa and Reval are expected to arrive at Bordeaux soon. One of the principal stave importers here reports having recently received an offer from a Dutch firm of 4,000,000 staves from Russia at prices lower than those quoted by American firms.

Casks for Storing High Grade Wines

The barrels manufactured from imported staves in this region are used especially for the storage of high-grade wines. When the market for these wines is active and profitable wine makers utilize a larger proportion of each season's crop for storage, consequently requiring a greater number of barrels; otherwise the amount reserved for storing in good quality casks and for aging is reduced. The principal cooperage factories in the Bordeaux region require well seasoned staves, preferably not less than three or four years old.

Crop Damaged by Hail Storms

Although too early to predict the approximate quantity of wine production in southwest France this year, and especially the proportion of wines of superior quality likely to be stored in casks for aging, it is believed that the crop will not be especially abundant. Hail storms have lately done considerable damage to vines in the region near Bordeaux where Sauterne wines especially are produced. Other climatic conditions for the crop have not been generally unfavorable.

EQUIPMENT OF OZARK COOPERAGE AND LUMBER COMPANY'S NEW ORLEANS PLANT MOVED

The Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Company having bought the equipment of the New Orleans plant of the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company from the receiver of that organization, has moved the machinery to its own factory at 2546 St. Louis Street, New Orleans. The additional capacity that will be afforded when the newly purchased equipment is put into operation will make the latter company one of the largest barrel producers in the South.

BOAZ BARREL COMPANY PLANS NEW FACTORY

A new plant, estimated to cost approximately $50,000, is being planned by the Boaz Barrel Company, of Palatka, Florida. It will consist of a slack stave mill, sawmill and modern power plant, and will be erected on a site on the outskirts of the town. The company, which has recently been organized with a capital stock of $100,000, is headed by F. H. Wilson, president, and J. B. Boaz, secretary.

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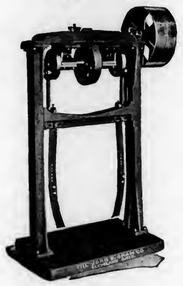

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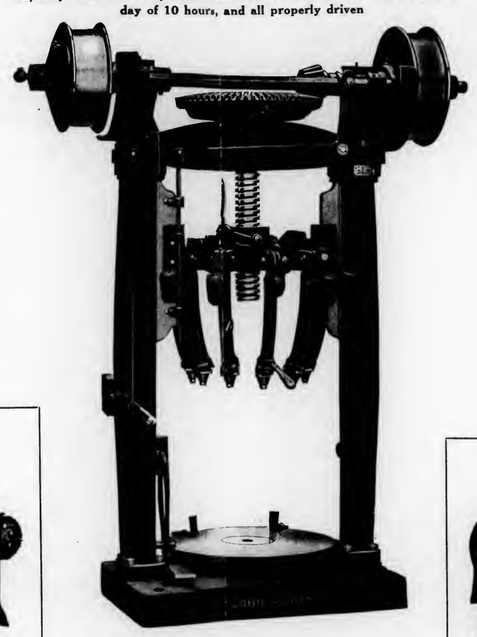

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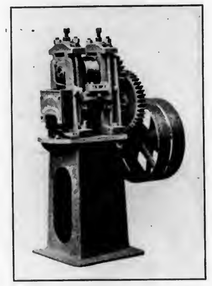

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Field Representative Hughes Explains How the "Eat More Fruit" Campaign Affects the Cooperage Industry

The American Pomological Society is sponsoring a campaign that is designed and planned to increase the per capita consumption of fruit throughout the country. One of the major activities of the movement is a summer orchard tour, which is now in progress, covering the central and eastern fruit-growing areas, during which eminent authorities among the tourists expound practical and theoretical knowledge in advanced methods of fruit propagation to the growers, packers, dealers and general public at the numerous demonstrations and meetings that have been arranged as part of the program. As packing, shipping and storing are factors of supreme importance in the marketing of fruit, representatives of the various equipment industries having a more or less direct interest in the success of the campaign have been invited to co-operate with the promoters of the movement and have been extended the privilege of taking part in the tour and addressing the different gatherings from the official rostrum. The Associated Cooperage Industries of America accepted the invitation to participate in the campaign, and Field Representative Andrew C. Hughes, of the trade extension department, who accompanied the party over the central apple area, describes in the following article the objects of the enterprise and its relation to the barrel. Mr. Hughes says:

"Fruit growers are still far from recovering from the slump that befell the industry as a consequence of low prices for the 1923 crop. Confronted with perplexing difficulties, fruit growers are waiting patiently for a change in the ill-adjusted economic situation of this year. Here and there, since the 1923 harvest of apples, the scale of prices received by growers was only fair and not sufficient to restore a firm financial footing. On the other hand, there has been but a slight revision downward in prices of commodities which the grower is obliged to purchase. Fruit growers consequently continue to labor under a financial disadvantage because of their compulsion to liquidate indebtedness incurred in 1923 in order to make necessary purchases for this year. Despite this handicap there are striking evidences that the fruit growers of the United States have made distinct progress during the past year and are determined to go forward. Methods of production have improved through the close alliance made with horticultural departments of agricultural colleges in practically all of the States; organizations for buying and selling have become more general; more effort is being made to command top market prices by the standardization, grading and packing of orchard products. Methods of production have been improved with less profitable varieties giving place to those yielding better returns. All of this work has resulted in an improved situation for the growers, who this year hope to reap the benefit of any price advance that may come as a reward for these activities.

Concerted Action Needed

"While the result of this unity of thought and action among the growers of the country is most auspicious, a spread of organized influence is needed to translate these worthwhile co-operative activities into a greater appreciation of fruit as a food product with the end in view of increasing consumption. To carry the facts direct to the purchasing public, the officers of the American Pomological Society, the parent fruit-growers' organization of America, have inaugurated a nation-wide 'Eat More Fruit' campaign covering the entire middle and eastern sections of the country.

"In its main features, this publicity campaign is a co-operative undertaking designed to make possible the working together of the Pomological Society, the various State horticultural organizations, fruit growers' associations and equipment industries whose markets are with these groups, in a unified and effective national campaign of education on the value of fruit products as food.

Numberless Retail Outlets for Fruit

"A mere statement of the number of retail fruit outlets in the United States emphasizes the importance of the trade factors in the fruit markets. There are over 233,000 grocery stores in the United States served by over 3,200 wholesale grocers. In addition there are 70,000 restaurants, over 12,000 hotels, something like 9,000 hospitals and allied institutions, nearly 300,000 schools of all kinds and in addition many company stores, industrial cafeterias and other places where fruit is either consumed or purchased.

Widespread Publicity Will Be Given to Movement

"All of these markets are big enough to warrant patronage. Other factors affecting the success of the 'Eat More Fruit' campaign are the physician and dietitian, who have much to say regarding the selection of foods by their patients and the general public. Eminent men and women in these professions have been engaged to write and compile syndicate articles on the value of fruit as food, setting forth methods of preparation, preserving, etc., which are soon to be released to about 4,000 newspapers throughout the country.

"This is a field for some imagination. The possibility of occasional over-production of fruits in some sections, with equally possible scarcity in others, render it much to be desired that a system of marketing be developed which will more certainly insure uniform distribution. This brings up the question of a national publicity campaign to present reasons why people should eat more fruit, makes it easier to sell more fruit and will influence buyers to purchase it.

Population Increasing—Per Capita Consumption of Apples Decreasing

Investigating the figures of annual consumption of apples by the American people shows that about one person in five eats one apple a day. With a greatly increased population during the last twenty-five years the consumption of fruit per capita has greatly decreased. There are a number of causes for this decrease, but most of them can be remedied by proper effort and team work between the different fruit interests and those allied industries who depend on selling their products to fruit growers—all of whom are directly affected by the prosperity, or the lack of it, of fruit growers.

"As a preliminary step taken in this publicity campaign, the officers of the American Pomological Society, co-ordinating with officers and members of the different State horticultural societies, have just concluded a speaking tour, which covered seventeen States. Representatives of several equipment industries, including the cooperage industry, accompanied the tour and took part in the speaking program. Participation by the cooperage industry in the campaign was a co-operative effort of good will to increase the consumption of fruit and also to convince the growers that cooperage as sold today for fruit and fruit products is fairly priced and worth more in actual results achieved in the packing, storing and distributing of these products than any other type of container.

Similar to Other National Campaigns

"The 'Eat More Fruit' campaign is one of unusual interest and value because it is designed according to the now famous 'Save the Surface' campaign of the paint manufacturers, 'Have You Had Your Iron Today' of the raisin growers, 'Eat More Wheat' campaign of the millers, 'Say It With Flowers' of the florists, and other industries that see in a national publicity campaign extraordinary results and increased sales. Furthermore, the opportunity to sense markets and their possibilities in a very accurate fashion is also offered by these contacts.

"Fruit growers of the country who are financing this enterprise will, by demonstrating the necessity of an 'Eat More Fruit" campaign deserve the appreciation of their own and allied industries and will without doubt enable each unit to realize their own special interests through this all-round co-operation."

I. C. C. GRANTS HEARING TO TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION

The Interstate Commerce Commission has, at the special request of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, suspended tariffs issued by the carriers withdrawing transit privileges at Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, New Albany, Ind., Erlanger, Ky., etc., on lumber and forest products moving from points on the Tennessee Central, Cumberland Northern, and Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Railroads. Furthermore, it has fixed September 3d as the date and Louisville, Ky., as the place for a hearing on this subject. This will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The association takes the broad view that the tendency of the railroads to withdraw transit privileges on forest products moving over certain lines has the double effect of restricting the area from which these may be drawn and that in which they may be distributed, thus working a hardship both on the producer and the distributor. It is, therefore, preparing to offer vigorous opposition.

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

The flour-barrel trade is fairly good for this time of year, though not much is doing in the export line. However, coopers feel that the local situation is more favorable, because of the increased production of mills here, the output of flour being larger than ever before, and because of the improved outlook in Europe. It is felt that the agreement reached by foreign powers will start a wave of prosperity which will augur well for flour exports.

As August is a vacation month, with little interest taken on the part of buyers as a general thing, the demand for cooperage has been small in the past few weeks. Coopers in the flour-barrel trade are taking material about as it is needed, not feeling much confidence in the stability of the market. Prices have had a declining tendency during the summer, but of late have been a little firmer, and seem likely to advance again this fall.

Apple Crop Will Be Larger Than That of Last Year

Prospects are for a rather light crop of Baldwin apples and a fair crop of other sorts. The unusually cool weather of the past month is said not to have done any harm to the crop; in fact, it has been more desirable than the hot weather, which causes the propagation of insect pests. The low temperatures, however, have had the effect of making the season about three weeks later than usual.

According to the report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the condition of four major fruits in this State has dropped since July 1st. Many rainy days made proper control of scab, peach leaf curl and aphis very difficult. An unusually heavy drop of apples took place during July. The estimate of the apple crop is 53 per cent. The commercial crop is now estimated at 4,412,000 barrels, as compared with 3,900,000 barrels last year.

Little Change in Prices of Tight Cooperage

A tight-barrel authority says there has been little change lately in barrel prices and that little buying is being done in cider and vinegar barrels. The price of vinegar is about 12 cents a gallon, which is called low. Gum barrels are $2.55; red oak, $2.85; white oak, $3. Coopers say competition is very keen, owing to the lightness of the demand.

Frozen Cherries in Tight Barrels

The Middleport (N. Y.) Chemical Cold Storage has contracted for 250 tons of Montmorency cherries, which will be frozen in large oak barrels, each of which will hold 450 pounds of cherries. Here is a branch of trade which seems worth following up by tight-barrel manufacturers. Why leave the barreling of fresh fruit for storage to the Northwestern States, when there is equally good fruit in New York and other Eastern States? It is reported that some of our canners get frozen strawberries from the Pacific Coast, while Erie County, N. Y., raises some of the finest strawberries in the world.

Heading Mill Burns

The heading mill and workshop of George B. Price & Son, East Pembroke, N. Y., with contents, was destroyed by fire on August 16th, with loss of $10,000, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as no one had been in the building for hours. The property destroyed included a large amount of machinery used in the manufacture of barrel heads, as well as crates and automobile bodies. The building was of frame construction, two stories, and 40 by 60 feet in size. It was one of the oldest in the town.

Trade and Personal Notes

The rebuilding of the plant of the International Cooperage Co., which was recently destroyed by fire at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been deferred for a time. A published statement says that the company may move its plant to Buffalo as the result of a disagreement with the city council regarding a permit for a new building.

H. T. Pennypacker, president of the Quaker City Cooperage Co., has returned from a vacation of several weeks in Canada.

Jacob C. Dold, a leading meat packer of this city and extensive purchaser of tight packages, has been appointed to membership in the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. The committee is one of the most important of that organization.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS A NEW COOPERAGE COMPANY

A charter has been granted to the Wylie Cooperage Company, Inc., of Wilmington, N. C. The new organization is capitalized at $100,000. The incorporators are J. K. Wylie, W. A. Wylie and D. G. Wylie.

Apple Crop Estimates Shrink a Trifle During July. Official August Forecast Places Commercial Crop at 29,383,000 Barrels

The Department of Agriculture's official estimate of the probable volume of the 1924 apple crop, based on the orchard condition as of August 1st, places the commercial yield at 29,383,000 barrels compared with 34,403,000 barrels last year, 31,945,000 in 1922 and 21,557,000 in 1921. The total or farm crop is estimated at 183,691,000 bushels against 196,770,000 in 1923, 203,628,000 in 1922 and 99,002,000 in 1921.

There is considerable difference in some of the States from the July report. New York shows a decrease during the month of 1,340,000 barrels, yet is estimated to have a larger crop than last year. Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and some of the other barrel States show a decrease from the July estimate, while an increase is shown in a few of the central States since July. Washington also shows a gain over the July forecast, while Oregon shows a slight decrease.

Following is the August forecast of the commercial crop by States, also condition August 1st, compared with last year's crop:

State	Cond. Aug. 1 Per Cent.	Est. Aug. 1, 1924 Bbls.	Dec. Report, 1923 Bbls.
Maine	73	664,000	425,000
New Hampshire	80	263,000	180,000
Vermont	75	135,000	89,000
Massachusetts	70	675,000	500,000
Rhode Island	76	65,000	50,000
Connecticut	69	190,000	160,000
New York	53	4,412,000	3,900,000
New Jersey	68	534,000	470,000
Pennsylvania	48	907,000	1,266,000
Delaware	74	350,000	340,000
Maryland	57	356,000	460,000
Virginia	70	2,336,000	1,850,000
West Virginia	50	1,142,000	1,350,000
North Carolina	88	324,000	100,000
Georgia	77	97,000	60,000
Ohio	47	668,000	1,033,000
Indiana	45	151,000	300,000
Illinois	50	667,000	1,351,000
Michigan	52	1,522,000	2,118,000
Wisconsin	64	103,000	136,000
Minnesota	69	44,000	61,000
Iowa	62	88,000	188,000
Missouri	56	604,000	850,000
South Dakota	62	.....	3,000
Nebraska	65	109,000	103,000
Kansas	69	406,000	400,000
Kentucky	81	172,000	70,000
Tennessee	80	88,000	36,000
Alabama	73	.....	12,000
Texas	70	.....	15,000
Oklahoma	80	46,000	42,000
Arkansas	65	744,000	656,000
Montana	27	61,000	123,000
Colorado	83	884,000	803,000
New Mexico	60	175,000	315,000
Arizona	61	9,000	14,000
Utah	60	163,000	260,000
Idaho	45	828,000	1,600,000
Washington	58	6,444,000	9,198,000
Oregon	65	1,318,000	1,750,000
California	70	1,639,000	1,732,000
United States	59.6	29,383,000	34,403,000

In a comprehensive review of the apple situation compiled from late reports and statistics gathered in every part of the Union, the New York *Packer* states: "There is a fair crop of apples indicated this season in the territory extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, generally termed the barrel-apple-producing district of the United States. This, of course, does not mean that there is a bumper crop throughout this vast territory. In fact, the crop lacks much of being a bumper one, and in many of the commercial districts there is a considerable shortage compared with last year. On the other hand, many sections promise a larger crop, and speaking generally, it looks as if there will be about as many barrel apples this year as last.

"Taking the apple-barrel country in a sweeping view, the crop is best along the Atlantic seaboard and grows smaller as you go west, the greatest shortage in point of percentage being in the Ohio Valley and extending up into Michigan. Going farther towards the Rocky Mountains, west of the Mississippi River the crop is shorter than last year, but the percentage of loss is not quite so great in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska and other States in that section. However, these States as well as the tier including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, will have fewer commercial apples this year than last.

"This, in brief, tells the story of the 1924 commercial apple crop insofar as can be determined the first week in August, virtually two months before the late crop will be harvested. Conditions, now unforeseen, between now and that time may change the situation. Very likely some districts will pick a better crop than is now indicated, and in all probability some of them will have fewer apples at barreling time than are now expected.

"Yet with normal conditions from now until October, the above sketch probably covers the crop in a fair manner.

"So much for the apple crop in a general way. Taking it in a more specific manner—that is, the barrel apple States—New York, the leading apple-growing State in the country with perhaps the exception of Washington, will have a better apple crop this year than last. It is not a large crop but nevertheless the crop will be heavier than last year.

"The big apple-growing district in the Appalachian Mountain region of Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, has a larger crop than last year, but not a bumper crop. Frost last year cut the crop short. This year prospects are much better, but early government reports are not borne out by reports received later. However, generally speaking, there are prospects very favorable for a fair crop of apples and in the aggregate a big volume of fruit will be shipped out of this Appalachian region. Maryland perhaps will be short of last year.

"New England, including Maine, has a good crop of apples, better than last year. These States are not such heavy commercial producers of late apples, although some of them grow considerable fruit, Maine and Massachusetts especially. Perhaps the crop is normal in this territory, taking everything into consideration. At any rate, it is not much better than normal at the best.

"Crossing the Appalachian Mountains into the reaches of the Ohio River, the apple crop is quite a little below last year. This applies particularly to the lower part of the valley. Ohio will not have nearly as many apples as last year. There is a shortage in the big Rome Beauty district in this State as well as in other parts of the State. Indiana will have fewer apples than last year. Illinois is considerably short of 1923. Few commercial apples are grown in territory south of the Ohio River, early fruit largely predominating. Tennessee has some good orchards of early fruit and there are some apples in Kentucky, but the supply is comparatively small when other commercial districts are considered.

"Going north, there is a fair apple crop indicated in Michigan, but it will be considerably smaller than last year. This is the principal north central apple-growing State, producing more fruit than any other between the Rocky and Appalachian Mountain ranges. While the crop is short of last year, there will be lots of fruit to ship this season, perhaps a two-thirds crop.

"In the plains States west of the Mississippi, there is a fair crop, but slightly less than last year. This includes Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. The biggest commercial section in this group of States is in the Ozark hills of southern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, and in that region the crop perhaps is 60 to 70 per cent. of last year.

"Apples also are grown in these States adjacent to the Missouri River, the loose soil being particularly adapted to fruit growing. There is a considerable commercial district in northeastern Kansas, southeastern Nebraska and northwestern Missouri, also along the Missouri River in the latter named State, and the outlook is generally fair but by no means a bumper crop is expected.

"Speaking generally, quality promises to be good this year. Growing conditions have been favorable and pests have been kept well under control in most districts. There has been enough moisture in most localities to bring along the fruit in normal growth, and from indications now, size should be good. Size, of course, might be affected between now and harvest by dry weather, but with the average set of fruit from light to normal, with good growing conditions from now until harvest, a commercial crop of fine size, color and quality is expected."

A. SEAMAN BUILDS STAVE PLANT AT SELMER, TENNESSEE

A. Seaman has completed the erection of a new tight stave plant at Selmer, Tennessee, which will be put into operation immediately. Sufficient timber is available for a long term of years. The plant will be managed from the main office of the Seaman interests at Jackson, Tennessee.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT IN GEORGIA

Two new spot infections of chestnut blight, the scourge that has been attacking chestnut trees wholesale throughout the eastern forests, were recently located in Georgia by E. F. McCarthy, of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station. Both are near Blairsville, Ga., one 10 miles south in Union County, the other in Towns County, north of Brasstown Bald Mountain and five miles from Young Harris, Georgia. The former, which is just north of the Blue Ridge, was found developing rapidly on two trees, several other trees showing evidence of the blight in their upper limbs. Rapid development was characteristic of the other spot also, and both have come into evidence for the first time this year. The region is one with a high percentage of chestnut trees, especially on the upper mountain slopes. It is the southernmost point at which blight has so far been reported, although in both North Carolina and Tennessee it has been extending in this direction and threatening northern Georgia.

POWELL COOPERAGE COMPANY APPLIES PHILOSOPHY TO BUSINESS

The Powell Cooperage Company, Memphis, Tenn., purveyors of the well-known "Warrior" brand of cooperage material, is generally recognized as an alert, progressive institution, and "Tom" Powell, its genial president, is accorded a place among the "go-getters" of the industry. Advanced advertising ideas or methods of promoting business have a strong appeal to this wide-awake concern as witness their unique employment of "Hambone" philosophy in their sales promotion.

The creator of the quaint "Hambone" probably never intended that his now-famous cartoon should ever be anything other than a chuckle-provoker, but the homely wit and wisdom which he writes into this comical darkey character is of such universal application as to furnish sound and practical advice, humorously expressed, to the world in general.

The Powell company is making monthly distribution of a series of illustrated cards, bearing on one side a "Hambone" cartoon and characteristic bit of philosophy, with the reverse side devoted to a "Warrior" advertisement. They are highly amusing and should prove an effective advertising medium. This month's installment of advice runs as follows:

> "You mought feel lak you's a whale in shaller water, but you bettuh be moughty sho you *is* a whale 'fo you swims out whah de whales is *at!*"

JOHN E. HOBAN ENTERS PARTNERSHIP

On July 30th, according to the engraved information set forth on the announcement card, John E. Hoban, the genial scion of the house of "P. Hoban, Cincinnati," assumed the responsibilities entailed in guiding a marital bark through the vagaries of the matrimonial sea when he faced the altar with Miss Pearl McDonough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McDonough, also of Cincinnati, and voiced the responses that made them husband and wife. As comparatively few of John's wide circle of friends had any knowledge that the auspicious event was impending, the news of his marriage comes as a most pleasant surprise to his host of acquaintances throughout the trade. Congratulations are, of course, in order, and THE JOURNAL joins in the general chorus of good wishes that the industry extends to Mr. Hoban and his bride.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERAGE COMPANY SEEKING NEW SITE IN NIAGARA FALLS

Negotiations by the International Cooperage Company of Niagara Falls, whose plant was destroyed by fire in April of this year, to secure a new site for the erection of a plant were revealed when the Wogstaff Company, which owns a large block of land on Lafayette Avenue, Niagara Falls, petitioned the city zoning board to classify their holdings as industrial instead of third-class residential territory in order that the erection of factory buildings could be undertaken without infringement on the city ordinances. If the consent of the city fathers can be obtained, the site will likely pass to the possession of the cooperage concern and building operations will be put under way immediately.

VAIL-DONALDSON COMPANY SUFFERS FIRE LOSS AT MARMADUKE PLANT

Considerable loss resulted from a recent fire which damaged the office and storage sheds of the Vail-Donaldson Company's plant at Marmaduke, Arkansas. Neither of the main buildings of the slack stave mill nor the band saw mill, which the company operates at Marmaduke, were injured, as the fire was confined to a comparatively small area.

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SANDUSKY, OHIO, CELEBRATES ITS 100th ANNIVERSARY. COOPERAGE MANUFACTURERS JOIN IN INDUSTRIAL PAGEANT

The industrial plants of this city, including a number in the woodworking and cooperage line, participated in a memorable celebration held here from August 24th to 29th. The occasion was the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Sandusky as a town. One of the features of the week was an historical pageant, given at the high school athletic grounds. The official welcoming of visitors was set for August 26th, with a program of addresses by Governor Donahey, Congressman Begg, and Daniel Frohman, theatrical manager and noted American, who is a native of Sandusky. In this connection it may be noted that another distinguished American—Jay Cooke, the Philadelphia banker and philanthropist—was a native of Sandusky and always retained a fond memory for the town of his boyhood. His summer home for many years was Gibraltar Island, in Lake Erie and close to Put-in-Bay, which is reached by steamer from Sandusky.

The local celebration was not only historical, but an occasion of reunion, a home-coming week for Sandusky boys and girls who have gone to other parts of the country to make their residence. Many of these were welcomed back to the old town again to renew friendships and to view familiar landmarks as well as the structural changes that represent progress, marking the growth of this hundred-year-old town, which in recent years has grown rapidly, until its population has reached over 25,000.

A century ago Sandusky numbered about 300 people; it was a little village set in a clearing, and northern Ohio had fewer white inhabitants than Indians. Yet the start had been made toward modern improvements. Steam navigation had begun in 1818, when the first steam-driven vessel, the Walk-in-the-Water, started out from Buffalo touching at Cleveland and then at Sandusky, where she took on wood and lay a few hours before proceeding to Detroit. Wood and its products have been important in Sandusky's industrial economy ever since. The forests which hemmed in the early inhabitants furnished them with an easily obtained source of fuel, and provided them with abundant material for their rude log cabins. The first frame building was erected here in 1817 by William B. Smith. It was of small ground area, only 18 by 22 feet, but it had two stories and the "good chambers," which history says were above, doubtless found ready tenants.

With game plentiful in the woods and Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie teeming with fish, only needing to be caught, the early settlers found little cause for complaint of high cost in foodstuffs. Nor was the material for house-building expensive. The forests lasted for many years and Sandusky became an important lumbering and cooperage center. When the forests were gone, the land along the lake shore, as well as the Lake Erie islands, proved excellent for grapes, and this section became famous for its vineyards and native wines. The wine industry has languished, but the grape juice industry has succeeded it. Lake fish are not so numerous close at home as in days gone by, but Sandusky still remains one of the principal fresh-water fish markets in the world. In fact, it is claimed to be "the largest fish-producing point in the world." The Chamber of Commerce says: "Here the greatest variety of fresh-water fish are caught and marketed; live fish being shipped to the eastern markets. Over $1,000,000 in wages is paid annually by this industry."

The making of barrels, kegs and casks has always been an important industry in Sandusky. In former days there was an abundance of suitable material close at hand for hoops, staves and heading, and plenty of good hardwood timber for manufacture into commercial lumber. Only a few years ago Sandusky had its sawmills from which the eastern hardwood yards were wont to supply their needs.

In recent years the cooperage trade of Sandusky has been represented by the Michel Cooperage Co. and the Kilbourne Manufacturing Co., both located on East Market Street. The Michel plant makes a full line of tight barrels for its trade in several States, while the Kilbourne plant has devoted its attention for some time to making fish kegs. Its plant suffered the full force of the tornado of June 28th, when much loss was sustained to business and residence property in this city.

Sandusky's industries are much diversified. Alphabetically they cover all the ways from automobiles to wooden barrels, two very essential articles in modern business economy.

It is noteworthy that 95 per cent. of Sandusky's industrial population is native-born; also that 75 per cent. own their homes. There has never been a strike of any consequence in the city. Nor is there a poor quarter such as is found in many a large American city. Sandusky has good churches and schools, one of the best harbors, if not the best, on the Great Lakes, excellent water, fine electric service, numerous transportation lines for freight and passenger traffic and a fine recreation beach at Cedar Point, across the bay.

So the home-comers and those who have stayed at home, instead of wandering to other fields in search of fortune, can well maintain that Sandusky is "no mean city," and can take pride in the thought that, though a century old, it is yet alert and vigorous, and never so ambitious and keenly alive as today.

MALONE STAVE COMPANY HAS FIRE LOSS

The stave mill of the Malone Stave Company, at Newport, Ark., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of approximately $8,000. Adequate insurance coverage cut the loss to a nominal figure. W. R. Malone, the head of the company, states that repairs will be undertaken immediately.

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WE MAKE A CORRECTION

The August issue of THE JOURNAL carried an item dealing with the incorporation of the Decatur Cooperage Company, whose address was set forth as Decatur, Alabama. This was in error—the new company's home address being Decatur, *Indiana*. The above correction is made with apologies to the Decatur Cooperage Company, to whom we are indebted for the following additional information concerning the new enterprise:

> "The Decatur Cooperage Company, incorporated by C. O. Porter, M. Porter, John Cook and V. E. McGill, bought the hoop mill of the Decatur Hoop Co. from the J. W. Vail interests, and for the present will continue the manufacture of coiled elm hoops.
>
> "Mr. Porter was associated with J. W. Vail for about 10 years in the manufacture of hoops and in the sale of egg cases from the Vail southern mills."

THE JOURNAL takes this occasion to welcome the Decatur Cooperage Company to the ranks of the industry and to wish them a long and prosperous career in the trade.

PAIL MANUFACTURER PROSECUTED FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Benjamin Gold, one of the proprietors of the firm operating under the name of the Handy Folding Pail Company, Westfield, Mass., is afoul of the law, being charged with conducting business in other than his own name or that of partners engaged in the business without filing a certificate stating the full name and residence of each of the persons interested in the business with the proper authorities. The prosecution is made under a provision of a law which is not often resorted to. It is understood that the officials of the Planet Manufacturing Company, also a Westfield, Mass., firm, are the movers in the criminal action taken against Gold.

Gold was formerly an employee of the Planet company and some time ago started in business manufacturing a collapsible pail.

The Planet company has been engaged for a number of years in the manufacture of a similar product and a civil suit against Gold was instituted in Superior Court by the Planet company, as the result of his manufacturing operations in the collapsible pail business. The Planet company alleges that the new firm has been infringing on its patent rights in the manufacture of the pails.

NEW COOPERAGE COMPANY INCORPORATED AT WORCESTER, MASS.

A new company, styled the Backer Barrel Company, Inc., has been granted a charter in Massachusetts. The capital stock is placed at $25,000 and the home office, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, is at Worcester. Cooperage and lumber will be dealt in by the new company, which is composed of Daniel Backer, Bessie Backer, Rose Stein and Samuel Stein, all of Worcester.

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STAVE TRADE IN SPAIN

In a recent report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on the condition of the cooperage trade in Spain, U. S. Consul Frank Anderson Henry stated that the Barcelona consular district probably consumes from 15 to 20 per cent. of Spain's imports of staves, but as local firms to a great extent control business all over the country the importance of this city in the trade is much greater than indicated by these figures. While his report primarily concerns the Barcelona district, statistics for all Spain are given and the trade of the country as a whole considered as well.

Classes of Staves Imported

The principal classes of staves imported into Spain are oak, chestnut and pine. Those of oak come almost entirely from the United States, the chestnut from Italy, and the pine from Portugal, although there is considerable Spanish production of pine in the northwest section of the country, and for this reason importation is smaller than consumption. The oak and chestnut staves are for tight cooperage and the pine for slack.

Oak is principally used for wine, beer, alcohol, etc.; chestnut for oils, olives, etc., while pine is used for lighter barrels in which grapes, coloring materials and other products are exported.

Statistics of Spanish Stave Importation

According to Spanish official statistics which do not distinguish between the different varieties, total imports of staves into Spain during the years indicated have been as follows:

Staves of Oak, Chestnut or other common woods except pine.	Quantity Tons	Value Pesetas
1919	70,796	7,787,568
1920	109,320	12,025,170
1921	43,532	14,801,014
1922	17,783	6,046,289
1923 (10 months)	13,874	4,717,155

NOTE: Average exchange value of peseta in 1919 was $0.19823; 1920, $0.15938; 1921, $0.13531; 1922, $0.154828; 1923, $0.144529.

A steady decline has, therefore, been noted since the record years of 1919 and 1920.

Of the total amounts furnished, Italy has usually held first place and the United States second, with far smaller quantities from Portugal and France. Other nations furnished an insignificant portion of the total. There are no recent figures as to countries of origin, but in 1921, out of 37,546 tons, Italy supplied 18,015, the United States 13,617, France 2,063 and Portugal 2,386 tons.

American Statistics

According to American statistics, exports of staves from the United States to Spain have been as follows over a period of years:

Year	Quantity Number	Value
1913	5,150,795	$906,736
1918	1,697,674	365,356
1919	8,197,281	2,911,363
1920	3,090,049	1,698,535
1921	1,282,064	472,396
1922	1,285,721	389,875
1923	2,937,611	613,723

More than 95 per cent. of the staves exported to Spain have been of the tight variety.

Principal Ports of Entry

Among the principal ports importing staves are Barcelona, Cadiz, Valencia, Alicante, Tarragona, Malaga, Almeria and Pasajes. The proportion received by each port has widely varied in different years, partly because ports such as Barcelona act to a varying extent as distributing centers for other regions. The proportion imported by Barcelona, for example, has in some years been as low as 10 per cent. of the total and in others as high as 37 per cent.

The Barcelona region uses American oak staves principally for wines and olive oil, and the most usual dimensions are: Lengths—60 inches, 48, 44-46 and 33-35 (unfinished); thickness—from 1½ to 3½ inches.

French claret staves 24, 36, 38 and 42 inches in length, also of American origin, are imported from France. French claret staves are from 40 to 45 millimeters (1.5748 to 1.7716 inches thick) and are used principally for the better classes of wine.

Barcelona imports in general the best quality of oak and chestnut staves. These are thinner and of better quality than those in demand in certain other parts, as Cadiz, where thicker and shorter staves are used in making barrels for exporting the "generous wine" for which the barrels are not returned. In Barcelona a much better quality is required as they are used for making barrels for common wine and, after transporting the wine, are returned to the exporter to be refilled.

Imports into Barcelona during 1921, 1922 and 1923 have been 5,202 tons, 2,325 tons and 2,890 tons, respectively.

Tarragona imported 1,020 tons of American oak staves in 1923, as against none in 1922. Staves of Italian chestnut have been carried forward since 1920 and were still sufficient to supply the market. Barcelona stave imports in 1923 follow: From United States, 1,774 tons; Italy, 1,039 tons; Austria, 25 tons; England, 52 tons.

Import Duties on Staves

The Spanish tariff adopted in February, 1922, made an advance of several hundred per cent. over the duties formerly paid. There are now dutiable under item 97 of the Spanish customs tariff which reads: "Staves of oak, chestnut, or any other class of ordinary wood, except those of pitch pine, 5 pesetas per 100 kilos, approximately 43¾ cents per hundred pounds gross weight, first column, and 2 pesetas per 100 kilos, approximately 17½ cents per 100 pounds, second column." These duties are, of course, payable on the basis of the gold peseta valued at $0.193. Staves from the United States pay second column rates.

COOPERAGE PLANT DAMAGED BY FIRE

On August 9th fire of unknown origin partly destroyed a one-story building occupied as a cooperage by Binsky Brothers, 575 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The flames spread with such rapidity that the few employees in the place barely had time to escape with their lives. When the first engines arrived the building was a seething mass of flames which threatened to communicate to other buildings in the vicinity. A second alarm was sounded, and with the aid of the additional fire-fighting apparatus the firemen soon had the flames under control. The loss was estimated at $15,000 to property and stock.

THE WESTERN COOPERAGE COMPANY MOVES INTO NEW PLANT

The Western Cooperage Company, Los Angeles, California, has distributed through the trade cards announcing the removal of its entire plant and general offices from 1919 Bay Street to its newly-completed factory and office building at 341 North Beckett Street. The new plant, announcement of the completion of which was carried in a previous issue of THE JOURNAL, is one of the most modern and best equipped factories in the country.

MT. OLIVE STAVE COMPANY SUSPENDS OPERATIONS AT ITS EVENING SHADE PLANT

The Mt. Olive Stave Co.'s mill at Evening Shade, Arkansas, has been temporarily closed down on account of the inroads made on labor by the demands of the farming season. Operations will be resumed as soon as agricultural work slackens and the plant operatives are released from work in the fields.

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All machines guaranteed.
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FOR SALE CHEAP
One 16 x 42 Allis-Corliss engine with rope wheel.
One 10 x 16 Lansing automatic engine.
For particulars address F. W. STOCK & SONS, Hillsdale, Michigan.

FOR SALE at Des Arc, Arkansas, the following second-hand stave machinery:

2 32-inch jointers, each	$ 75.00
2 100 H. P. boilers, each	200.00
1 25 H. P. engine	125.00
1 30-inch blower	25.00
1 Derrick with twin engine and upright boiler	500.00
1 Log jack with endless chain	125.00
2 Bolt equalizers with saw, each	125.00
1 36-inch knife grinder	175.00
1 Saw gummer	50.00
Office safe	40.00

If interested write C. J. RISTER, Des Arc, Ark., or INDEPENDENT COOPERAGE CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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WANTED—Used cylinder stave saws 16 x 38 and 13 x 26.
Address "CYLINDER," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Complete set of machinery for manufacturing beer kegs.
Address DALLAS COOPERAGE CO., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—I am in the market to purchase a second-hand tight barrel stave mill complete, including boiler and engine. State age, condition, make and price in first letter. Address EDWARD STEVENS, Rushing, Arkansas.

WANTED—A second-hand hoop-driving machine for tight barrels. Must be in good condition. State make, price and model in first letter. Address AMERICAN BARREL COMPANY, 297 Bridge Street, Salem, Mass.

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WANTED—We are in the market at the present time for an unlimited quantity of double head tar barrels and straight cars of steel hoop sugar barrels. Quote your prices f. o. b. shipping point.
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FOR SALE
Eight cars 28½" staves cut 5" to 2"; one car M. R. basswood 17¼" heading; two cars 6' elm hoops; 10,000 apple barrels. Write or wire DAVID S. MILLIGAN, Coldwater, Ont.

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WANTED—Position as foreman in a slack cooperage plant. Have long experience and can furnish highest references. Address "RELIABLE," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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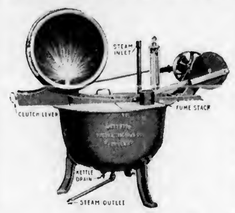

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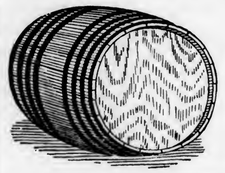

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Used for holding logs while being cut with Drag Saw or other cut-off machine.

Belt-Driven Dogs can be supplied if steam is not available.

"Genuine" Hill Steam Dogs and Drag Saws are standard equipment in every modern American Cutting-Up plant.

Write for Bulletin

HILL-CURTIS CO.
SAW MILL AND WOOD CUTTING MACHINERY OF EVERY TYPE AND SIZE
KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN

Goodspeed Machine Co.
ESTABLISHED 1851

BUILDERS OF MACHINES for the manufacturer of Tubs, Pails, Slotted Clothespins, Spools, Bobbins, Wood Heels, Bailwoods and other Small Handles, and Small Novelty Turnings. Hand Type and Automatic Variety Lathes are special features.

MADE IN WINCHENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

Since 1850

this Company and its subsidiaries have been producing Tight Staves and Heading

LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO.

NEW ORLEANS NEW YORK

"THE CHAMPION"
Our unexcelled
Barrel Heater
Over 30,000 Now
in Use

"The Champion" Heats More Barrels and Does it Better Than Any Other Heater Made

The HYNSON COMPANY

Largest Exclusive Coopers' Tool Supply House in the World

WHEN it comes to coopers' tools and supplies "Hynson" stands second to none. We manufacture our products and are always stocked to handle orders promptly and satisfactorily. There is nothing the barrel maker needs that we can not supply. Place your orders with us now.

Hynson's O. K. Croze, all metal

Hynson's Chamfer Howel or (Go-Devil)

If It Comes from "Hynson" You Know It's Right

ST. LOUIS ∴ MISSOURI

FOUNDED 1885

"FIRST"

First in the field as the exclusive champion of the wooden barrel—first in promotion of the welfare of the cooperage industry—first in trade influence and popularity—first in every measure of trade paper service, hence

FIRST

as an advertising medium in the cooperage and cooperage stock manufacturing and consuming markets.

A COOPERAGE INSTITUTION

The National Coopers' Journal

Philadelphia **Pennsylvania**

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The National Coopers' Journal

Philadelphia **Pennsylvania**

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THE NATIONAL
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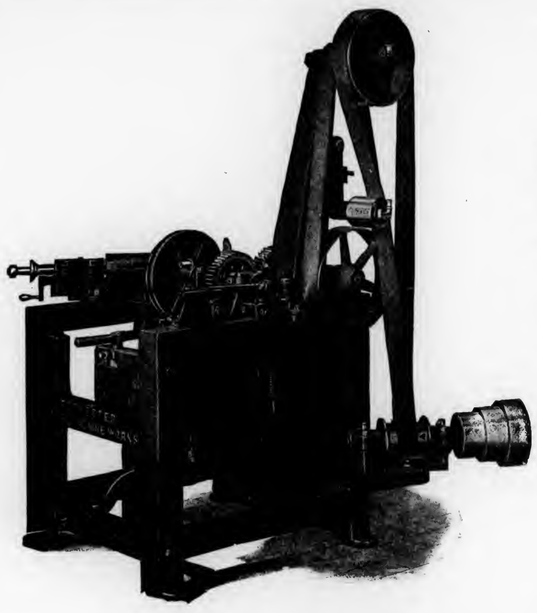
DEVOTED TO THE COOPERAGE INDUSTRY.

A PAPER OF GREAT VALUE TO ALL STAVE, HEADING, HOOP MANUFACTURERS AND COOPERS

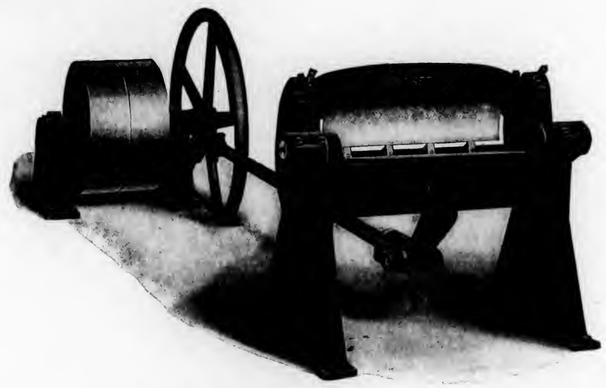
VOL. 40 | Published the First of Each Month. Subscription Price $2.00 Per Year. Foreign Subscription $2.50 Per Year. | Philadelphia, October, 1924 | Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post-Office in Philadelphia, Pa. | No. 6



No. 5 HEADING TURNER showing new belt feed arrangement, dispensing with worm, worm wheel and bevel gears.

This Turner is designed for Circling Slack Keg Heading, Barrel Heading and Square Edge Covers.

We manufacture a full line of Slack Stave and Heading Machinery.



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A new design machine of extremely strong and rigid construction especially adapted for cutting hardwood staves. Write for particulars.

We manufacture a full line of Slack Stave and Heading Machinery

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ROCHESTER BARREL MACHINE WORKS

Successor to JOHN GREENWOOD

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"THE CHAMPION" Our unexcelled Barrel Heater Over 30,000 Now in Use

"The Champion" Heats More Barrels and Does it Better Than Any Other Heater Made

The HYNSON COMPANY

Largest Exclusive Coopers' Tool Supply House in the World

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Hynson's O. K. Croze, all metal

Hynson's Chamfer Howel or (Go-Devil)

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HANLON-GREGORY GALVANIZING COMPANY

Hot Process Galvanizing of Hoop Steel in Coils and Cut Lengths

PROMPT DELIVERIES

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Write Us For

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Matched Cars

We manufacture

Slack Barrel Staves Hoops Heading

Cottonwood Staves are **our Specialty,** but we can supply all kinds of slack cooperage stock.

Quality Plus

THE
W. M. DAVIS STAVE COMPANY
Memphis, Tennessee

COLLETON MERCANTILE and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Incorporated

Manufacturers of

Kiln-Dried Pine and Gum Heading
18" Champered and Crozed Keg Staves

OUR STOCK Conforms to the Highest "QUALITY" STANDARDS

Cut Clean Dried Thoroughly
Shipped Promptly

RAVENEL, SOUTH CAROLINA

GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE COMPANY

STAVES
HOOPS
HEADING

SLACK

Thirty years of Quality production is the foundation upon which our leadership in the trade is based. Our equipment, technical knowledge and experience is placed at your disposal.

BARRELS
CASKS
KEGS

Enormous Factory Capacity
Huge Timber Holdings
Central Warehouse Stocks

Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed

CLEVELAND, OHIO

To Buyers of Slack Cooperage Stock

Be your requirements what they may for apple, lime, salt, flour or sugar barrels, it would pay you to ask us for prices, for sooner or later *we will guarantee* that we will save you some money. ¶ We will treat you courteously and we have a habit of taking good care of our customers. ¶ We are trying to give intelligent, reliable service.

Wylie & Wilson, Inc.
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

C. E. MURRAY
Decherd Tennessee

MANUFACTURER
ALABAMA PINE HEADING
Barrels & Shooks

BUY and SELL
HOOPS and STAVES
Stock Guaranteed

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

KILN-DRIED
Alabama Pine Heading
Of Quality in Volume

Our plants at Chapman, Ruthven and Greenville consume each working day well over 350,000 feet of timber manufacturing:

Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber
Hardwood Lumber
Pine Heading
Oak Staves
Gum Veneers
Box Shooks
Shingles
Lath

W. T. Smith Lumber Co.
CHAPMAN, ALABAMA

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BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

Staves, Hoops Heading

and

COOPERAGE SUPPLIES

Promptness is our Motto

GOOD STOCK is what we want to buy
is what we aim to sell

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS

141 Broadway, New York
Washington Life Building

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MEMPHIS -:- TENNESSEE

Mills
Hope, Arkansas
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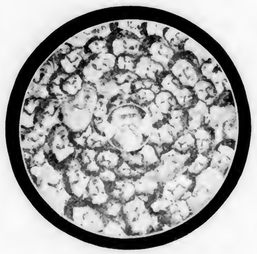

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Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

MANUFACTURERS OF
Tight Barrel Circled Heading

Write Us For

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Matched Cars

We manufacture

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Cottonwood Staves are our Specialty, but we can supply all kinds of slack cooperage stock.

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STAVES HOOPS HEADING

SLACK

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Enormous Factory Capacity
Huge Timber Holdings
Central Warehouse Stocks

Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Tight Barrel Circled Heading

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW IT IN "THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL."

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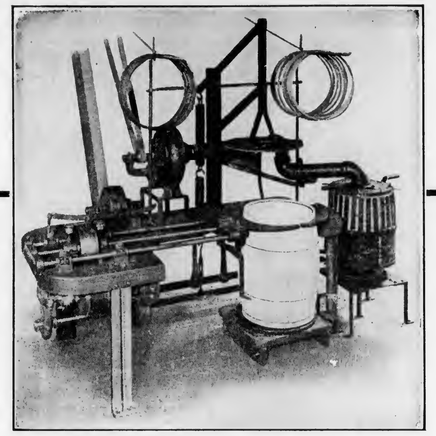


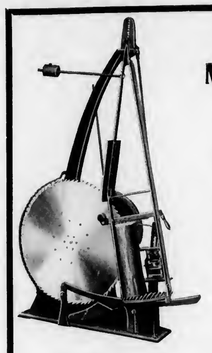
The highest point in machine efficiency is the

"Perfection" Heading-up Machine

for heading-up and hooping off all classes of slack cooperage. Repeat orders and the successful operation of every machine sold in various parts of the country, is our history to date.

Are You Using a "Perfection?"

MARTEN, GRAHN & ANDRESEN
Twenty-second and Illinois Streets : SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



TREVOR
Manufacturing Company
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

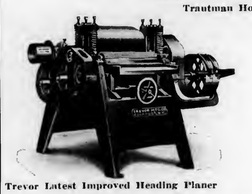
The Latest Improved Machinery
for

Barrels — Kegs
Staves — Pails
Heading — Drums
Hoops — Cheese Boxes

Complete Plants from the log to the barrel

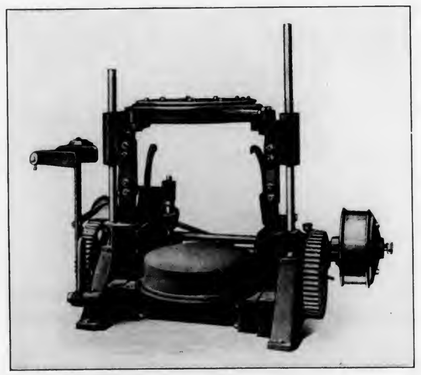
Trevor Patent Jumbo Heading Sawing Machine

Trautman Hoop Machine—saws, points and laps



Send for Catalogue and Prices

Trevor Latest Improved Heading Planer



Speed-Durability-Efficiency

are the three outstanding features of our

HEADING-UP MACHINE
FOR TIGHT BARRELS
Operates with
MINIMUM OF POWER and MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY

Handles packages from 5 to 55 gallons capacity. Machine delivered with one head—size optional with purchaser. Additional sizes furnished at nominal cost. Head changes made in 10 minutes.

Capacity, 700 to 1000 barrels daily

We will be glad to send you descriptive literature

CHAS. GROTNES MACHINE WORKS
CHICAGO :: :: ILLINOIS

GERLACH MODERN MACHINERY

Produces

CHEAPER AND BETTER

Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 120 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 800 pounds weight.
We manufacture machinery for sawing, jointing, planing and crozing, staves; for sawing, jointing, doweling, planing and circling heading.

MODERNIZE YOUR PLANT

Scrap Machinery invented before the Civil War and install a Gerlach Outfit that will make Tight barrels that are tight, from any strong, non-porous timber.

BUILD

barrels with perfect joints that will not leak; a product that is infinitely superior to the tin and iron near barrels now being experimented with.

Wood is tasteless, stainless and rustless and being a poor conductor of heat or moisture, keeps its contents in their original condition.

CYLINDER SAWS RESTEELED
MODERN BOXBOARD MACHINERY

THE PETER GERLACH CO.
Columbus Road and Winter Street
CLEVELAND - - OHIO

Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co.

SLACK BARREL MATERIAL

1314 LAFAYETTE BLDG. **DETROIT,** MICHIGAN

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

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BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

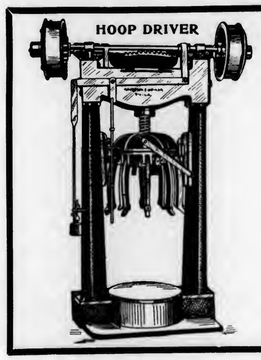
Take No Chance

The old reliable and well-known "BONE-DRY" brand Gum Mixed Timber Slack Barrel Heading still holds its own. We are as ready now as ever before to serve you and assure you of full value for your money. The cheapest is never the best, remember.

SERVICE - QUALITY

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.
Sales Office:—Cape Girardeau, Mo. Plant:—Morehouse, Mo.

HOOP DRIVER



WEIMAR ENGINEERING WORKS

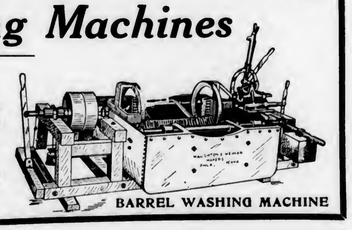
BUILDERS OF..... Hoop Driving, Barrel Washing and Bung Hole Boring Machines

Special Machines Built to Order

In building our machines we seek to gain the highest efficiency in every way, and users of our make will find this our guarantee, which always holds good.

Let us know your requirements

WESTMORELAND and JASPER STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



BARREL WASHING MACHINE

Steady Advertising

IS the kind of advertising that tells in the end. Every reader of a trade paper examines the advertising pages about as closely as he does the reading pages. Your advertisement placed in one issue and then withdrawn, or inserted only for a few issues, does not begin to make the impression on a reader that a permanent advertisement does. **It would not be wise to expect every reader is ready to buy the minute he sees your advertisement.** It may be three months, six months, or a year, before he is in the market for your particular line. If you run your advertisement for only a short time, and then withdraw it, you will miss the inquiry of the reader who will be in the market a little later. You and your advertisement may be forgotten.

The firm who advertises continuously is the firm remembered by the reader when ready to buy. Therefore, don't make the mistake of thinking the buyer is likely to remember you unless you remember him by placing your goods before him in each issue of the paper he makes a practice of reading. The **one sure way to win business,** and to hold it, **is to go after it** and keep after it.

THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL will take your messages straight to the buyer, no matter where he is. It's our business to know where he is, and we do.

Place your 1924 advertising contract now

Sutherland-Innes Co. of New York

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers and Exporters

of all kinds of

Cooperage Stock

Tight Barrel Material

Our expansive manufacturing facilities and our strategically located stocks-in-storage enable us to make quick shipments to any point in the world, foreign or domestic.

Slack Barrel Material

LET US QUOTE YOU

17 Battery Place **NEW YORK**

Straight, Matched or Mixed Cars

Slack Cooperage Stock

STAVES HOOPS HEADING

Cut properly, dried thoroughly, priced fairly, delivered promptly

Your inquiry will receive immediate attention

The Vail-Donaldson Company

United Home Building - ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW IT IN "THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL."

The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR — Philadelphia, October, 1924 — $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL. No. 6

New Orleans Cooperage Trade Would Welcome Stabilization of Prices. Many Plants Accumulating Large Stocks of Materials In Anticipation of Heavy Fall Business

Many commodities have a market price that is fixed and established by the regular laws of supply and demand. If you buy cotton or wheat you are likely to pay exactly the same price that your neighbors pay, and when you are ready to sell you can consult your newspaper and ascertain how much you can obtain for your supplies. Unfortunately, this is not the case in the cooperage business, and it often happens that buying and selling cooperage stock is a sporting proposition, like trading horses with a jockey.

Difficult to Quote Authentic Prices

The preparation of a price list of cooperage stock is a difficult and thankless task. If you give out prices which you know are being made, the dealer who is trying to get a little more than the common price believes that you are conspiring with his customers to rob him, and the consumer, who is trying to get his stock for a little less than his neighbors are paying, believes that you have been bribed by the producers to help skin him alive. To illustrate: No. 2 30-inch gum staves are now selling on this market for $9.25, but if you mention this fact openly the dealer who is holding out for $9.50 has a grievance, and the cooper who is trying to buy for $9 gets sore at you.

Emulate the Redskins

Now and then cooperage people hold a get-together meeting and try to standardize prices. After a full discussion they agree upon prices which they think, under existing conditions, would be fair and just, then they adjourn meeting, go home, dig up the tomahawk and start after each others' scalps. Isn't it about time to try over again? There is certainly not a member of the trade in this city who would not be glad to see prices stabilized, so that he could do business in a business-like way, and cut out the jockeying. Nobody seems to be to blame. Everybody recognizes the need of established market prices, but how can they be established and agreed upon?

Local Trade Sluggish

Work in the shops here is still very quiet, and no one has been making any large number of new slack barrels, though Lucas E. Moore and the Brooklyn have been doing a fair amount of tight work.

The activities of the Burbank Cooperage Co. and of John G. Moll Cooperage Co. have been mainly confined to second-hand packages of all kinds and sizes. Other shops have been kept going by miscellaneous small orders. Business is dull, but the hopes for a great improvement in the early future can be seen in the preparations being made for an increased output. The Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co. has a full set of new machinery for making barrels installed and in operation; the Southern Cooperage Co. has made many important improvements, and has laid in an immense stock, as if preparing for a campaign of unusual activity, while most of the other shops have good stocks, and some of them are in the market for more.

Orders are now coming in for syrup and molasses barrels, though mostly in small lots. The sugar people are not yet buying cooperage, though they are beginning to make inquiries and show an interest in barrels. However, it is not at all likely that any great number of sugar barrels will be used on the coming crop.

New Variety of Sugar Cane Developed

The great falling off in the use of sugar barrels during the last few years has been only partly due to the use of other packages. The sugar business in this State has been demoralized and uncertain. Worst of all, the cane fields have been so ravaged by plant diseases and insect pests that the raising of sugar cane has become unprofitable, and the planters would have gladly taken to other crops if it had been possible for them to do so, but now, at last, they see better days ahead.

Government experts working on the Southdown plantation, near Houma, La., have developed a variety of cane that is proof against insects and disease. This new variety has been fully tested, and it is declared to be an assured success. It will take some three years for the planters to change completely to the new variety, but when that is done the production of sugar throughout the Louisiana Sugar Bowl will be trebled.

This prediction sounds like a pipe dream, but it is given on the authority of Dr. E. W. Brandes, chief of the sugar cane division of the bureau of plant pathology, and the level-headed men who are most prominent in the business here believe it and regard the development of this new variety of cane as the most important event in the whole history of the sugar industry in Louisiana. Let us hope that their judgment is sound, and let us even go farther and hope that when this prosperity comes to the sugar people, the coopers will get a fair share of it.

Cooperage Exports from New Orleans Comparatively Small

New Orleans claims to have broken all records during the last month in the number of vessels arriving, the number of sailings and the amount of freight handled through this port. This may be true, but for all that the amount of cooperage and stock handled on the docks here has been rather small.

We are practically shut out from the excellent markets of the British West Indies by a tariff and shipping regulations that discriminate against American cooperage and in favor of Canadian cooperage to the extent of about 8 per cent. ad valorem. There is not much use in trying to overcome this handicap. Canada wins, even though Canadian prices are somewhat higher than ours. The same thing applies to the Bahamas, where great quantities of produce barrels are used, and to British Guiana, where there is a large market for white oak staves and heading for rum and molasses barrels.

In Cuba there is no such discrimination, and American cooperage manufacturers can and ought to claim that market as their own. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1924, cooperage or stock was shipped from this port to the following Cuban buyers:

For	motor spirits (ethyl alcohol)	3 buyers
"	honey and wax	2 "
"	vermicelli and crackers	3 "
"	groceries (kind not stated)	1 "
"	soap	2 "
"	mineral water	1 "
"	distillers (using tight and slack)	9 "
"	brewers	4 "
"	dealers	12 "
	Total	37 "

Willing to Battle for the Crown

In the September number of THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL there was an item stating that Wm. J. Murphy, of Boston, claimed the title of champion slack cooper of the world, and stood ready to defend his crown in competition with any cooper in the country who cared to match speed and endurance with him. The working coopers in this city are much interested, and extend to Mr. Murphy a most cordial invitation to make this city a visit and show them what he can do.

Several of the boys here have fair records for speed and endurance in barrel making, but in a contest for the championship they are willing to stand back and give first place to Adam Cooper, manager of the big shop of the Southern Cooperage Co. If Mr. Murphy will communicate direct with Mr. Cooper, care of his firm, the preliminaries can be arranged.

It is probable that all the larger shops here will be too crowded with barrels and stock to afford room for the people who would like to witness the match, but there are three large buildings in this city which have been used for coopershops, and which are now vacant, so a suitable place for staging the event can be easily found.

New Orleans coopers admit that they scrap a little among themselves sometimes, but that is all in the family, and they are always hospitable to visitors, so Mr. Murphy can feel sure of a rousing welcome and fair play. The boys do not believe in betting, but still if it is desirable to put up a little something to make this friendly contest interesting, they are game. They would like to have the opinion of Mr. Murphy and his friends on this point.

The tourist season will open soon, and a visit to this city should afford an agreeable change of climate to a Bostonian, and win, lose or draw, the boys will do their utmost to give Mr. Murphy a good time here if he accepts their invitation.

Local Notes

It is a pleasure to announce that Mr. Sidney Charbonnet, manager of the John G. Moll Cooperage Co., Inc., who has been recuperating on the other side of the lake, has recovered his health, and is now on duty in the shop again, or lining up his trade in readiness for the winter campaign.

The sugar mill of the Laurel Ridge Planting and Manufacturing Co., near Donaldsonville, La., was destroyed by fire on September 19th. The loss is said to be $200,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. This mill, up to the last season, was a good buyer of cooperage stock, and the trade has good reason to regret its destruction, and to hope that it will be speedily rebuilt.

VIRGINIA APPLE GROWERS INAUGURATE ASSOCIATED MARKETING CAMPAIGN

A movement that will indirectly benefit the cooperage interests that supply the barrels which carry the tremendous Virginia apple crop to market was launched recently when the Virginia State Horticultural Society, aided by the Fredericie County Growers' Association and the leading banks of the apple-growing sections, obtained the signatures of apple growers representing 500,000 barrels of Virginia apples, who agreed to have their crops graded and packed under State inspection. This inspection will be equivalent to a U. S. standard pack.

Early this year brokers and dealers of southern markets, which is the natural outlet for Virginia apples, declared that they would boycott the Virginia fruit because it was not being packed up to the standard demanded by their trade. However, since the recent activity of the State Horticultural Society in interesting the apple growers of the State to use standard pack there has been an entirely different feeling among the trade. Buyers from northern and southern markets are asking for Virginia apples packed under State inspection.

The cost of supporting State inspectors will be a nominal one, costing about 2@3c per barrel. In order to protect the growers who have agreed to the standard pack under State inspection laws, the Trades Committee have mapped out a campaign of publicity which is of very ambitious proportions and which has already been put into execution, that will put the name of each grower in the hands of every apple buyer in the country.

Anything that tends to popularize the barreled apple will most certainly be looked upon with favor by the slack branch of the industry, and as the present effort of the Virginia growers is made for the conservation of a market that absorbs over 500,000 barrels of fruit, it can be assumed that every cooperage firm that sells stock or packages in the State will have a lively interest in the success of the undertaking. The movement will unquestionably receive the hearty endorsement of the entire slack division of the industry.

EASTERN CRANBERRY CROP WILL BE SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR'S—WESTERN CROP A TRIFLE GREATER

There is every indication that the crop of cranberries harvested in Massachusetts and in New Jersey in 1924 will be considerably smaller than that gathered in 1923. Advance reports on probable production in the Massachusetts bogs place the volume of the coming crop at 303,000 barrels, as against a harvest of 410,000 barrels in 1923. The forecast for the New Jersey fields indicate a yield of 180,000 this year in comparison with 190,000 for last year. Wisconsin figures are 40,000 in 1924, against 35,000 in 1923. Total figures for the eastern bogs disclose a discrepancy of 117,000 barrels between the harvests of this year and last, with the Wisconsin bogs making a gain of 5,000 barrels.

PULSE OF THE TRADE

Fall business has, apparently, not yet hit the stride which keeps the trade busy and, consequently, happy, but reports gathered from various widely-scattered sections of the country are sufficiently optimistic and cheerful to warrant the conviction that there is a fairly fast general movement in the direction of satisfactory volume.

The one factor that is causing wide-spread uneasiness in the present situation is the close margin of profit upon which business is being transacted. Manufacturers have been forced, by the recent scarcity of orders, into such keen competition that prices have been pared down to the irreducible minimum, with the inevitably resultant disappearance of profits. However, with the resumption of active buying, present surplus stocks will soon be consumed, and there will unquestionably be a price revision that will allow manufacturers to realize at least a reasonable margin over the cost of production.

HOOP AND STAVE MILLS RUNNING TO CAPACITY AND PRODUCT SELLING AT GOOD PRICE

W. K. Noble, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Will say business is very good at this time and our different hoop and stave mills are running to capacity and we are selling all that we can make at good prices. The demand is also increasing.

The indications are that we will have a very good business the balance of the year, and we are hoping for a good business next year.

THIS IS HOW TO GAUGE BUSINESS IN JERSEY CITY

J. J. O'Connor Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J.—Business in tight barrels is still quiet, as it evidently is in all lines. It will continue so, in our opinion, until there is some improvement in export conditions, as without active exports the cooperage situation around New York does not amount to much.

Our barometer is outside the door where we are located, alongside the ferry entrance to New York. When there is a line of trucks three blocks long waiting to cross to New York, business is as it was in 1920; when the line is one block long, business is fair; when all that is to be seen is an occasional "tin Lizzie," business is as it is today—"hum." As we write this there is just one "Lizzie" waiting for the ferry.

USED SLACK BARRELS FINDING FAIR MARKET IN PHILADELPHIA

Monoghan Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.—Business with us has been fair and is beginning to look very much better at present. We expect the fall season to develop a very satisfactory volume of orders.

IS COMPLETELY SOLD OUT ON ALL LINES

The Manufacturers Lumber Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ontario.—We are sold out on all lines at fair prices. We look for some stiffening in quotations soon.

BUSY AT PRESENT AND EXPECTS TO CONTINUE SO FOR SEVERAL MONTHS

McGuire & Co., Emeryville, Calif.—At this time we find business very good, with signed orders on file which will keep us busy for several months to come.

Two of the reasons for this condition are that we build good barrels and always boost the wooden container.

IT IS "BETWEEN SEASONS" IN THE VIRGINIA POTATO AREA, HENCE TRADE IS SLUGGISH

Littleton Barrel Co., Bloxom, Va.—Trade has slowed up a trifle here. We are in the potato section of the State. The cobbler season is past and the sweet potato season is now on, but little more than half a crop will be harvested. Buying for 1925 will soon begin, especially when manufacturers of truck barrels think the prices on materials have reached their lowest for the season.

LIGHT APPLE CROP MAKES LIGHT DEMAND FOR COOPERAGE IN CERTAIN SECTIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA

Jefferson Cooperage Co., Ransom, W. Va.—Business in our section is very slow for this time of the year, and the season's outlook is not much better. The apple crop is very light, so the demand for barrels and cooperage is light also.

MARGIN OF PROFIT IN USED BARREL LINE VERY SCANT AT PRESENT

George B. Nichols, Everett, Mass.—My business for the month of June was very satisfactory, but have done very little since, as the difference between the prices I can buy at and sell at is too small to make transactions attractive, so while I still absolutely believe that "all things come to those who hustle while they wait," for the time being I am "waiting awhile and not hustling very much," expecting conditions to change for the better in the not distant future.

LOW PRICES FOR STOCK MAKING MANUFACTURERS WARY OF LOADING UP ON LOGS

Morrison Hoop and Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.—We find a very quiet market, with little demand for anything in the way of slack cooperage with the exception of short hoops. On account of the low prices, very few mills are making any effort to lay in a winter supply of logs. We are operating about one-half time, anticipating shutting down about January 1st.

TOP-HEAVY PRODUCTION LIKELY IN SOME SECTIONS OF FLORIDA

Paul & Waymer Lumber Company, Palatka, Fla.—Business for our coming season is beginning to open up, but does not promise a profitable season for the reason that this territory has twice the output of staves that will be used.

EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE THAT TRADE REVIVAL IS IMMINENT

H. Metzger's Sons, Richmond, Va.—Business rather quiet, although are getting our own share and feel that all commodities will look up shortly and stock will be moving more briskly in the near future.

STAVES ARE BEING SHIPPED OUT OF THE YARDS AS FAST AS THEY DRY

G. A. Mather & Son, Parkin, Ark.—There has been a little spurt in the production of staves in this section during the past few weeks of dry weather, but it is about all over, as it has developed that the cotton crop is going to be good, and about all the bolt makers have gone to the cotton fields. Staves have been shipped from mills about as fast as they are dry enough. There will be very few left in a short time. Prices are too low for the manufacturer to make any money.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SLOWING UP TRADE, BUT INDICATIONS POINT TO GOOD SPRING BUSINESS

Jacobson Bros. Barrel Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Wish to advise that business with us up to now has been quite fair, or as good as we could expect this year. We are not looking forward for much of a rush during the balance of this year, judging by our experience in past presidential election years.

After the holidays, indications point toward better conditions, and we expect a stretch of good business at that time.

EXPECTS TO SHIP 200 CARS OF TIGHT STAVES AND HEADING BY JANUARY 1, 1925

C. E. Olmstead, Heber Springs, Ark.—I can not explain to you better as to my business and business prospects than to refer you to the enclosed article relative to my business which was published by our city paper.

I have all the business I can possibly handle at the present time and have orders booked to keep all my mills running constantly for the next six months.

The article above referred to, which appeared in the Heber Springs *Jacksonian-Headlight*, under date of September 11th, follows:

"On account of the large amount of stave bolts being received, the management of the Olmstead Stave Mill has been forced to put on a night crew and the mill has been running night and day for several weeks. They have enough bolts ahead to keep them running continuously for several weeks, and if bolts continue to be delivered at the mill at the present rate they will be able to continue the twenty-four-hour running plan indefinitely.

"In addition to cutting staves, the mill is running a heading saw about half of the time. When both the heading mill and the stave mill are running, they produce approximately three cars of staves and heading each day.

"In addition to the large number of stave bolts and heading bolts received each day from the surrounding country, by auto truck and wagon, they ship in from two to five cars of bolts each day by rail. These bolts are hauled to the railroad at Miller, Higden, Shirley and other points and are then loaded and shipped to Heber Springs.

"The management informs us that they have recently bought several tracts of fine white oak timber near Shirley, which they intend to work and ship to Heber Springs to be cut into staves and heading here.

"The Olmstead interests have three mills in the country in addition to the local mill, which are running steadily. After the staves and heading are cut at the country mills they are hauled to Heber Springs by truck and wagon and shipped from here. Mr. Olmstead informs us that if the weather stays reasonably good and nothing happens he expects to ship approximately two hundred carloads of staves and heading between now and January 1, 1925."

FAR FROM THE MADDENING WHIRL, MARKET CONDITIONS ONLY AN OCCASIONAL WORRY

The Knabb-Shank Co., Oscaloosa, Ky.—We are in a remote section of the eastern Kentucky mountains on Kingdom Come Creek, made famous by John Fox, Jr. We are making tight barrel staves, but have not tried to sell any, so know nothing about markets or conditions generally. We read the letters published in The Journal with a great deal of interest and are sorry that we can not contribute our mite.

SEES AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR AHEAD

T. R. Miller Mill Co., Brewston, Ala.—There is a decided improvement in exports. The interior is just a bit slow right now, with good indications that prices have touched the bottom. We confidently expect good business in the very near future, and see no reason why the coming year should not rank as a "hummer."

LOOKS FOR GRADUAL AND STEADY INCREASE IN BOTH DEMAND AND PRICES

Norfolk Cooperage Co., Norfolk, Va.—Referring to your inquiry as to present trade conditions with us and probable prospects for the next few months. Slack barrels, which have been moving quite satisfactorily this year, have slowed up recently, but we expect this condition to be only temporary. It is too early to look for many inquiries for tight barrels, but we expect to see gradual increase in both demand and prices very shortly.

HAIL STORMS HAVE INJURED WISCONSIN ORCHARDS—BLOW TO BARREL BUSINESS

K. W. Jacobs Cooperage Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—We are operating only part time. Apples in Wisconsin suffered from severe hail storms August 20th-21st, and will cut our output 10,000 barrels. As local business is slow, we see no immediate prospects for better business.

SOME USED-BARREL DEALERS ARE "SCARY"—AFRAID TO ACCUMULATE STOCKS. WEAK PRICES RESULT

The Empire Barrel Co., Detroit, Mich.—Business is fair with us at present, but it could be better if other second-hand dealers would not get discouraged so quickly. As soon as they get a little goods on hand, with no ready market in sight, they drop the prices. As long as this condition prevails we believe it will be bad for everybody. There are not many barrels in the market and we can't understand why they should continue so low in price. There are dealers in our city who are selling without profit just to be doing business. This is, of course, detrimental to all.

BUSINESS MUCH BETTER THAN IT WAS THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR

The Jacob Lapp Cooperage Co., Akron, Ohio.—We find business much better than it was the first six months of the year. As yet we have not made any apple barrels. We hope to make some later in the season.

We are of the opinion that there will be an increase in orders from this time until the first of the year, but do not look for business to equal our volume of a year ago, although we have more customers than we had last year.

CAN'T SEE THE "SILVER LINING" IN ARKANSAS

H. S. Mabry Stave and Timber Co., Mountain View, Ark.—Our business has been rather dull for the last three or four months, and the outlook for the future is not as bright as we would like.

FALL DEMAND FROM PACKING HOUSES WILL MATERIALLY BETTER CHICAGO COOPERAGE BUSINESS

Joseph H. Kirk Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—We beg to advise that while business in Chicago was very quiet during the summer, it has picked up considerably within the last thirty days and we anticipate better business from now on.

There has not been a great change in prices—simply a matter of no demand. The stock yard business usually picks up at this time of the year and we anticipate our usual good volume for the next few months.

RUNNING TO CAPACITY, WITH MANY ORDERS ON FILE

Bryans, Miller & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.—We are pleased to be able to say that business, at the present time, is very brisk. We are running to full capacity of our shop and have a considerable volume of business booked ahead.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY MAKES ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS

One of the most startling occurrences in cooperage trade circles in recent years was the announcement, on September 3d, of the assignment to trustees of the assets of the National Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, for the protection of the company's creditors. The old company, which for more than a score of years had been looked upon as one of the leaders of the industry, found itself on September 2d in the position of being unable to meet its obligations in a manner satisfactory to its creditors, whereupon the Detroit Trust Company was called upon to act as trustee for the liquidation of the company, and this institution is now in charge of the company's assets and business.

Mr. Walter C. Hartman, president of the concern, who organized the business more than twenty-five years ago and who had been its active head from its inception to the date of its assignment, issued the following statement when the financial difficulties of the firm were found to be unsurmountable:

"On September 2, 1924, we found ourselves in a position where we were unable to meet our maturing obligations in a manner satisfactory to our creditors. We further believed that, owing to a lack of working capital and losses facing us in the future, we were not justified in continuing the operation of this business.

"We, therefore, on September 3d, turned our business and all of our property over to the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Michigan, as trustees, for operation or liquidation as they may determine to be for the best interests of all of our creditors. We will give the Detroit Trust Company, which is not a creditor of the National Manufacturing Company, nor has it any interest in its affairs other than that of trustee, every co-operation, and we trust that all of our creditors will do the same.

"Will you kindly forward to them an itemized statement of your account for the purpose of verification with our records?"

The trade in general will unquestionably receive the news of the assignment with astonishment, inasmuch as it will mark the passing from our industry of one of its outstanding figures. Mr. Hartman spent practically his entire active life in the cooperage business and during his long career he has made many acquaintances throughout the trade who will regret his retirement which, according to a statement made to The Journal, will take place upon the winding up of the affairs of his company.

CANADIAN WESTERN COOPERAGE COMPANY'S PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE

The huge plant of the Canadian Western Cooperage Company, located in Esquimalt, a suburb of Victoria, B. C., was almost totally destroyed by fire which broke out on the night of August 28th.

It is thought that the blaze originated near a small electric motor in the main barrel shop. Some time was lost in giving the alarm due to the fact that the watchman, who discovered the flames, was prevented from reaching the plant telephones by the dense smoke, and was forced to notify the local fire department from a nearby house. In a remarkably short space of time the interior of the factory was a raging furnace, and the burning embers carried by a brisk wind ignited adjoining dwellings which were also seriously damaged.

The estimated damage, which is placed at approximately $50,000, is well covered by insurance. Mr. W. W. Eastman, of the Western Cooperage Company, Portland, Oregon, which controls the Canadian Western plant, states that the factory will be rebuilt immediately and will be placed in operation again as soon as the work is completed.

Cooperage Exports Show Slight Increase In Value for Year Ending July 1, 1924

The annual compilation of forest products exports made by *The Lumber Trade Journal* is probably the most authentic and authoritative statement on this particular trade activity produced in the country. The report published in the issue of September 15th, from which the statistics below were obtained covers the whole range of forest products in which there is any volume of export business and is an illuminating document of distinct value to all manufacturers engaged in foreign trade. It covers not only the total shipments of the various commodities from the country as a whole, but sets forth the exports of the different items by individual customs districts, a feature which discloses the relative importance of each prominent port on the eastern and southern seaboard.

The report gives the volume exports for the year ending June 30, 1924, and, in addition, sets forth the totals of the year ending June 30, 1923, so that ready comparison of the figures can be made. Comment on the cooperage figures is made as follows:

"In the matter of stave shipments, New Orleans shows a falling off in comparison with 1922-23, while Mobile and Florida districts made some gains, although the total of the two latter in tight staves is less than the loss of New Orleans. Nevertheless, New Orleans shipped out 9,637,906 tight staves out of the total from the country of 20,780,421. In the less important (in point of value) item of slack staves New Orleans made a comparatively poor showing, having fallen off in number from 6,674,276 to 5,959,148, while Mobile district climbed from 7,063,450 to 12,938,192, and Florida district from 20,034 to 8,905,845. The three districts account for approximately half of the total of 40,087,653 slack staves from all districts."

The following table sets forth the total exports from the entire country during the year ending June 30, 1924 as compared with the totals of the previous year:

	1923-24		1922-23	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Tight staves	20,780,421	$3,089,574	21,408,651	$3,042,413
Slack staves	40,087,633	725,464	36,057,047	717,353
Total	60,868,054	3,815,038	57,465,698	3,813,766
Exported to:				
France	4,659,318	957,645	6,046,733	1,152,232
Netherlands	1,735,539	61,167	573,618	20,987
Portugal	576,804	305,313	1,357,113	545,000
Spain	2,528,556	634,815	2,065,323	469,808
United Kingdom	5,712,618	368,253	3,850,887	205,442
Canada	16,415,156	489,608	16,785,004	435,809
Mexico	967,247	18,330	6,083,755	80,728
British West Indies	13,272,692	187,989	9,416,759	110,265
Cuba	10,362,375	151,050	7,619,264	131,491
Argentina	1,103,901	116,552	826,084	101,632
French Africa	1,235,919	285,658	1,403,220	313,339
Other countries	2,297,829	238,658	1,437,938	247,033
Heading—sets	3,045,063	484,234	2,774,452	379,652
Cooperage shooks—No.				
Tight	1,044,778	3,165,560	1,386,121	4,007,367
Slack	575,048	311,044	198,655	89,639
Empty Barrels—No.	334,094	755,791	343,142	908,271

SKUSE'S COOPERAGE WAREHOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE

The large warehouse of Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of September 8th, entailing a loss in stock and building of approximately $55,000. The building, which was the property of James Gosnell, one of the partners in the firm, was a two-story frame structure, originally built as a storage warehouse for apples, valued at $35,000. It was covered by insurance in the amount of $24,000. The cooperage stock destroyed was estimated to be worth $20,000. Insurance of $17,000 was carried on this. Both stock and building being of tinder-dry timber, the fire had fine material upon which to feed, and it gained headway so rapidly that control was impossible despite the valiant efforts of the Rochester fire department. The loss of the building will in no wise hinder the operation of the warehouse, and, according to a statement issued by Mr. Gosnell, will not be rebuilt, as the site is too valuable to again devote it to warehouse purposes.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN OFFERS A HOME-STUDY COURSE IN WOOD USES

Through its co-operation with the United States Forest Products Laboratory, the University of Wisconsin is able to offer a twelve-assignment home-study course on lumber which will meet the needs of many manufacturers, dealers and users of lumber and timber products. The course gives the latest available information on the structure, properties, seasoning, preservation and uses of different kinds of wood.

The need and value of more information about the proper use of lumber are apparent when it is realized that in spite of the fact that our forests are being cut four times as fast as they grow, three-fourths of the timber growing in the forests is wasted on account of lack of knowledge concerning the possibilities of more efficient utilization.

The course is given under the direction of Arthur Koehler, of the Forest Products Laboratory, located on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, through the Extension Division of the University, and, therefore, it holds unusual possibilities for learning the application of well-established facts and principles to individual or special needs through the personal attention of teaching experts. Discerning and foresighted users of wood will appreciate this opportunity. A nominal fee is charged by the University to cover the cost of administration.

The course will consist of the following subjects: The Structure of Wood; The Physical Properties of Wood; The Strength or Mechanical Properties of Wood; Factors Affecting the Strength of Wooden Members; Chemical Properties of Wood; Air-seasoning of Wood; Kiln-drying of Lumber; Deterioration of Wood; Protection of Wood Against Fire and Decay; Principal Factors Governing the Use of Wood; Kinds and Quantity of Woods Used for Various Purposes; Measurement and Grading of Lumber.

Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Correspondence-study Department, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

DURHAM HEADING COMPANY INCORPORATED

A charter has been granted to the Durham Heading Company, of Durham, North Carolina. The proposed business of the new company is "to manufacture and sell barrels, and to conduct a coal and wood yard." The authorized capital is $100,000, of which $5,000 has been subscribed by W. D. Hester, C. C. Edwards and A. Edwards, all of Durham, the incorporators of the organization.

NORTH PORTLAND WOODENWARE AND COOPERAGE COMPANY'S PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE

Fire which originated in the boiler room completely wiped out the plant of the North Portland Woodenware and Cooperage Company, Portland, Oregon, on the morning of September 1st. In addition to the cooperage plant, the David Blake sawmill, the Western Spar Factory and the Mowat & Swift shingle mill, all three of which plants occupied nearby premises, were heavily damaged.

The cooperage plant, which supplied barrels and tubs to the large Portland branch of Swift & Co., the meat packers, employed about 180 operatives, and its destruction is a severe blow to the community. The monetary loss is estimated at approximately $100,000 in the four factories injured.

Due to the lack of an adequate supply of water and the difficulty experienced by the city fire department in getting apparatus on the scene of the blaze, little effective work could be accomplished in checking the conflagration, which gained headway with such rapidity that control was virtually impossible. Plans for the rebuilding of the factory are already under consideration.

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Remittance may be made by draft, postal order, money order or check to the order of "The National Coopers' Journal."

CORRESPONDENCE

The columns of The National Coopers' Journal are open for the discussion of all topics of general interest to the cooperage industry, and contributions are solicited from our readers.

Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in our paper, if they will state that they saw it in the advertisement in "The National Coopers' Journal." This is little trouble, and costs nothing, but it helps us and is information wanted by advertisers.

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

Statement of the ownership and management of "The National Coopers' Journal," published monthly at Philadelphia, Pa., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of the new postal regulations, which went into effect Oct. 1, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office.

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(Signed) M. E. DOANE, Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1924.

THERESA LAURIA, Notary Public.
(Seal)
(My commission expires end of next session of Senate.)

THE ASSOCIATION

On November 10th, 11th and 12th The Associated Cooperage Industries of America will hold its ninth semi-annual meeting at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago. It will be attended by a goodly body of men whose interest in cooperage is on a parity with yours, however large or small that may be. They will come from all over this country, and from Canada, and will sit in deliberation on questions of vital importance to the industry. It is safe to assume that the convention register will contain the names of at least three hundred and fifty men interested in cooperage in varying degrees—a sizeable conclave. However, in view of the size and importance of our industry, it is difficult to put forth a satisfactory reason why there is not twice as large an attendance at the association conventions. Here we have an industry that in the numerical strength of its personnel will run into the thousands, that in the amount of capital invested will encompass many millions of dollars, that *needs* an authoritative and competent agency to protect and promote its interests, and that, having a national organization that ranks in efficiency with the most progressive and alert commercial associations in the country, supports it with but faint and frail enthusiasm and an absolute lack of unanimity. This phenomenon reflects no credit whatsoever on the industry. Why does not The Associated Cooperage Industries of America enjoy the generous and whole-hearted support which is accorded the national organizations of other industries of lesser importance in the business structure of the country? Why does it not receive from the members of the cooperage industry the recognition, which by reason of its record of nine years of consistent and unswerving devotion to the cause of cooperage it unquestionably merits? The answers to the above questions are beyond the ken of the average layman. Association for the common good is a universally accepted business principle. It needs no explanation and calls for no defense. It has been demonstrated to be sound in theory and practice. Practically every industry, profession, vocation and pursuit, both gainful and otherwise, the personnel of which shows any numerical strength whatsoever, has its representative organization for the promotion of the general welfare of its members by concerted action and collective counsel. Associations are woven into the warp and woof of the business and social fabric of the country. They are an absolute necessity.

In The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, our industry has a body that is a worthy representative of the trade, and an institution comparable to the best commercial organizations of the country. When it sits in convention next month it will consider matters that have to do with the welfare of the *entire trade*. Its sessions will be devoted to the discussion of subjects in which every member of the industry has a vital interest. The problems deliberated upon will be just as important to the barrel manufacturer in San Francisco, California, as they are to the cooper in Augusta, Maine, and will have as much bearing on the business of the stave factory in Michigan as they have on that of the heading plant in Alabama. Those of the trade who are not members of the association are withholding their support from the most effective instrument for business betterment that the industry possesses, and by their lack of co-operation are measurably retarding a movement that is unselfishly predicated on the greatest good for the greatest number.

BRISK DEMAND FOR SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK PREVAILING IN CANADA

The present condition of the slack cooperage trade in Canada is described by James Innes, president of Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ontario, as follows:

"There has been a fair demand for apple barrel stock this fall, and the demand is keeping up, which is very encouraging, and it looks as if the mills will be practically cleaned out of apple barrel stock by the end of the season. While there is only about 60 per cent. of last year's crop in eastern Canada, and about 40 per cent. in western Canada, there is a very good demand for apples for export, and that is what barrels are principally used for.

"The flour barrel trade has been very brisk—better than for some years—while the general trade is back to normal, and the demand for cooperage stock is back to pre-war times. Prices are a little lower than a month ago, especially on hoops. Staves have been a little bit weak, but are stiffening up again, while there has been no change in heading. The heading in the country has been pretty well cleaned up and the manufacturers in the country are looking for an increase in price.

"The export trade is recovering, and there is more slack cooperage going for export now from Canada than there has been for some time.

"On account of the exceptionally good crops, which will leave a good amount of money in this country, we are looking forward to an exceptionally good fall and winter trade."

C. M. VAN AKEN DESCRIBES TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND TERRITORIES

Business in this locality has changed but little during the past month. There continues to be a fair demand for cooperage, but selling prices remain so close to production cost that the business could hardly be called healthy. Then, too, crop conditions have been such as to make deferred payments necessary on the part of many coopers, and with such an uncertainty as at present exists in general business these extended credits are decidedly unattractive, so that as a whole, while business has been going on right along in this section, the results have not been very flattering.

Much of the new business during the past month has come from makers of cement, lime and general packing barrels. Considerable stock has been moving to the fruit district, but this has been upon orders previously placed, and as the crop seems to be turning out less than anticipated, there is little hope for increased fruit stock orders this fall. Of course, some of the fruit-barrel makers will want to put in a little stock for their coopers to work up during the winter, which may cause a little activity in this line late in the year, but that will be stock which the mills sell cheaply to prevent carrying it over.

In spite of the present rather unsatisfactory outlook, business has before now come from unknown sources, and came quickly, so that we would shift from poor business to good business almost overnight. We are all hoping that after election something of this kind will occur.

SAFE DAIRY PRODUCTS—PACKED IN WOOD BARRELS AND TUBS

By Andrew C. Hughes, Field Representative.

Equipped with model cooperage plants that are operated at convenient shipping points throughout the United States, the cooperage industry, with the co-operation of its national association, The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, is making continued progress in the manufacture of the very highest sanitary types of wood barrels and tubs for packing dairy products.

In the organization work the industry is engaged in, groups of cooperage men are gathered together twice yearly for an intensive study in the inner fields of food and commodity packing. Standards are developed on grade and quality through a free and frank discussion of manufacturing policies, problems, methods and materials. These periodical conferences are credited with bringing to the industry a better concept of container requirements for food and commodity products and keep its members informed on all phases of container manufacture from the inception of an idea to its acceptance by the industry for which it has been developed.

Of all the various types of wood barrels, kegs and tubs that are used in a multitude of industries, there are none that are made with a higher degree of precision than those that carry the products of the dairy industry. It is in the tight barrel for condensed and sweetened milk, the tongued and grooved slack barrel for powdered milk and the butter tub for packing butter that extensive experience combined with a broad study and investigation of the requirements of these food products that the cooperage industry provides its fullest development of service.

Packing food products that are of a delicate and high quality character is no off-hand consideration. It calls for knowledge of relative values of containers—the vital consideration in determining what they will and will not do. No type of container meets every service condition. The packer should know the type and species of timber that is best suited to render maximum protection under various conditions for each requirement.

The selection of the proper wood for packing, shipping or storing dairy products is just as important a factor of success as the product itself. Years of specializing have equipped the cooperage industry to determine the wood to be used that will give maximum service in the particular usage to which containers are put. Contamination either by color or taste is a factor that predetermines their construction. The fact that wood barrels and kegs ultimately find use in nearly every art and industry having use for containers shows the comprehensiveness of the cooperage industry in manufacturing special containers for special purposes.

Putting out dairy products that reach the highest score in nutritive value is one of the outstanding movements making for the health and nourishment of the consuming public. The dairy manufacturer who gets behind this movement and advertises the fact that his product is not only pure as to raw material and manufacturing method, but beyond this is a satisfying food and drink product—since it combines not only these sources of healthfulness, but is protected in healthful containers as well—is contributing his quota to the needs of the human family.

The cooperage industry has now reached a stage of container perfection whereby the use of standards, wood barrels, kegs and tubs are made with scientific exactitude and serve users their real requirements. At the dairy exposition which was held in Milwaukee September 27th-October 4th, a full line of inviting, practical and sanitary tight and slack barrels and kegs used in the dairy industry was shown.

The fact that sanitary dairy containers are so important to those who use them, places a commanding obligation upon dairy manufacturers to supply promptly and fully every requirement of its customers.

OAK STAVES FROM RUSSIA FIND MARKET IN FRANCE

According to information published by the Department of Commerce. Russian oak staves are now being imported by French dealers for sale in the French market, principally around Bordeaux. The first shipment, which consisted of approximately 5,417,000 pounds, was made from Leningrad, with Bordeaux as its destination.

UNION COOPERAGE COMPANY TO INSTALL STAVE PLANT

The Union Cooperage Company, of St. Louis, has recently purchased 4,500 acres of timber land in Oregon County, Missouri, and will erect a tight stave plant on the ground at an early date.

The deal was consummated early in August and the company expects to have the new mill in operation by the first of the year. The timber bought is estimated as sufficient for a ten-year run of the plant.

Government Warns Against Danger of Zinc Poisoning in Food Products

By C. G. Hirt, Secretary-Manager, A. C. I. of A.

Many no doubt will be surprised to learn of the great danger of zinc poisoning in food products brought about through the use of unsuitable containers, and the steps taken by the United States Government in issuing a warning against this danger as a matter of protection of public health.

In the *Literary Digest*, August 9th issue, an article appeared under the caption of "Zinc Poisoning from Galvanized Iron," which stated in substance that a large quantity of galvanized iron buckets was recently distributed as premiums in Washington, D. C., and this was followed by an epidemic of zinc poisoning. The matter was considered of sufficient importance for the United States Department of Agriculture to issue a warning against the use of galvanized iron containers for preserves, jellies, milk, cider and other fruit juices. In this connection attention might also be directed to the practice made by many people in putting up lard and other food products in galvanized iron and other metal containers, as a trade inducement to the housewife, no doubt with the argument that same could be used when emptied of their contents for culinary and other household purposes at an economical saving.

The article above referred to regarding zinc poisoning, however, is a warning of the great danger that may result from the improper use of these metal containers for foods, etc., and it would seem, therefore, far better for our own protection and health to use wooden containers—buckets, pails, barrels, kegs, etc.

The article further stated that a short time previous to the incident at Washington above mentioned, at a large institution near London over two hundred persons developed zinc poisoning immediately after a meal consisting of bread, margarine, stewed apples and tea. Subsequent investigation showed that the apples had been cooked in galvanized iron baskets placed in iron steamers and that the fruit acids had dissolved the zinc from the baskets. Galvanized iron is simply iron coated with zinc and a good deal of food material acts chemically on this metal, producing poisonous salts. Care should be taken not to use such containers for any food containing fruit acids, or even for milk, we are told by J. W. Sale and C. H. Badger, of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, (writing in the *Southern Carbonator and Bottler*, Atlanta, Ga.) who report that "The Navy Department recently transmitted to the Bureau of Chemistry for analysis several bottles of root beer, which the naval station at Guam had reported unfit for human consumption. It was stated that some of the shipment consisting of twelve hundred bottles was sold to at least twelve people at Guam, and upon drinking the root beer they immediately began vomiting. Chemical examination showed that zinc was present to the extent of 3.3 grains of zinc chloride per bottle containing 15 fluid ounces."

In order to ascertain the degree to which ordinary galvanized iron buckets are corroded by some of the commoner liquid foods, tests of a preliminary nature were conducted, the galvanized iron pails being obtained from the Bureau of Chemistry and were manufactured from 22-gange galvanized sheets. Quantities of one gallon each of Washington city tap water, distilled water, carbonated water, milk, orangeade and lemonade were placed in these containers. The quantity of sweet milk used was one quart. Samples were examined for zinc at the end of 17 and 41 hours and following results found:

	Zinc-Mg. per Liter	
	After 17 Hours	After 41 Hours
Tap water	5	21
Distilled water	9	27
Carbonated water	193	181
Milk	438	1054
Orangeade	530	854
Lemonade	1411	2700

It is apparent from these tests that there is constant danger of metallic contamination of our food wherever it is brought in contact with metal and every precaution should therefore be taken against any possible chance of poisoning, and this can easily be accomplished through the use of wooden containers. From time immemorable the wooden barrel has been the constant and dependable friend of mankind, serving his purposes and needs with fervency and zeal, and although abused and neglected at times it has never failed, when called upon, to fill his requirements. Metal and other substitute containers have been devised in an endeavor to perfect economy in the cost of packing and as a result various kinds of packages intended to measure up with the standards and dependability of the wooden barrel have been placed upon the market. Experience in the use of substitute containers no doubt has demonstrated the costliness of experiments made in this direction, not only commercially, but otherwise, and we sometimes wonder whether serious thought is given by manufacturers of food products in selecting their containers, as to their ability to not only keep intact and preserve the contents in the original form, but the protection of the public health as well.

During the past few years there has been a notable increase in the production and consumption of soft drinks and confectionery, and as a result larger quantities of fruit juices, syrups and flavoring extracts are being used than ever before, necessitating bulk shipments. The wood barrel fills all requirements needed in this industry and at the same time protects the consumer against metallic contamination of his foods.

Those who know the truth about wood containers are convinced of their sanitary qualifications, and epidemics of poisoning caused from the use of unsuitable containers for foods, etc., are never heard of in the cooperage industry, notwithstanding the fact that it serves the most exacting container requirements for the packing of delicate food products.

MYSTERY INVOLVED IN FIRE WHICH DESTROYED FACTORY OF TEXAS BARREL COMPANY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

A deep mystery is involved in the fire which damaged the plant of the Texas Barrel Company at Houston to the extent of approximately $30,000 in the early part of September.

The blaze, the origin of which has not yet been definitely ascertained, cost the life of Herman Leutschke, the night watchman, whose charred body was found in the ruins of one of the buildings on the day following its destruction, and whose death is now being investigated by the district attorney's office. Suspicion of foul play is strongly indicated by the evidence that is being uncovered, and incendiarism, in an effort to cover a serious crime, is hinted as the cause of the burning of the factory.

Several persons are being sought by the police who are acting on the theory that the watchman was the victim of a murderous attack.

G. J. Kapner, the general manager of the company, has posted a reward of $500 for the solution of the mystery surrounding the death of the watchman and the origin of the fire.

The investigation of the tragedy will not interfere with or retard the rebuilding of the plant, work on which has already been started. Temporary quarters are being used to house the business which will continue in operation at its present address.

TRUMAN LUMBER AND COOPERAGE COMPANY HOLDINGS SOLD

The entire holdings of the Truman Lumber and Cooperage Company, Truman, Ark., have been purchased by the J. H. Tschudy Hardwood Lumber Company, of Kansas City, Mo. According to a statement made by Robert H. Tschudy, an officer of the purchasing company, the property which was purchased from receivers appointed in February of this year, includes besides the cooperage plant, 13,000 acres of oak timber. The consideration involved is reported as in excess of $1,000,000.

HENRY WINEMAN, JR., ENLARGES SALES FORCE

Faith in the future and confidence in the immediate present of the cooperage business is evidenced in the action of the firm of Henry Wineman, Jr., of Detroit, in expanding their sales organization by the addition of three new selling representatives who will cover the slack cooperage trade of the eastern section of the country.

Discounting the old-time theory that the consumer will seek out the producer when cooperage stock is needed, this progressive concern has laid down a policy of carrying their goods to the market and in the pursuit of this program have appointed permanent agents in three large eastern cooperage-consuming areas, who will cover their territories presenting the wares handled by their company and promoting cordial relations between consumers and the house which they represent.

The New England and northern New York trade will be handled by Mr. Louis Metcalf, who will make his headquarters in Middleport, N. Y. Mr. Metcalf is thoroughly conversant with cooperage, both as to quality and value, having for many years stood before the bench in the cooper shop and made barrels which, according to his statement, were *barrels*. He knows stock and packages, both in and out of the shop, and equipped as he is with a wide acquaintance among "down east" consumers, will unquestionably prove a fine trade emissary in his territory.

The cooperage users in the Shenandoah Valley will be visited by Mr. J. F. Wilson, who will be covering ground which is well known to him and over which he is on familiar terms with the trade. Mr. Wilson was formerly with the National Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, covering the same territory which he will traverse for Henry Wineman, Jr., and he will be greeting old friends when he calls at the shops and industries of the Shenandoah Valley. His headquarters will be in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

The "eastern shore" and North Carolina will be catered to by the firm of Lewis & Middleton, with headquarters at Parksley, Va. Cooperage buyers in this territory are well acquainted with this firm, having bought stock from them for years past. In their new connection they will have a splendid asset in the reputation for honesty and square dealing which they have built up in their previous dealing with the users of cooperage materials.

All of the Wineman representatives being thoroughly familiar with the line which they will handle, and being clothed with full measure of authority, will be in a position to adjudicate all matters pertaining to grades and quality which might present themselves for discussion between the house and its patrons. They will offer, as stated by Frank M. Scherer, general manager of the cooperage department of the firm, a broad, full cooperage sales service that will be based on the primary premise "the customer must be satisfied."

APPLE CROP ESTIMATES SHRINK BY 1,282,000 BARRELS IN SEPTEMBER REPORTS

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its official forecast of the commercial apple crop issued as of August 1st placed the probable yield at 29,383,000 barrels. The estimate issued as of September 1st forecast a crop of 28,101,000 barrels, a drop of over a million and a quarter barrels during the month of August. The report last issued will most probably represent as nearly correct an estimate of the harvest as it is possible for human agency to make, inasmuch as there are few factors that will exercise a retarding influence on the development of the fruit between the present and the time it will be fully gathered and packed. The greatest loss is found in the forecast for the State of Washington with scattering losses and a few gains distributed throughout the country.

The latest official report, covering condition and volume, together with totals of the 1923 crop, is set forth below:

	Condition September 1 Per Cent.	September 1 Estimated Barrels	1923 Crop Dec. Report Barrels
Maine	63	604 000	425,000
New Hampshire	74	256,000	120,000
Vermont	71	142,000	89,000
Massachusetts	68	635,000	500,000
Rhode Island	68	60,000	50,000
Connecicut	65	185,000	160,000
New York	52	3,869,000	3,900,000
New Jersey	68	526,000	470,000
Pennsylvania	43	811,000	1,266,00
Delaware	70	337,000	340,000
Maryland	55	302,000	460,000
Virginia	69	2,253,000	1,850,000
West Virginia	54	1,078,000	1,350,000
North Carolina	88	324,000	100,000
South Carolina	77	.....	.....
Ohio	48	683,000	1,033,000
Indiana	42	144,000	300,000
Illinois	50	755,000	1,351,000
Michigan	46	1,393,000	2,118,000
Wisconsin	57	93,000	136,000
Minnesota	60	39,000	61,000
Iowa	63	91,000	188,000
Missouri	53	619,000	850,000
South Dakota	56	.....	3,000
Nebraska	70	124,000	103,000
Kansas	70	461,000	400,000
Kentucky	79	171,000	70,000
Tennessee	79	85,000	30,000
Alabama	50	.....	12,000
Mississippi	50	.....	.....
Louisiana	50	.....	.....
Texas	61	.....	15,000
Oklahoma	77	47,000	42,000
Arkansas	67	843,000	656,000
Montana	30	72,000	123,000
Wyoming	80	.....	.....
Colorado	75	824,000	803,000
New Mexico	55	160,000	315,000
Arizona	53	8,000	14,000
Utah	58	155,000	260,000
Nevada	40	.....	.....
Idaho	43	774,000	1,600,000
Washington	55	6,110,000	9,198,000
Oregon	70	1,401,000	1,750,000
California	68	1,571,000	1,732,000
U. S.	57.9	28,101,000	34,403,000

Louisville Cooperage Trade Beginning to Feel the Stirring of the Fall Demand. Slack Plants Enjoying Exceptionally Good Business

The Louisville cooperage trade did not evidence much improvement over the month of September, while prices are reported as unchanged, both in tight and slack stock and in packages. Business in slack packages was somewhat better than it was the previous month, as the usual fall demand is beginning to develop from various consumers. In the tight package division of the industry the outlook is brighter, but there hasn't been as much new business turned up as should have come in by this time.

One of the drawbacks has been an unusually dry, late summer and early fall period, there having been several weeks of dry weather which was finally broken by heavy rains from September 19th to 22d. This has resulted in a considerable amount of good to all vegetable crops, and improved prospects for business from the food packers. It is claimed that there is a good grape crop in prospect, which should result in a fair October demand on smaller containers.

Woods and Weather Conditions Ideal

There was little or no price-cutting in staves and heading during last month, the producers evidently arriving at the conclusion that low pricing wasn't getting them the volume of business they desired. Weather conditions in both eastern and western Kentucky have been ideal for heavy production of cooperage stock, while in the far South one of the driest seasons in years has been experienced, the woods having been almost entirely free of water.

A producer of tight cooperage stock recently remarked to the writer that it rarely fails but that there are fine weather conditions in seasons of low prices, when there is scarcely any excuse for heavy producing. With a big demand and high prices, weather and woods conditions are nearly always against the producer. However, these are the breaks in the game.

Bumper Cotton Crop Will be Harvested This Year

One of the bright commercial prospects of the fall is in the cotton crop, which, on Federal estimates, will run close to two and one-half million bales greater than the crop of last year. This means a considerably increased production of cottonseed, heavy operations for the seed-crushing plants, and larger consumption of tight packages in packing the product. The last government report showed a crop of 12,596,000 bales on estimate, as against a previous estimate of 12,787,000 bales, and against a crop last year of 10,139,671 bales. Some private forecasts are still around 13,000,000 bales, and the day prior to the publishing of the government reports, predictions of as high as 13,100,000 bales were made by private statisticians. At any rate there will be a heavy crop of seed, and this should result in a considerable increase in demand for packages from the cottonseed oil interests, as compared with that of last year.

The pickle, vinegar and kraut packers have been taking a fair amount of stock, but total purchases from these lines have not reached great volume as yet. However, there should be a good October business in food products which will affect both barrel and keg demand.

Slack Trade Very Brisk

In the slack cooperage trade demand has been very good; all plants are operating on full schedule, with some doing overtime work. The flour millers have been taking normal supplies, or a little better, as they have been running very steadily since starting operations in July. Demand from apple, salt, poultry and scattered lines has been quite fair. Bulk movement of apples from the eastern States to Louisville in car lots will start in October and continue into November or later, and will result in a considerable local demand for barrels in which to pack the stock after grading here.

Slack Barrel Market

Local prices on slack packages are: Flour, 80a85c; half-barrels, 60a65c; one-head produce, 60c; two-head, 65c; poultry, 70a80c; No. 2 stock, sugar-sized produce, 70a75c; sugar barrels, 90ca$1.

Slack Stock Market

The slack stock market shows six-foot elm hoops at $15a$17 a thousand; No. 1 gum staves, $12a$14; No. 2, $7a$9; mill run, $9a$11; flour-size heading, No. 1, $12a$14; sugar-size, $14a$16; mill run about $1.50 under No. 1; and No. 2, $3 under No. 1.

New Slack Package

One of the newer packages in the local market is a slack cooperage package, using a 13¾-inch head and 20-inch staves, or about a one-quarter standard flour barrel in size, which is being made up for use of local candy factories in shipping stock candy, common mixed, etc. It can be made up cheaply and answers the demand for something smaller than a barrel, but larger than a candy pail. Candy pails are starting to move now, along with the special candy package, due to the candy factories getting busy in filling fall orders.

Tight Stock Market

In oak cooperage stock it is reported that red oak circled heading is 41 to 43 cents a set; white oak, 43a46c; red oak oil staves, $45a$48; white oak, $55a$60; spirit staves, $80a$85; and gum staves, $35. Gum heading is 34 to 36 cents a set. No bourbon cooperage stock is reported as in production or demand, and no prices are available. In fact, there isn't much demand for anything but oil quality cooperage, principally of red oak.

Tight Barrel Market

Prices on tight barrels are unchanged from quotations in effect for some time past. The red oak oil package, in standard 45 to 50-gallon sizes, is $2.70; with white oak, $2.85; spirit barrels being quoted at $5, and charred spirit $5.50, with gum barrels at $2.35. These prices on packages are low considering general conditions. The full list of prices reads:

Gallons	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$0.65	$0.70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

Labor costs have been declining a trifle, sawmills reporting greater ease in securing labor at slightly lower scales of wages in some certain localities where the competition for labor is not severe.

Railroads Again Endeavoring to Boost Freight Rates

J. S. Thompson, manager of the Louisville office of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, reported that the railroads were endeavoring to secure a stiff rate increase on movement of lumber and forest products from Louisville, Owensboro, Evansville and Indiana mill points to the eastern territory, but that the association, representing the shippers, would file protest, and endeavoring to have the Interstate Commerce Commission grant a public hearing, probably at Chicago, to decide the reasonableness of the demands. It is claimed that present rates are high, and that there is no real excuse for a further increase, considering the present excellent condition of the carriers.

At a hearing in Louisville on September 3d, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the effort of the Tennessee Central Railroad to cancel the milling in transit privileges at Louisville on lumber, veneer, cooperage stock and forest products originating on its lines and coming into Louisville over the Southern and Louisville & Nashville Railroads, the Tennessee Central failed to put in an appearance, and the Louisville & Nashville and Southern made no effort to put in a plea for the Tennessee road, with the result that the examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission permanently suspended the proposed cancellation, which will not go into the tariffs. This was important to cooperage interests here, which draw a good deal of material from the Tennessee Central R. R.

Local Trade Notes

A. E. Scott, formerly with the Atlantic Tank and Barrel Co., Louisville, now with the Public Relations Division of the Interstate Public Service Co., of Indianapolis, was in Louisville recently on business, having come down for an inspection of company operations at New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind.

J. N. White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., reported fair activity in both barrels and kegs, but stated that the company was not rushed, and could take on a lot of additional business without feeling the strain. He reported excellent conditions for production at the company's various mill points.

WITH THE PHILADELPHIA COOPERS

The seeker for information as to the prevailing trade conditions in Philadelphia and the surrounding territory is encountering less gloom during these brisk autumn days than he has been accustomed to find enshrouding the local situation during the past summer. When he puts the query "How's business?" to the individual members of the slack and the tight lines, who are doing business in this metropolitan center today, he receives, except in the inevitable few isolated cases, the reply that it is "improving." This condition is not, however, to be interpreted by the uninitiated as meaning anything other than exactly what the bare word implies. It is improving, unquestionably, but it is not by any means brisk or active, or snappy, or rushing. It is getting better, but it is still a considerable distance from being good, according to the popular conception of the meaning of that term.

In order that business might come under the classification "good" in the Philadelphia lexicon, the local trade must be doing a volume that in some other communities would be considered tremendous. A fair activity here would be a wild rush in some other markets. This is a very natural condition and is explained by the fact that during the period from 1914 until, and even after, this country entered the late war, the demand for containers was so extremely heavy and business was so profitable that every cooper and dealer in the territory enlarged his plant and his capacity to away beyond its normal or peace-time size in order to handle the orders that were practically forced upon him. There was no one to prophesy how long the super-prosperity that the trade enjoyed during that period would last, and in the effort to cash in on the opportunity while it was at hand, expansion to the exploding point was indulged in and a previously unheard of volume of business was transacted.

Came the lean days of the adjustment period when the stream of orders, which used to pour into local offices in a veritable freshet, dwindled away to the proportions of a weak trickle. The expanded local plants, equipped to handle barrels by the tens of thousands, were forced to operate on a volume represented in hundreds, and the coopers and dealers found it exceedingly hard, as a matter of fact—practically impossible in a great many cases—to revise or revamp their prospectives down to a normal basis.

They can hardly be censured for this. An individual or firm that lives on the glory and radiance of brilliant, hustling business for any length of time becomes saturated with the sense of bigness and importance, and when cooperage plants that used to employ from 10 to 50 hands on an overtime schedule find the payroll to carry from 2 to 20 employees who are drawing remuneration for only three or four days' work per week, the situation can hardly be characterized as "good."

However, as was stated in the opening paragraph of this article, it is improving. In the tight line there is at present a more pronounced activity than has been noticeable at any time during the summer months, and the demand for containers comes from diversified lines. The seasonal call for packages for fall products has made its appearance in practically all lines—including charred kegs, one to five gallons capacity. Prices are ruling fairly steady, although there seems to be a disposition on the part of some dealers to sacrifice a bit of profit in the interests of snatching, or it might be termed, pilfering, particularly attractive orders from competitors. This is a practice that has little to recommend it—volume of business without profit is waste.

Slack dealers are enjoying a business of fair proportions, not rushing, but far from poor. The old staple lines, sugar, chemicals, etc., are absorbing their usual quota, and there seems to be an awakening demand from a wide range of other consumers who, up to the present, have been out of the market.

PENSACOLA COOPERAGE COMPANY SUFFERS FIRE LOSS

On August 26th the Pensacola Cooperage Company's plant at Pensacola, Florida, was severely damaged by a fire which destroyed three dry kilns, the finishing plant and a considerable stock of staves. Fortunately, the slack barrel and tight barrel plants of the company, which are separated from the burned buildings by a broad reach of open space, were not injured. The loss entailed is fully covered by insurance and the plant will continue in operation in the departments that were saved from the flames. The finishing plant and the kilns will be rebuilt as speedily as new construction material and equipment can be placed on the ground.

Our business policy demands, among other things—

QUALITY *in manufacture*
PROMPT SERVICE *in shipments*
COURTESY *in all dealings*

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TURNER-FARBER-LOVE COMPANY
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Since 1850

this Company and its subsidiaries have been producing Tight Staves and Heading

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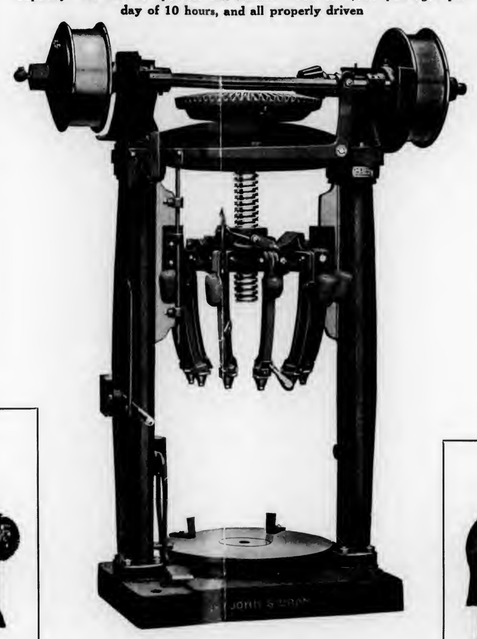
SIMPLE—POWERFUL—DURABLE

Capacity—As fast as operator can handle. 600 to 1,000 packages per day of 10 hours, and all properly driven



HEADING ROUNDER

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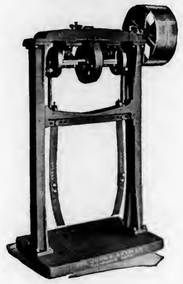

HEADING PLANER

STAVE JOINTER

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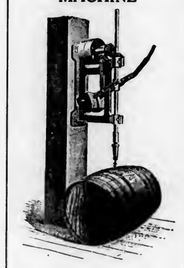

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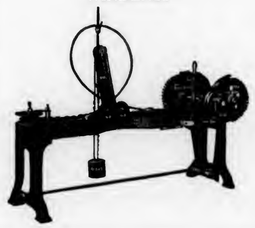

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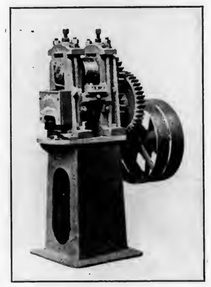

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TONGUED AND GROOVED STAVES—ONE OF THE GREATEST COOPERAGE INVENTIONS OF RECENT YEARS

By A. O. Theobald, Vice-President Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Company

The slack barrel has experienced but few changes within the last decade which have really been worth while, although an endless number of patents have been obtained on so-called improvements in slack barrel manufacture, methods of assembly and methods of shipping. Very few of these patents have proven of any real value to the ultimate consumer or to the manufacturer of the barrel.

The old hickory hoop, which was the universally-used binding device of early times, is still to be found in very limited quantities, although it has been succeeded in popularity, first by the elm hoop, next the wire hoop, and finally by the flat steel hoop. The adoption of the steel hoop is one of the outstanding improvements effected in slack barrel manufacture and without question this type of hoop has come to stay.

Various "patented" manufacturing methods have, at different times, seemed about to revolutionize the barrel industry, but while many of these alleged improvements worked out to an advantage theoretically, they have proved of little practical value to the consumer or the manufacturer. There is one feature, however, that in recent years has added to the utility of the slack barrel making it absolutely sift-proof and the ideal container for those high-grade fine-powdered products which demand a package of reasonable cost that is impervious to sifting. This one feature which deserves special mention as the one lasting improvement offered in the slack barrel in recent years is the "tongue and groove" as applied to the slack stave.

A number of years ago there came to this country a machine of foreign make, which we believe was German, making it possible to tongue and groove staves, either tight or slack, as the case might be. This machine, although effective, was very heavy and naturally very expensive. However, it was not long after this machine arrived in America that our American manufacturers offered improved machines for tonguing and grooving staves and they are now obtainable at a reasonable cost. Through these machines we are able to produce a barrel which is sift-proof, moisture-proof, and 50 per cent. stronger than the best barrel built in the years preceding the advent of the machine. Just as the flooring in your house or in your office is tongued and grooved to make a strong, smooth, perfectly-jointed surface, so is it possible to make a barrel with tongued and grooved staves that will have absolutely tight joints, be sift-proof, moisture-proof, vermin-proof, and have the added features of great strength and pleasing appearance; this, without question, is the biggest step the slack barrel industry has taken in recent years.

In the tonguing and grooving operation it is not practical to work up poor staves with imperfect joints—it is necessary to use the very best staves thoroughly kiln-dried and seasoned. It is, of course, possible to tongue and groove a No. 2 stave. Most anything is possible. However, it is costly and unsatisfactory. A No. 1 stave thoroughly kiln-dried, or possibly a millrun stave, thoroughly dried and well jointed, will make a No. 1 tongued and grooved stave. Let us remember that the tongued and grooved stave is not intended for ordinary uses, but is intended for extraordinary uses where a superior barrel is demanded. It is reasonable to suppose that a stave tongued and grooved, before being thoroughly dried, would shrink in the barrel after being made up, thus destroying the effectiveness of the tongued and grooved feature. However, with thoroughly dried staves, tongued and grooved, the properly set up barrel will be as tight as a drum and will hold water.

The tongued and grooved stave can not be produced without extra expense to the manufacturer, as the labor item in their manufacture is much higher than it is in ordinary staves. In addition to this there is a loss of timber. Proper tonguing and grooving of staves, under the most careful supervision will mean the loss of at least one-eighth of an inch in the width of each stave. This loss can readily be increased by the careless or inefficient operation of the tonguing and grooving machine, with its consequent production of undergrade and unsatisfactory stock. A good operating crew, well trained in the handling of their machines can turn out as many as 25,000 first-class staves in a ten-hour day.

While the number of tongued and grooved staves required to make a barrel is, in most cases, one stave greater than that required in bevel-jointed staves, the extra labor required to set this stave is saved in the "tapping" operation, as the former staves "stay put" when windlassed. The tongued and grooved feature as applied to the slack stave is intended as a betterment to a high-grade barrel, and while it adds a trifle to the cost of the package it is a real economy in the final analysis, as the tongued and groove container is far superior to the ordinary slack barrel by every test of service.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UTILIZATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS WILL BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 19th AND 20th

Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, has issued an open invitation to all industries, associations and individuals interested in the preservation and conservation of the timber supply of the country to attend a conference in Washington, on November 19th and 20th, at which this supremely important subject will be discussed.

In view of our rapidly dwindling forests and our ever-mounting wood consumption, the problem which confronts all woodworking industries is one of exceeding graveness, and the time is speedily approaching when the matter will assume the proportions of a national menace unless steps are taken immediately to eliminate the tremendous disproportion which at present exists between our national wood consumption and wood production.

The proposed conference will be of vital interest to the cooperage industry as a whole, and will doubtless attract many individual cooperage manufacturers in addition to the delegates who will attend as the official representatives of the trade.

The program for the meeting and the objects sought to be accomplished by it are set forth below.

Premises on Which Conference Is Called

(a) We are faced with the momentous problem of perpetuating a supply of forest products sufficient to meet the needs of the greatest wood-using nation in the world.

(b) Our national forest policy and plans for reforestation, now in the formative stage, must be shaped so as to meet the basic requirements of use; at the same time, wood usage must be greatly modified to conform to the present under-supply, and eventually to the accomplishments possible through reforestation and protection.

(c) Diminished forest resources will, within the next generation, have a radical effect on wood using practices, manufacturing enterprises and living conditions in this country. It is imperative that the existing supply be conserved and apportioned as effectively as possible.

(d) Approximately two-thirds of the present forest cut is lost in the processes of conversion and through inefficient use. Approximately one-third of the loss is now preventable if available knowledge can be generally applied; one-third is not now preventable, but continued research can probably determine how prevention may be accomplished; one-third will probably remain permanently unpreventable.

(e) Effective accomplishment in better utilization demands the joint efforts of Federal, State and private interests in the development and execution of adequate plans for the following three types of activities: (1) Application of research findings; (2) direction and coordination of economic tendencies; (3) further research.

Purpose of Conference

(a) To obtain national recognition of the foregoing premises, and of the fact that better utilization of forest products ranks with forest protection and timber growing as one of three essential elements of an effective forestry program.

(b) To establish a nationally representative advisory committee to assist the Secretary of Agriculture in formulating and carrying out adequate measures to insure the most efficient development and use of our forest resources.

Program of Conference

The speakers and subjects will be selected with the following objects in view:

(a) To present a comprehensive idea of the nature and extent of the present preventable wastes, how the findings of research show prevention to be feasible, and how better utilization is retarded not only by economic conditions, but by failure to apply available knowledge.

(b) To present a comprehensive idea of the nature and extent of the present unpreventable wastes, and how an enlarged program of research will develop means of prevention.

(c) To promote discussions of policies and measures which might be supported and executed by industrial, professional and governmental agencies, both singly and jointly, to insure the most efficient development and use of our forest resources.

(d) To expedite action by the conference in creating a permanent Advisory Committee on Utilization of Forest Products.

Representatives at Conference

The Secretary of Agriculture has asked all associations and organized interests concerned to select delegates to represent them at the conference. It is his desire that the conference be truly representative, and all interested are cordially urged to attend.

REINSCHMIDT STAVE COMPANY WILL REBUILD PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE

Plans are under way for the rebuilding of the Reinschmidt Stave Company's plant at Goulding, Florida, which was recently severely damaged by fire, with a loss in buildings and equipment estimated at $20,000.

COME!!

The Ninth Semi-Annual Meeting

of

The Associated Cooperage Industries of America

will be held at the

HOTEL LA SALLE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

November 10, 11 and 12, 1924

Executive Committees Meet November 10th

Arrangements have been made for holding the Ninth Semi-Annual Convention of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America at Chicago, Illinois, November 10th, 11th and 12th.

Hotel La Salle has been selected as headquarters, and the usual large attendance which characterizes the Cooperage Conventions is anticipated.

The coming meeting of the Cooperage Association promises to be one of the most important events in the industry. The program which is being prepared will contain matters and questions which concern everyone engaged in the cooperage line.

The indicated betterment in world trade conditions will undoubtedly be more fully realized during the next few months, and the November Cooperage Meeting comes at an opportune time—10th, 11th and 12th—for a profitable and interesting discussion of these new conditions as they affect our own particular business. Every member of the Association should NOW decide to be present at the Chicago Meeting; every non-member should affiliate with the A. C. I. of A. and also be in attendance at the Convention.

Chicago Cooperage Concerns will be your hosts

Super-hospitality is assured

Discussion of Fire Prevention In Woodworking Plants Is One of the Features of National Safety Council Sessions

The Thirteenth Annual Safety Congress of the National Safety Council opened its sessions in Louisville, Ky., on September 29th, and continued with daily meetings throughout the week, closing its activities on October 3d, after one of the most interesting and enlightening conferences yet held by this unique body.

The attendance was of such size and the program of such scope that two hotels, the Brown and the Seelbach, were required to house the many gatherings that were in simultaneous session discussing the multitudinous phases of the safety and accident prevention problems that were included in the program.

Safety in the factory, in the mine, on the farm, on the public highways, in the building trades, in the hospital, as a matter of fact, in practically every direction in which it is a prime factor, was the subject of addresses, discussions and demonstrations, every one of which was of absorbing interest in the particular field concerned.

Safety and accident prevention in woodworking plants was discussed in the sessions of the Woodworking Section of the Council, which were held at the Brown Hotel. Various phases of the subject were considered, one of the most important of which was "Fire Prevention in Woodworking Plants." In view of the enormous losses which are suffered annually by the cooperage industry from this ever-present menace the topic is one of major interest to the trade, for which reason we are printing the address upon this subject delivered before the congress by Mr. Charles E. Springer, of the Kentucky Acturial Bureau. Mr. Springer spoke as follows:

"Where any question may be raised as to proper method of procedure, whether in installation of hazards or in making changes or improvements in your risk, I would suggest you consult with the fire underwriters having jurisdiction; they will be represented in your locality and are always ready and able to advise you.

"Conditions in a risk are reflected in the fire insurance rate, and it is human nature to expect that a consideration be shown in rate for improvements made. I trust, however, you would be willing to make improvements where it would tend to better conditions and prevent a possible fire, even though no rate consideration be shown. Keep in mind that property destroyed by fire is gone forever. Insurance may reimburse you to some extent, but it does not bring back the property destroyed, nor does it prevent fires. Keep before you the *prevention* idea, as it is difficult to disassociate the two terms, *prevention* and *protection*, the fire prevention engineer today being a very important factor in our economic life.

"In order to discuss the question of fire protection in woodworking plants, it will be necessary first for us to consider what is in the class that requires protection. What is likely to produce a fire? From a fire point of view there are many excellent risks, but no perfect one. There are risks where every hazard has seemingly been given the best of attention, but even in these you are likely to find some condition that may bring disaster to that plant. There are other risks in which it might be predicted with a certain degree of assurance that a fire would occur, and it does, but in most cases it occurs when least expected. Misfortune has resulted in many cases because business was so good the assured felt he could not take the time to clean up his risk, but continued on the producing end only until too late.

"Let us divide woodworking risks into three general classes: First, *sawmills*, producing the rough lumber from the logs; second, *planing mills*, preparing lumber for building purposes, etc., and third, *those risks involving varnishing or other like processes*, such as furniture factories. There are, of course, many different classes of woodworkers, other than those specifically mentioned. Here in Louisville we have wagon works, farm implement factories, cooperage plants, veneer factories, box and crate factories, piano and pipe-organ factories, dump-car plants, handle factories, flooring plants, novelty factories. We also have factories making base ball bats and golf sticks, and—last, but not least—coffin factories.

Saw Mills

"Let us first consider the sawmill class, which might be divided into dry and wet log mills, and further into the portable class and the more permanent class. The portable class does not operate longer in one locality than to cut out the timber near at hand. Buildings are of more or less light frame shed construction; boiler is of the portable type, under same shed with saw; stack through roof, without any clearance—in fact, in many cases partly supported by wooden roof timbers; slabs and sawdust accumulations are left in close proximity to boiler, the operator no doubt feeling, if he gives the matter any thought at all, that he will get away from that locality before any accident happens to his plant. Even such risks, no matter how temporary their character, should be properly guarded, by providing ample boiler and stack clearances and maintaining good housekeeping conditions. Otherwise, it is possible that the entire plant and its product may be destroyed. It sometimes happens that the general character of employees at such plants is not of the highest and it would make little difference to them if the plant did burn. The more permanent type of mill is of more substantial construction and, as a rule, better conditions prevail in such risks.

"There are three classes of hazards common to nearly all woodworking risks, viz: Power, heat and light.

"Power is usually from steam, although other forms are used. Boiler arrangement has been found to be the same in some instances as in portable type mills; this, however, is the exception, and not the rule. Building should be of good, substantial construction, with boiler in fireproof building or cut off from mill section by a good fire wall, with openings protected by standard fire doors so that, if a fire should occur in either section, the possibility of its spreading into the other section would be remote. When we speak of any standard device, we mean one approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories. Where boiler room is not fireproof, ample clearance should be provided for both boiler and stack, and ventilation should be given boiler overhead. Boiler stacks should extend a sufficient distance above the roof of any building and be provided with spark arresters.

"Refuse is ordinarily used for fuel and, whether hand or machine fed, should not be stored in such position as to be subject to spark hazard whence furnace is fired, and should never be placed on a direct line with the furnace door. Too much danger is involved in the careless handling and storage of refuse.

"Many plants use the Dutch oven feature in feeding refuse to boilers. This hazard is not so serious as might appear, provided boiler house is fireproof or incombustible, and conveyors, down spouts, etc., are metal. It might be possible to buckle unprotected steel roof trusses over bodies if an excessive amount of refuse should be allowed to accumulate on oven. This I hardly think liable to happen.

Shot-gun Type of Log Carriage

"The shot-gun type of log carriage is another possible source of danger in a sawmill, as these cylinders many times rest on combustible bases and have been found covered with sawdust and refuse. Steam cylinders should be supported on incombustible bases and provision made to prevent, if possible, any accumulation of refuse on them. If impossible to prevent same ordinarily, a portable type of cover might be provided which could be easily removed to permit the removal of refuse. It has been suggested that an opening be cut in floor under cylinders to permit refuse to drop through. This, however, is unsatisfactory from the floor opening point of view, as floor openings should always be reduced to the minimum, both as to size and number. Again, such an arrangement might permit of the accumulation of rubbish at a point seldom visited, producing a condition which would either create a fire in itself or tend to rapid spread of fire, should one occur.

"Where refuse accumulations are too heavy to be taken care of under boilers, the open slab burner pit is often employed. This should be of a standard type and located not nearer than 200 feet from mill or other building or lumber yard. If less than that distance is maintained, then a sufficient (20-foot) guard or embankment on mill side should be provided to prevent sparks being conveyed to other sections of plant. Conveyor and its supports to be incombustible the required distance (10 feet) from the pit.

"The tower, or chimney, refuse burner is also used, which is less hazardous than the open pit arrangement. Conveyor and supports connected with burner must be incombustible.

"All bearings should be metal and readily accessible. Oil should not be permitted to drip on floor. Combustible timber supporting large bearings should be protected by metal and have an oil-tight metal drip pan beneath each bearing.

"Where heat is necessary, it should be steam, with pipes free from contact with combustible material.

"Lighting, when necessary, should be by electricity; equipment installed in accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code.

"In addition to the proper arrangement of hazards to prevent a fire loss, provision should be made to fight a fire, should one occur. Where plant is large enough to warrant, a private water works system with yard hydrants and hose, also a fire organization among employees, should be provided. Inside standpipe and hose service, large chemicals on wheels, hand chemicals of approved type or casks and pails, all properly protected against possible freezing are necessary.

"Some plants are protected by automatic sprinkler equipments.

"Watchman with approved clock service should be provided, and advantage taken of Central A. D. T. service where available. Where in a city having a fire alarm service, the watchman's stations should be of the combination watchman and fire alarm type. Some plants assign the night watchman the duty of supervising housekeeping conditions after regular working hours. The watchman's regular duties, however, should never be interfered with.

Lumber Yards

"Lumber yards should be given proper consideration. Heights of piles should not be excessive; proper streets or alleys should be maintained; yard hydrants properly housed and provided with necessary equipment, supplied by own pump or tank or from city service, should be installed. Care should be exercised to see that hose and hydrant connections are such that the city department can make use of them. Casks and pails should be distributed and maintained. Signs forbidding smoking should be posted and enforced; this order is too often violated. Yard should be maintained free from rubbish; it is not often that a fire occurs in a well maintained and fenced yard. Where engines enter premises they should be provided with spark arresters, and ash pans should never be emptied in the lumber yard.

"You may perhaps feel that I am suggesting conditions which it would be impossible to bring about; but there are many, many plants having one or more of these conditions existing in them. The carrying out of these suggestions would tend to bring about ideal conditions; ideal conditions would reduce the loss ratio, and a reduced loss ratio would mean not only a conservation of our lumber supply, but also a lower fire insurance rate on this class of risk. (The same general suggestions will apply to other classes.)

"Let us now consider for a few moments the planing mill class. The hazards of heat, light and power in risks of this and its allied classes are similar to those of the sawmill, and the same general suggestions as to their arrangement and protection apply. Buildings of this class are usually larger, have greater floor space, are more fully enclosed and built for greater permanence than those of the sawmill class. Refuse is more finely divided, is dryer and more susceptible to fire, and should be better guarded by installation of blowers to all machines where practicable and floor sweeps where blowers do not take care of refuse. There are many more types of machines in this class, operated by individual motors, necessitating closer attention to installation and maintenance. Motors should be properly enclosed and, where necessary, vented to outside of building.

Heating Systems

"The hot-air blower heating system is frequently found, with long runs of large diameter heating pipes, piercing brick division walls. In such cases, proper automatic cut-off should be installed in pipes at division walls. The same protection should be provided in piping in connection with blower systems where passing through fire division walls.

"Where necessary to use stoves, they should be of a substantial character, firmly set on an incombustible base or in a sand box enclosure, to catch falling ashes or sparks. Stove pipe should vent into a good brick chimney; both stove and pipe to have sufficient clearance from any combustible surroundings.

"Electric light bulbs, where subject to breakage, should be protected by guards. Gas should not be used for lights unless absolutely necessary, but where used should be from stationary brackets with jets properly protected and every reasonable precaution taken to guard against any possible danger.

"One of the most common and important hazards of this class is the redrying feature. Kilns should be of fireproof construction, with standard fire doors at openings. Steam pipes therein are better arranged when located at sides or overhead. Interior of kiln should be protected by sprinklers, having one or more sources of supply, also by steam jets with control valve conveniently located outside. Where there is a ventilator, a damper should be installed and arranged to operate by hand. Ventilator control should be located near steam jet valve.

"In many cases drying machines are used for conditioning thin lumber. Where practicable, dryers should be protected by automatic sprinklers. Steam is probably the best extinguishing agent for fires in dry rooms or drying machines.

"Shavings vaults should be of fireproof construction; walls to be of brick or concrete and extend through roof; opening to boiler room to be protected by standard fire door. Vault should have screened ventilator opening in roof and be equipped with sprinklers if available, or with steam jet with quick-opening valve conveniently located.

"In some risks of this class there is the additional hazard of glazing, priming and painting. Where combustible volatiles are used in such processes, they should be properly guarded. Where waste or rags are used to rub oily machinery, they should not be thrown into some corner, but standard cans should be provided in which to deposit them.

"In the third class (varnishing risks, etc.) we have practically the same features of heat, light, power and dry rooms as in those already considered. The added hazard of varnishing and dipping is a very serious one unless the necessary safeguards are provided. The use of highly inflammable compounds subject to flashing at ordinary temperatures and giving off inflammable vapors presents a serious fire hazard. Dipping should be carried on in separate fireproof buildings or rooms. Walls should be of brick or concrete, ceiling fireproof or incombustible; floors should be fireproof or, if combustible, covered with sheet metal and, where possible, waterproofed and scuppered; door openings should be protected by standard fire doors and window openings by standard wire glass windows in metal frames.

Inflammable Liquids

"Inflammable liquids used in dipping should be stored in outside buried tanks properly vented, and conveyed to dip tank only through an approved pumping system or standard portable containers. Tanks should be of substantial construction and firmly supported to prevent a possible displacement. Drip boards and other appurtenances should be incombustible. Tanks, other than small ones, should be provided with overflow pipe discharging to outside drain tank. Tanks of 500 or more gallons capacity should have automatically and manually operated drains. Drain should preferably terminate in outside buried tank, properly vented. Valve should be of an approved type, preferably of a sliding disk and lever pattern. Pipe should be trapped. Ventilation should be, if possible, by natural means, vents to be placed at both ceiling and floor levels, in outside walls. Care should be taken to prevent pockets of gas in outside enclosures or in corners of room. Tanks should have incombustible covers, arranged to close by hand and automatically. Cover should be kept closed when tank is not in use. If impracticable to use approved cover, tank should be equipped with an approved foam extinguishing system (this, of course, for large systems). Hand extinguishers of the foam or tetrachloride type should be installed, as this type is especially adapted for fires in this class. Standard waste cans should be provided and signs posted forbidding smoking. Hose streams should not be used in case of a fire in a dip tank, as they are more likely to cause a spread of the fire rather than its extinguishment.

"Where spraying is carried on, it should not be in the open, but in spray booths, well ventilated to avoid an atmosphere which, if not explosive, will permit a rapid spread of fire. Fires in spray booths result from fans or motors used in venting the booth, from broken lights or from cleaning the booth with highly inflammable solvents.

"Glue pots are a possible source of danger, depending upon fuel used. The safest arrangement would be from steam, with all pipes free from contact with combustible materials. The idea of fires occurring from steam pipes has many times been ridiculed, but such fires have occurred. But even if such a thing were impossible, if you should produce a charred or thoroughly dried out condition in woodwork, you realize fully how much more rapidly it would burn if an accident should happen. For the same reason, proper clearances should be provided for all combustible materials from contact with, or close proximity to, heated surfaces, whether furnaces, boilers, stacks, etc.

"The hazard involved in finishing where rubbing is carried on should be considered, and provision made to properly take care of oily rags, etc., by means of standard waste cans.

"The storage of quantities of upholstering materials, moss, tow, excelsior, cotton, etc., should be in separate rooms or in bins, metal lined and covered.

"Even though you may have considered favorably every item of hazard in your own risk, you may have a near neighbor who has not, and it will be necessary to consider the hazard of exposure from his risk. The nature and extent of recommendations in such case will depend upon the construction and conditions in each risk.

"In conclusion, permit me to say that in its last analysis the entire subject is quite elementary. In woodworking risks you are dealing with combustible materials, and combustible materials are subject to destruction by fire. The more finely divided these materials are, the quicker they burn; hence, a very important factor is the proper care of refuse and dust and of maintaining best possible housekeeping conditions. Fire is more likely to occur in a dirty risk than where good housekeeping conditions are maintained.

"Guard all hazards as fully as possible by standard installations, and maintain these conditions. Provide as full a complement of extinguishing agents as may be necessary to fully cope with any fire which may occur. Install a standard automatic sprinkler system, if possible; then you will have an excellent aid on the premises while you are away. If unable to erect fireproof buildings, erect such as contain the minimum of combustible materials.

"With the annual fire loss in this country now exceeding the enormous sum of $500,000,000, 75 per cent. of which is preventable, it behooves each of us to take every reasonable precaution to retard this drain on our national resources."

BETTER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR STAVE MANUFACTURERS NEAR COUSHATTA, LA.

At the urgent behest of stave and cross tie producers of the country surrounding Coushatta, La., the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Co. have agreed to build a permanent railroad spur to that center to better care for the business of the petitioners. Coushatta is attaining considerable prominence as a stave shipping point.

ANOTHER COOPERAGE CONCERN FOR CHICAGO

The Garden City Barrel Company, Inc., 1901 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., has been granted a Michigan charter "to manufacture and deal in barrels, staves, hoops, barrel heads and drums, wholesale and retail." The incorporators are Benjamin Dwell, Harry Cohn and S. R. Wittelle.

FINKE BROTHERS INCORPORATE THEIR COOPERAGE BUSINESS

Finke Brothers Cooperage Company, of Kalama, Washington, have filed articles for the incorporation of their business, placing the capital stock at $100,000. Their plant, which is at present operating on a 24-hour schedule, has recently been enlarged by the addition of a battery of shingle machines, which will give employment to 20 men. Benjamin F. Finke and Robert J. Finke are the heads of the new company.

A. L. POESSEL & COMPANY
Tight and Slack
Cooperage Stock
Staves-Hoops-Heading
Quotations Cheerfully Made
208 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

The flour barrel demand here has shown an increase in the past month or two, with the addition made to the milling capacity of this city. The flour business is not in heavy volume at present, though it is considerably better than it was earlier in the year. Millers generally talk of poor trade, but it is noted that they are constantly building more mills or enlarging those already constructed.

For example, the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. has lately completed and put in operation its second milling unit and now has a total capacity of about 10,000 barrels per day. In another month the Russell-Miller Milling Co. will have completed and in operation a mill of about 4,000 barrels capacity. Building permits lately taken out by the Washburn-Crosby Co. show additions amounting to $80,000, a marine tower and gallery and an addition to storage capacity, which have been under construction, being about finished. Based upon what is going on to build and improve mills, the flour business must be flourishing.

Slack Market Steadier

A steadier market for slack cooperage stock during the past month has been an encouraging feature of the trade. Staves, hoops and heading have shown little variation in price over the past four weeks, and it is to be hoped that the see-saw quotations which have been a characteristic of the market of the past few years are going to be displaced by firm offerings. Coopers have held off buying in volume because of these fluctuations, which have made them timid of carrying heavy stocks. They are still buying in small quantity, however, and should have little, if any, stock to carry over this season.

Charred Barrels in Heavy Demand

The tight barrel trade is reported improving. There is quite a demand for charred barrels and some difficulty in getting them out fast enough. Prices to dealers on 50-gallon white oak barrels are reported to be $3.85, or $5 at retail; white oak barrels of sap-clear grade sell at $4.75 to dealers, or $5.50 at retail. An additional charge of 50 cents is made for charring barrels.

Apple Orchards Return Profit of 26.3 Per Cent.

Apple growers can feel encouraged over the figures recently published by Dr. U. P. Hedrick, horticulturist at the experimental station in Geneva, N. Y., who has been making investigations which he has compiled under the title, "Twenty Years' Profits from an Apple Orchard." He selected a typical Baldwin apple orchard just west of Rochester as the basis for his figures. The average net return for the past two decades was 26.3 per cent. on a land valuation of $500 an acre. At the beginning of the experiment the trees were 27 years old. The accounts show what each of the orchard operations has cost, the number of bushels produced and the selling price.

Slack Barrels as Containers for Pears

The Oswego Netherlands packing plant at Oswego, N. Y., has been a busy place lately in the handling of pears. As many as 3,000 bushels are being handled daily, and Mr. J. Heagerty, the proprietor, is using machinery of his own invention, including three graders with a sorting capacity of 1,000 bushels each. The pears are unloaded directly from the farmers' wagons and into the grader, from which they are packed into barrels, kegs or baskets without delay. The operations require thirty men. The pear crop is plentiful this season and the fruit is of good quality.

Trade Notes

The Cleveland Cooperage Co. agency, in charge of John Carey, states that there has been a satisfactory run of business during the past month. This office has all of western New York territory and is carrying both barrels and kegs of different sizes.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, large manufacturers of linseed oil in this city, have been awarded $5,597.53 in a claim against Germany, as the result of torpedo warfare. The amount covers a cargo of oil kegs lost in the sinking of the Holland-American liner Bloomwijk in the early part of 1917, 20 miles from Boston.

For Seventy-five Years
Specialists in Stave, Veneer, Hog and Planing Machine Knives.
Established 1848
D. LOVEJOY & SON
LOWELL, MASS. NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ANDERSON, IND. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Leaders in Quality.
Always Reliable.
Prompt Shipments.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Kegs and Barrels
Slack and Tight
Cooperage

Hoops, Staves, Heading
Cooper Tacks, Truss Hoops
Candy Pails

MORRIS WALSH SONS

Office—813 Sarah Street

Phone--Hemlock 0163

FACTORY { South 8th to South 9th on Sarah Street, South Side - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOMESTIC COMMERCE DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE INAUGURATES ITS INVESTIGATION OF CONTAINER PROBLEM

The newly-organized Domestic Commerce Division of the Department of Commerce has, with commendable energy and activity already begun to function along a line of endeavor which will redound to the great benefit of the majority of industries which manufacture the containers used in domestic shipping. Shortly after its organization, announcement was made that the new bureau would inaugurate a scientific investigation into the causes of the present appalling losses entailed in the domestic transportation of merchandise, and proposed a remedy therefor.

An investigating body composed of men of qualifying knowledge, from every industry, field and business, the interests and welfare of which are to any extent affected by the problem, were invited to participate in the movement, and two basic premises were laid down as the subjects of deliberation—first, the need for stronger and better containers to reduce loss and damage in transit; and second, the need for cutting down the constantly growing costs of distribution in which packing plays an important part. Acceptances of the invitation have been received from competent representatives of every interest approached, and the personnel of the body which will conduct the investigation, the first meeting of which was scheduled for September 26th, at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, is as follows:

J. H. Butler, general manager, American Railway Express Co., 46 Trinity Place, New York, representing the express companies.

Don L. Quinn, chairman, Research Committee, Wirebound Box Manufacturers' Association, 510 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, representing the wirebound box manufacturers and Committee D-10 of the American Society for Testing Materials.

A. L. Green, special representative, American Railways Association, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, representing the Claim Prevention Bureau of his association.

C. V. Hodges, secretary-manager, National Association of Box Manufacturers, 844 Rush Street, Chicago, representing the wooden box manufacturers.

Colonel A. B. Barber, Transportation Department, United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Colonel B. W. Dunn, chief engineer, American Railways Association, 30 Vesey Street, New York, representing the Freight Container Bureau of the A. R. A.

C. A. Plaskett, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

George R. Browder, general manager, National Container Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, representing fiber container manufacturers.

V. W. Krafft, vice-president, The Voll Cooperage Co., 511 Federal Reserve Bank Building, St. Louis, representing The Associated Cooperage Industries of America.

Colonel Paul Henderson, Assistant Post Master General, P. O. Department, Washington, D. C.

John W. Leslie, president, Consolidated Steel Strapping Co., 2600 North Western Avenue, Chicago, representing the manufacturers of metal box strapping and packing devices.

F. W. Smith, agent, Official Classification Committee, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

R. C. Fyfe, agent, Western Classification Committee, 1830 Transportation Building, Chicago.

E. H. Dulaney, agent, Southern Classification Committee, 215 Brown Building, Atlanta.

John S. Matthews, Jr., chief of Paper Division, and Jesse W. Nellis, chief of Lumber Division, both of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

J. F. Keeley, acting chief, Transportation Division, will direct the work for the bureau.

Broad Field for Work

The broad usefulness of constructive work along the lines of evolving better and sturdier containers can be gauged when consideration is given to the facts that more than 5,000,000,000 containers are used in domestic shipping during a normal year, and that losses due to poor packing and faulty containers cost the carriers more than $11,800,000 in 1922.

Bureau to Issue Packing and Shipping Manual

In connection with the present investigation the Department of Commerce announces the coming publication of a manual on domestic packing and shipping, which will be compiled by the Transportation Division in collaboration with the Domestic Commerce Division, and which will treat of proper construction, packing and loading of all types and styles of domestic containers. The volume should find a ready welcome among the shippers of the country who are estimated to number approximately 400,000. The subject matter of the manual will be added to from time to time.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN COOPERAGE PRODUCTS BECOMING MORE ACTIVE

That the foreign market for American cooperage is slowly but surely recovering from the paralysis that has gripped it since the world war is evidenced in the increasing number of requests and inquiries for prices and data covering this commodity that are being addressed to the trade through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The gradually growing volume of these requests are indicative of a progressively strengthening market abroad and a large percentage of them furnish leads which may be developed into profitable business by our manufacturers.

The Department of Commerce publishes them under the caption of "Trade Opportunities," furnishing detailed information as to the identity of the prospective purchaser, the nature of the inquiry, the conditions surrounding it, and all other relevant data, upon written request, which specifies the "trade opportunity," *serial number*, addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any of its district or co-operative offices.

The following "opportunities" were released during September:

Commodity	Opportunity Number	Originating Country
1 and 2-gal. kegs	11,529	Costa Rica
Staves, oak or beech	11,523	Greece
Staves, red or white oak	11,524	Algeria
Bungs, wooden	11,724	Germany
Oval wine casks	11,723	Australia
Oak barrels	11,424	Sumatra
Oak barrels	11,427	Sumatra
Staves, oak	11,421	France

FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTS SHOW GAIN OVER CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR

The total exports from the United States of wood and manufactures thereof during July were valued at $10,624,473, as compared with $14,281,763 for the corresponding month in 1923. For the seven months ended July, 1924, the total value of these exports amounted to $88,383,832, against $84,652,905 in the corresponding period in 1923, an increase of approximately 4.4 per cent.

The cooperage exported in July included 1,825,731 tight and 4,577,531 slack staves, 272,694 sets of heading, 74,871 sets of tight and 109,210 sets of slack cooperage shooks, and 25,958 empty barrels, casks and hogsheads.

ELM HOOPS
FREIGHT RATES TO

St. Louis,	13c	New Orleans,	24c
Louisville,	20.5c	Buffalo,	31.5c
Chicago,	16c	Pittsburgh,	31.5c
Milwaukee,	23.5c	Norfolk,	40.5c
Kansas City,	24.5c	New York,	43.5c

CAN YOU BEAT 'EM?
O. L. Bartlett, *Manufacturer*
BOX 238 -:- MOUND CITY, ILL.

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co.
INCORPORATED
Manufacturers of
Air Dried and Listed Tight Barrel COOPERAGE
Red Oak, White Oak, Ash
PORK STAVES
All kinds of Cut-Offs and all kinds of Hand-made Staves, Slavonian made.
P. O. Box 171 - Dublin, Ga.

A. M. WELTI & BRO.
Manufacturers of
Tight Cooperage
Milk, Oil and Lard Tierces and Kegs
7832 Kinsman Road CLEVELAND, O.

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can possibly get along without advertising in THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, but you will get along much better and much faster IF YOU DO USE THE ONLY PAPER THAT SPECIALIZES YOUR CLASS OF BUYERS.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS WHICH DO GOOD WORK

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE
REBUILT STAVE and HEADING MACHINERY
Two Greenwood Heading Turners.
One Heading Sawing Machine.
One No. 4 Stave Cutter.
ROCHESTER BARREL MACHINE WORKS,
Manufacturers of "Greenwood" Stave and Heading Machinery,
Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
E. B. Holmes Complete Barrel Outfit.
60" Gerlach Boxboard Mill.
54" Gerlach Champion Heading Saw.
60" Greenwood Heading Jointer.
No. 4 Rochester Improved Turner.
Greenwood Power Heading Bolter.
All machines guaranteed.
WAYNE MACHINERY COMPANY
Fort Wayne, Indiana

FOR SALE at Des Arc, Arkansas, the following second-hand stave machinery:

2 32-inch jointers, each	$ 75.00
2 100 H. P. boilers, each	200.00
1 25 H. P. engine	125.00
1 30-inch blower	25.00
1 Derrick with twin engine and upright boiler	500.00
1 Log jack with endless chain	125.00
2 Bolt equalizers with saw, each	125.00
1 36-inch knife grinder	175.00
1 Saw gummer	50.00
Office safe	40.00

If interested write C. J. RISTER, Des Arc, Ark., or INDEPENDENT COOPERAGE CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FOR SALE
Two 36" Morgan open back nailing and cleating machines.
One 26" Morgan, No. 9, open back nailing and cleating machine.
One 20 x 44 Morgan, No. 20, 2-color printer.
Two 20 x 44 Hooper 2-color printers.
One 36" Mereen-Johnson squeezer.
One 36" Chase, No. 229, shook press.
One 54" Berlin, No. 287, horizontal hopper feed band resaw.
Absolutely like new.
At Fort Wayne; always 1,400 machines; greatest selection found anywhere.
WAYNE MACHINERY COMPANY
Fort Wayne, Indiana

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE
20" Improved Whitney drum saw.
24" Improved Whitney drum saw.
24" Improved Gerlach drum saw.
Gerlach bolt equalizer.
Oram bolt equalizer.
Gerlach heading rounder.
Rochester No. 4 late type turner.
Get our prices on all kinds of cooperage machinery, on dowel machinery, etc. THE NOBLE MACHINE COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—Complete set of machinery for manufacturing beer kegs.
Address DALLAS COOPERAGE CO., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—I am in the market to purchase a second-hand tight barrel stave mill complete, including boiler and engine. State age, condition, make and price in first letter. Address EDWARD STEVENS, Rushing, Arkansas.

WANTED—A second-hand hoop-driving machine for tight barrels. Must be in good condition. State make, price and model in first letter. Address AMERICAN BARREL COMPANY, 297 Bridge Street, Salem, Mass.

STOCK FOR SALE

FOR SALE
Eight cars 28½" staves cut 5" to 2"; one car M. R. basswood 17¾" heading; two cars 6' elm hoops; 10,000 apple barrels. Write or wire DAVID S. MILLIGAN, Coldwater, Ont.

FOR SALE
We want every cooper or user of 34-inch gum mixed timber staves to write for prices. We have ten carloads in the yard and other sizes in stock. Address BOX 137, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

STOCK AND BARRELS WANTED

WANTED—In the market at all times to purchase 30-gallon second-hand herring barrels (sometimes described as Irish barrels). Must be tight at one end. Quote price in first letter. Carloads only. HENRY A. THORNDIKE, P. O. Box 43, Newport, R. I.

STOCK WANTED

WANTED—⅛, ¼ and ½ beer keg staves and heading.
Address DALLAS COOPERAGE CO., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED
Flat or circle dressed strictly prime white oak whisky staves 34" to 44" long, 1" to 1⅛" thick, and heading 22" to 32" square, 1⅛" to 1½" thick. Also 36" French claret staves. Address "HIBERNIAN," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—By a competent and experienced man, position as superintendent or foreman of a slack barrel plant. Thoroughly understands the manufacture of all kinds of slack barrels and the maintenance and operation of all slack barrel machinery. Address "PRODUCTION," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Machine cooper foreman, capable of taking charge of small machine shop on Pacific Coast making assorted fir packages. One who can adjust, grind and operate all machines and handle a few men. State age and past experience. Address "PACIFIC," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Stave saw filer and mill foreman capable of handling Whitney drum saw and heading mill machinery. Good wages and steady employment to competent man. Address "FLORIA," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A competent leading sawyer, capable of operating Greenwood pendulous type heading machine. We can offer steady work for a term of years to a capable, industrious man. Working and living conditions excellent. Plant in Somerset County, Maryland. Address "HEADING SAWYER," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED
WANTED—First-class setter-up for slack barrels at our Brooklyn factory, to work piece-work. Address STEPHEN JERRY & CO., 272 Huron Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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IS the kind of advertising that tells in the end. Every reader of a trade paper examines the advertising pages about as closely as he does the reading pages. Your advertisement placed in one issue and then withdrawn, or inserted only for a few issues, does not begin to make the impression on a reader that a permanent advertisement does. *It would not be wise to expect every reader is ready to buy the minute he sees your advertisement.* It may be three months, six months, or a year, before he is in the market for your particular line. If you *run* your advertisement for only a short time, and then withdraw it, you will miss the inquiry of the reader who will be in the market a little later. You and your advertisement may be forgotten.

The firm who advertises continuously is the firm remembered by the reader when ready to buy. Therefore, don't make the mistake of thinking the buyer is likely to remember you unless you remember him by placing your goods before him in each issue of the paper he makes a practice of reading. The *one sure way to win business*, and to hold it, *is to go after it* and keep after it.

THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL will take your messages straight to the buyer, no matter where he is. It's our business to know where he is, and we do.

Place your 1925 advertising contract now

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of **Cooperage**
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Office and Factory, 3134-3160 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La.
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THE HARLAN-MORRIS MFG. CO. JACKSON TENNESSEE
Manufacturers of all Kinds of
Tight-Barrel Staves and Circled Heading
From WHITE OAK, RED OAK, ASH and GUM
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Branch Mills in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas

REINSCHMIDT STAVE CO.
...MANUFACTURERS OF...
Tight and Slack Barrel Staves
AIR-DRIED AND LISTED
Red, Water and White Oak Staves. Auto Slack Barrels—Pine Staves
PLANTS—Quitman, Ga., and Loughridge, Fla.
Address all Correspondence and Orders to QUITMAN, GEORGIA

ECKHARDT & LENNON CO., Inc.
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Mills at Monroe, Winnsboro and Gallion, La.
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Kiln-Dried and Jointed **Tight Barrel Staves** and all Lengths of Cutoffs
WINES, WHITE OAK, RED OAK AND GUM OIL STAVES.
No. 2 OILS IN OAK AND GUM AND COPPER STAVES.

HICKSON-ROGERS MANUFACTURING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Dowel Pins, Tight Barrel Staves — *Club Turned Oak and Hickory Spokes*
[WE ARE READY TO HANDLE YOUR ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES. STOCK AND SERVICE A-1. WRITE US]
PARAGOULD - - ARKANSAS

OUR SPECIALTY
23⅝" SLACK BARREL HEADING
PINE OR GUM—ANY GRADE OR SIZE
Let us know your requirements
CAREY COOPERAGE & TIMBER CO., INC.
CYPRESS, ALABAMA

W. W. WILSON STAVE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Classes Kiln-Dried and Jointed Tight Barrel Staves
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FRUIT BARREL STAVES
SAWN CHESTNUT, DRESSED OR ROUGH
YOU WILL LIKE THEM—WRITE US NOW
TREXLER COOPERAGE CO.
ALLENTOWN - - PENNSYLVANIA

R. C. JONES LUMBER & STAVE CO., INC.
Manufacturers of All Kinds of Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum
TIGHT BARREL STAVES AND HEADING
From five-gallon to full barrel sizes.
Bilge-sawn keg staves a specialty.
CANTON :: :: :: MISSISSIPPI

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MANUFACTURERS
COILED ELM HOOPS
We are prepared at all times to make prompt shipment in any quantity anywhere
Write us NOW!
LAKE VILLAGE -:- ARKANSAS

PENSACOLA COOPERAGE CO.
Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE **TIGHT and SLACK BARRELS**
Also Kiln-dried and Jointed RED OAK STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING
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Manufacturers and Dealers in
Slack Cooperage Stock
OUR SPECIALTIES
GUM APPLE BARREL STOCK PINE TRUCK BARREL STOCK
NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

MONTEZUMA COOPERS' FLAG
SOFT VARIETY — ALL LENGTHS
Forty years in the business have made us Flag experts
Try our Service
P. T. CASEY
92 West Bayard Street :: :: :: Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FIELDS-LATTA STAVE CO.
Manufacturers of HIGH GRADE
Slack Barrel Staves
If QUALITY and SERVICE are what you want, "WE'VE GOT IT."
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WE ARE BUYERS OF
STAVES, HOOPS & HEADING
For Tight and Slack Cooperage
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd. Dock Board Bldg., Pier Head LIVERPOOL, ENG.
LONDON OFFICE—Dashwood House, 9 New Broad St., E. C.

Tight and Slack Barrels
We carry new Cooperage from 5 to 50-gallon on hand at all times for local or carload shipments. Ready to fill barrels for all requirements
Plants at Neville Island, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa.
ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO
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CALIFORNIA BARREL CO.
Manufacturers of COOPERAGE STOCK, COOPERAGE and WOODEN WARE—TIGHT and SLACK—OF ALL SIZES
MILL: Arcata, Humboldt County, California
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY: 1101 Illinois Street, San Francisco, Cal.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT: 433 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. ARENSON & COMPANY
Barrels, Kegs and Cooperage Stock
Our large plant with warehouse facilities enables us to serve all demands in *second-hand and new barrels, used and new steel drums in any quantities.* We represent one of the largest steel drum manufacturers.
Your inquiries are respectfully solicited.
238 FOURTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA.

Washington Cooperage and Packing Co.
Manufacturers of
DOUGLAS FIR STAVES
HEADING and BARRELS
RICHMOND BEACH WASHINGTON

Cooperage Stock & Barrel Shooks
Cooperage — Associated Cooperage Industries — *Machinery*
B. C. SHEAHAN COMPANY
166 West Jackson Blvd. :: :: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOUNDED 1850 (NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA) INCORPORATED 1900
We are large buyers of Slack Cooperage Stock of all kinds, and we want your prices
N. & H. O'DONNELL COOPERAGE CO.
BARREL MANUFACTURERS
Moore St., Water to Swanson St. *PHILADELPHIA, PA.*

BRUCE T. WARRING
3256 K STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Dealer In
All Kinds of Second Hand Empty Barrels
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Can Furnish You Barrels for All Purposes
Write Me When In Need
West 1277 Res. West 2224

THE MICHEL COOPERAGE CO.
Manufacturers
WINE, PICKLE and OIL COOPERAGE
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR SQUARE HEADING AND STAVES OF ALL KINDS. QUOTE PRICES
SANDUSKY - - OHIO

ESTABLISHED 1884
GEORGE W. STONE, Jr., & SONS
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SECOND-HAND BARRELS and HOGSHEADS
All orders receive prompt and efficient attention. Let us serve you.
WAREHOUSE AND YARDS
1234-1240 SEVENTH STREET, S. W. Washington, D. C.

PROPERLY MADE — **Tight Barrel** — QUALITY STOCK
STAVES AND HEADING
OZARK TIMBER AND STAVE COMPANY
10 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

NATIONAL COOPERAGE & WOODENWARE CO.
TIGHT COOPERAGE
Manufacturers and Exporters
PEORIA ∴ ∴ ILLINOIS

WE MAKE THEM!
BUNGS VENT PLUGS FAUCETS
CASK or BARREL PLUGS and WORM-HOLE PEGS
Write for prices on Bung-borers, Cooper's hoop-drivers, hammers, adzes, flagging and flagging irons, chalk, chines and chine mauls
REDLICH MFG. CO. 647 W. Oak St. CHICAGO
Known to the trade for over 60 years

Western New York
COOPERS' FLAG
R. E. TRAVER, Montezuma, N. Y.
Butt or Heading Flag
The Finest Grades Grown
A large supply constantly in stock

Hoop Nails Hoop Staples Hoop Fasteners
Bright, Blued, Coppered or Galvanized
Write for prices and samples
THE GEO. W. STANLEY CO. - Belleville, Ill.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Slack Staves Heading Hoops
Flour and Fruit Barrels
SKUSE'S COOPERAGE
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
Orders solicited for straight or mixed cars. Local coopers supplied. Write us whether you want to buy or sell as we know we can deal to your satisfaction.
Address, SKUSE'S COOPERAGE
Cor. Finney and Davis Sts., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

The Sutherland, Innes Co. Limited
Manufacturers and Dealers in
STAVES, HOOPS, HEADING AND SHOOKS
TIGHT AND SLACK
Chatham Ontario, Canada

K. W. JACOBS COOPERAGE CO.
MILWAUKEE - - WISCONSIN

SLACK BARREL MANUFACTURERS
:-: ALL KINDS :-:

NO matter what kind of a slack barrel you use or want we can supply your need. Quality, manufacture and service guaranteed.

Write us now for
APPLE BARRELS

READY
with good quality standard Slack Barrel
STAVES, HOOPS AND HEADING
of uniform dependability
Straight or Mixed Cars
Write, 'phone or wire us if you want quick service
The Gideon-Anderson Co.
Second and Angelica Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

—THE—
Vail Cooperage Co.
Since 1888
Manufacturers of
QUALITY STOCK
OUR NORTHERN ELM HOOPS "BEST BY TEST"
FORT WAYNE :: IND.
STAVES
HOOPS
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COLWELL COOPERAGE CO.
120 BROADWAY :: NEW YORK CITY
Est'd 1876
FRUIT BARREL STOCK
SUPPLIES .·. TOOLS
Straight or mixed cars direct from the mill.
L. C. L. deliveries from our local warehouse.

STEPHEN JERRY & CO., Inc.
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FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE:
PROVOST STREET FROM INDIA TO HURON STREETS
JERRICO BARRELS
We're "Fine and Dandy" Thank You! Why Shouldn't We Be?

E. HENNING, Inc.
We offer you the facilities of the "Henning" Service in the purchase of
TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HEADING
SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HOOPS HEADING
ICE CREAM TUB STOCK
STAVES BOTTOMS
COOPERAGE MACHINERY
TIGHT NEW OR USED SLACK
Write us at
431 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

AMERICAN **WIRE HOOPS**
TWISTED SPLICE Used for slack cooperage BARRELS—sugar, flour, apple, potato, veneer truck, fish, salt, lime, KEGS and BASKETS
ELECTRIC WELDED Used for smooth woodenware, butter, lard and wash tubs, candy pails, jacket cans, etc.
Made to measure ready for use. Strong, economical, easily applied. Made of specially adapted steel in plain, bright or other finishes.
SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE
American Steel & Wire Company
CHICAGO—NEW YORK

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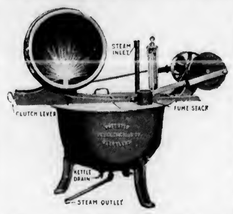

For lining the interior of barrels, tubs, etc., with any hot or cold liquid coating. These Outfits can be operated by HAND or POWER, and will economize in labor, time and material.
A package is laid over spray nozzle, clutch thrown in and after pump has made from 5 to 6 strokes, clutch is thrown out and package is coated. ***Capacity*** as fast as the men can handle the cooperage.
We also build Superheaters and Branding Machines.
Eureka Machine Co. 2605 VEGA AVENUE **Cleveland, O.**

Layton Cooperage Co.
Incorporated
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIR STAVES AND HEADING TIGHT AND SLACK
Also Tanks, Barrels and Kegs
Heading and Stave Mill, Linnton, Oregon
OFFICE: 301, 303 WATER ST., PORTLAND, ORE.

MT. OLIVE STAVE CO.
BATESVILLE, ARK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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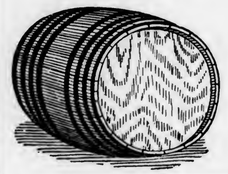
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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page

Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio.....14-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....24
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....F. C.
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3

BARREL MACHINERY

Grotnes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill.....4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y.....26
Marten, Grahn & Andresen, San Francisco, Cal.....4
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio.....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y...Back Cover
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa.....5

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y.....22
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....24
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....24
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y.....23

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....24
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....F. C.
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.....23
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.....22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....F. C.
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.....23

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Hill-Curtis Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.....25
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.....16
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y..Back Cover

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill.....20
Peel and Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark.....22

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....24
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y.....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.....13
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.....25

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....F. C.
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y..Back Cover

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio.....4
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass.....19

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....24
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....F. C.
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.....23
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill.....23
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio.....4
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass.....25

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page

Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa.....23
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J.....25
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....23
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1234 7th St., Wash., D. C.....23
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D. C.....23

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....24
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....3
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J.....25
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis.....24
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn.....I. F. C.
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa.....23
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla.....22
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y.....23
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa.....20

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....24
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn.....I. F. C.
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.....16
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La.....22
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich.....5
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill.....20
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C.....I. F. C.
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala.....22
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....24
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn.....I. F. C.
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga.....20
Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn.....22
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo.....24
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....3
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....24
Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo..5
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y.....24
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo.....16
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn.....I. F. C.
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark.....22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.....16
Poessel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill.....19
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn.....16
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga.....22
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill.....23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y.....23
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala.....I. F. C.
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich.....5
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.....23
Sutherland-Innes Co. of N. Y., Inc., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.. 6
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa.....22
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va.....22
Turner-Farber-Love, Leland, Miss.....13
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.....24
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo.....6
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa.....20
Wineman, Henry, Jr., Detroit, Mich.....16
Wylie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich.....3

SPRAYING MACHINES

Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.....24

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Page

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio.....4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y.....26
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio.....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y. Back Cover
Trecor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.....4

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York.....24
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....24

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif.....23
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn.....25
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn.....13
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.....3
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore.....25
Maryland Cooperage Co., Baltimore, Md.....25
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio.....23
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.....13
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill.....23
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.....25
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla.....22
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.....23
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa.....20
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash..23
Welti & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio.....20

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La.....22
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....24
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga.....20
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La.....22
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn.....22
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....24
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., Inc., R. C., Canton, Miss..22
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore.....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and New York...13
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark.....25
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill.....23
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.....16
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill.....23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.....23
Sutherland-Innes Co. of N. Y., Inc., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. C. 6
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash...23
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark.....22

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga.....20
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La.....22
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn.....13
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and New York...13
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga.....22
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.....23
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash..23
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark.....22

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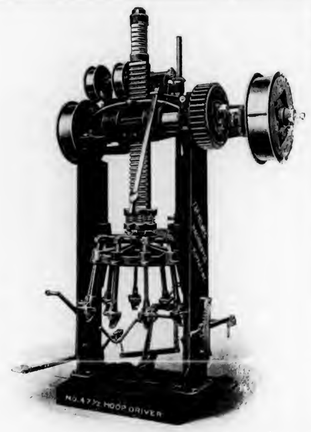

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page

Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio..... 14-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y..... 24
Hyneon Company, The, St. Louis, Mo..... F. C.
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3

BARREL MACHINERY

Grothes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill..... 4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y..... 26
Marten, Grahn & Andresen, San Francisco, Cal..... 4
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio..... 14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.. Back Cover
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa..... 3

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y..... 22
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y..... 24
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill..... 24
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y..... 25

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y..... 24
Hyneon Company, The, St. Louis, Mo..... F. C.
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill..... 22
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark..... 22
Hyneon Company, The, St. Louis, Mo..... F. C.
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill..... 22

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Hill-Curtis Co., Kalamazoo, Mich..... 25
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill..... 16
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.. Back Cover

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Barthett, O. L., Mound City, Ill..... 20
Peel and Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark..... 22

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill..... 24
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.. 13
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.. 25

HOOP MACHINES

Hyneon Company, The, St. Louis, Mo..... F. C.
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.. Back Cover

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio..... 4
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass..... 19

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y..... 24
Hyneon Company, The, St. Louis, Mo..... F. C.
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill..... 22
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill..... 22
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio..... 4
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass..... 25

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page

Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa..... 22
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J..... 22
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa..... 22
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1231 7th St., Wash., D. C.. 22
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D. C..... 22

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y..... 24
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio..... 3
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J..... 22
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis..... 24
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn..... I. F. C.
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa..... 23
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla..... 22
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y..... 23
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 20

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Benning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill..... 24
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn..... I. F. C.
Penmoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill..... 16
Pensacola Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La..... 22
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich..... 5
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Barthett, O. L., Mound City, Ill..... 20
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C..... I. F. C.
Casey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala..... 22
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y..... 24
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn..... I. F. C.
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga..... 20
Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn..... 22
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo..... 24
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio..... 3
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill..... 24
Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.. 5
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 24
Mill Smoots Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo..... 6
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn..... I. F. C.
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark..... 22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill..... 16
Pressel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill..... 18
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn..... 16
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga..... 23
Sheahan Co., R. C., Chicago, Ill..... 23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y..... 23
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala..... I. F. C.
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich..... 5
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont..... 22
Sutherland-Innes Co. of N. Y., Inc., 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C. 6
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa..... 22
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va..... 22
Turner-Parker-Love, Leland, Miss..... 12
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 3
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind..... 24
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo..... 6
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 20
Wineman, Henry, Jr., Detroit, Mich..... 16
Wylie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich..... 3

SPRAYING MACHINES

Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio..... 24

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Page

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio..... 4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y..... 26
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio..... 14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y., Back Cover
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y..... 4

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York..... 24
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa..... F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill..... 24

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif..... 22
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn..... 25
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn..... 13
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn..... 3
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore..... 25
Maryland Cooperage Co., Baltimore, Md..... 25
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio..... 23
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y..... 13
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill..... 22
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y..... 25
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla..... 22
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa..... 22
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont..... 22
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 20
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash.. 22
Wehrl & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio..... 20

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La..... 22
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y..... 24
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga..... 20
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La..... 22
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn..... 22
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill..... 24
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., Inc., R. C., Canton, Miss.. 22
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore..... 25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and New York.. 13
Mt. Ollie Stave Co., Batesville, Ark..... 22
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill..... 23
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill..... 16
Sheahan Co., R. C., Chicago, Ill..... 23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont..... 22
Sutherland-Innes Co. of N. Y., Inc., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. C. 6
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash.. 22
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark..... 22

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga..... 20
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La..... 22
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn..... 13
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill..... 24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and New York.. 13
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga..... 23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont..... 22
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash.. 22
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark..... 22

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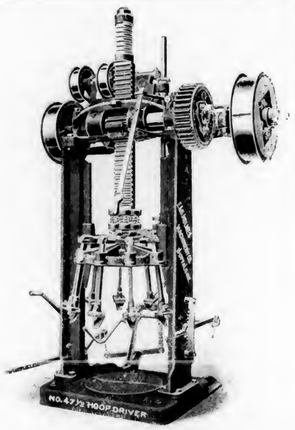

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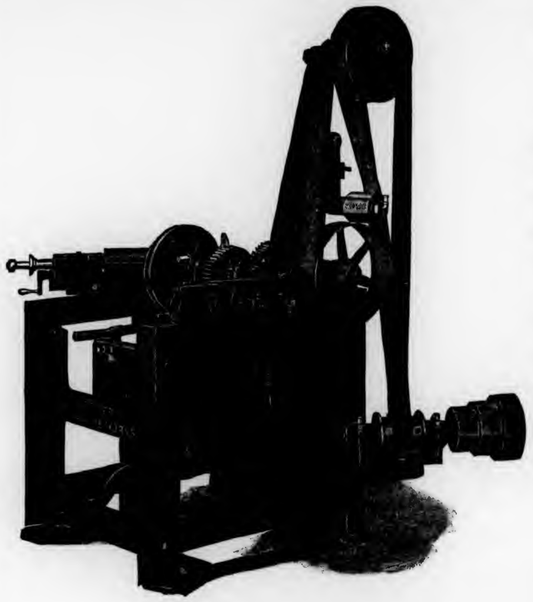

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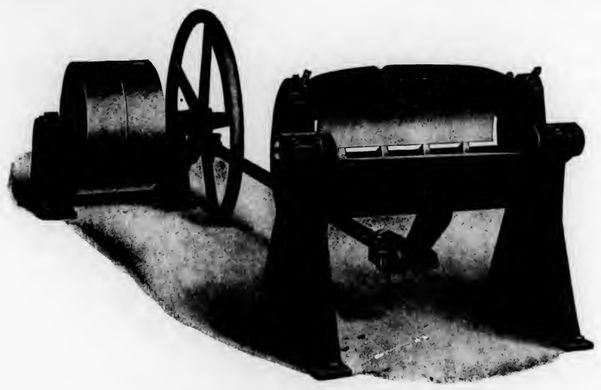

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MILL SHOALS COOPERAGE COMPANY

Syndicate Trust Bldg. - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co.

SLACK BARREL MATERIAL

1314 LAFAYETTE BLDG. **DETROIT,** MICHIGAN

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

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BONE DRY

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

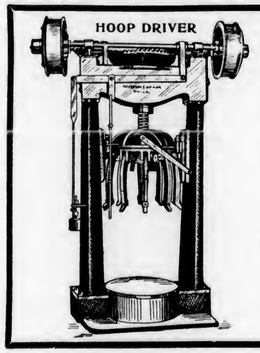
Take No Chance

The old reliable and well-known "BONE-DRY" brand Gum Mixed Timber Slack Barrel Heading still holds its own. We are as ready now as ever before to serve you and assure you of full value for your money. The cheapest is never the best, remember.

SERVICE - QUALITY

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.

Sales Office:—Cape Girardeau, Mo. Plant:—Morehouse, Mo.



WEIMAR ENGINEERING WORKS

BUILDERS OF..... Hoop Driving, Barrel Washing and Bung Hole Boring Machines

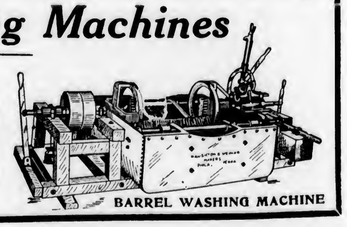
Special Machines Built to Order

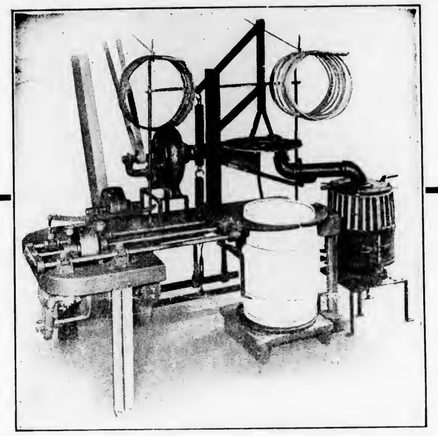
In building our machines we seek to gain the highest efficiency in every way, and users of our make will find this our guarantee, which always holds good.

Let us know your requirements

WESTMORELAND and JASPER STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.


BARREL WASHING MACHINE



The highest point in machine efficiency is the

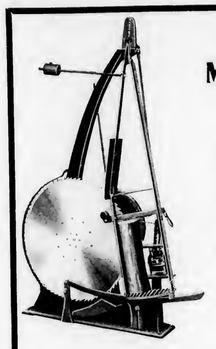
"Perfection" Heading-up Machine

for heading-up and hooping off all classes of slack cooperage. Repeat orders and the successful operation of every machine sold in various parts of the country, is our history to date.

Are You Using a "Perfection?"

MARTEN, GRAHN & ANDRESEN

Twenty-second and Illinois Streets : SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



TREVOR

Manufacturing Company

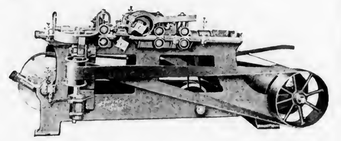
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

The Latest Improved Machinery *for*

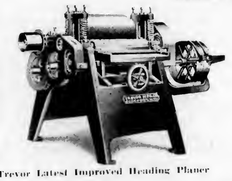
Barrels Kegs
Staves Pails
Heading Drums
Hoops Cheese Boxes

Complete Plants from the log to the barrel

Trevor Patent Jumbo Heading Sawing Machine

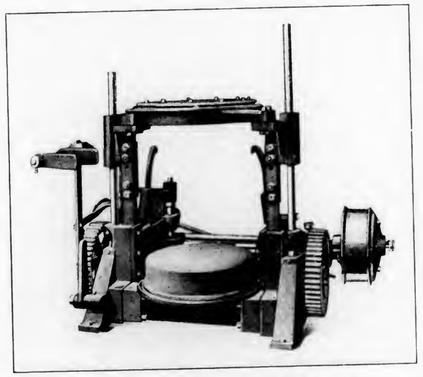


Trenfman Hoop Machine—saws, points and laps



Trevor Latest Improved Heading Planer

Send for Catalogue and Prices



Speed-Durability-Efficiency

are the three outstanding features of our

HEADING-UP MACHINE

FOR TIGHT BARRELS

Operates with

MINIMUM OF POWER and MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY

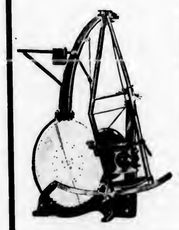
Handles packages from 5 to 55 gallons capacity. Machine delivered with one head—size optional with purchaser. Additional sizes furnished at nominal cost. Head changes made in 10 minutes.

Capacity, 700 to 1000 barrels daily

We will be glad to send you descriptive literature

CHAS. GROTNES MACHINE WORKS

CHICAGO :: :: ILLINOIS



GERLACH MODERN MACHINERY

Produces

CHEAPER AND BETTER

Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 120 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 800 pounds weight.

We manufacture machinery for sawing, jointing, planing and crozing, staves; for sawing, jointing, dowelling, planing and circling heading.

MODERNIZE YOUR PLANT

Scrap Machinery invented before the Civil War and install a Gerlach Outfit that will make Tight barrels that are tight, from any strong, non-porous timber.

BUILD

barrels with perfect joints that will not leak; a product that is infinitely superior to the tin and iron near barrels now being experimented with.

Wood is tasteless, stainless and rustless and being a poor conductor of heat or moisture, keeps its contents in their original condition.

CYLINDER SAWS RESTEELED
MODERN BOXBOARD MACHINERY

THE PETER GERLACH CO.

Columbus Road and Winter Street

CLEVELAND - - OHIO

"We consider the confidence that the trade reposes in us as our greatest asset—it is the direct result of our constant effort to produce and sell nothing but honest, dependable goods.

"We take a wholesome pride in the 'Quality' cooperage stock that goes into the market under our direction."

"They made their way the way they're made"

Slack Cooperage Stock

STAVES—HOOPS—HEADING

Staves from 24 inches to 48 inches

Hoops all Lengths *Heading all Diameters*

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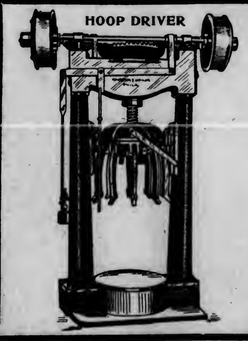

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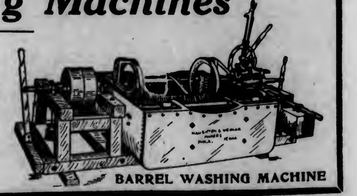
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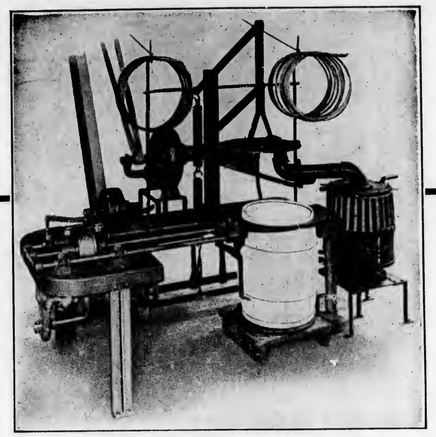

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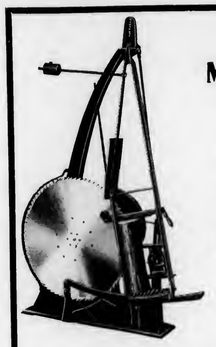

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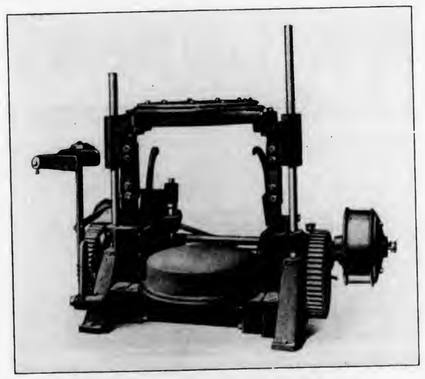

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Columbus Road and Winter Street

CLEVELAND - - OHIO

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE COMPANY

STAVES
HOOPS
HEADING

SLACK

Thirty years of Quality production is the foundation upon which our leadership in the trade is based. Our equipment, technical knowledge and experience is placed at your disposal.

BARRELS
CASKS
KEGS

Enormous Factory Capacity
Huge Timber Holdings
Central Warehouse Stocks

Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed

CLEVELAND, OHIO

COLLETON MERCANTILE and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Incorporated

Manufacturers of

Kiln-Dried Pine and Gum Heading
18" Champered and Crozed Keg Staves

OUR STOCK Conforms to the Highest "QUALITY" STANDARDS

Cut Clean Dried Thoroughly
Shipped Promptly

RAVENEL, SOUTH CAROLINA

Write Us For

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Matched Cars

We manufacture
Slack
Barrel
Staves
Hoops
Heading

Cottonwood Staves are **our Specialty,** but we can supply all kinds of slack cooperage stock.

Quality Plus

THE
W. M. DAVIS STAVE COMPANY
Memphis, Tennessee

C. E. MURRAY
Decherd Tennessee

MANUFACTURER
ALABAMA PINE HEADING
Barrels & Shooks

BUY and SELL
HOOPS and STAVES
Stock Guaranteed

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

To Buyers of Slack Cooperage Stock

Be your requirements what they may for apple, lime, salt, flour or sugar barrels, it would pay you to ask us for prices, for sooner or later *we will guarantee* that we will save you some money. ¶ We will treat you courteously and we have a habit of taking good care of our customers. ¶ We are trying to give intelligent, reliable service.

Wylie & Wilson, Inc.
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

C. M. VAN AKEN COOPERAGE CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

Staves, Hoops Heading

and

COOPERAGE SUPPLIES

Promptness is our Motto

GOOD STOCK is what we want to buy
is what we aim to sell

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS

141 Broadway, New York
Washington Life Building

Hudson & Dugger Company

MEMPHIS -:- TENNESSEE

Mills
Hope, Arkansas
Memphis, Tenn.

Mills
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Tight Barrel Circled Heading

TIGHT—
SLACK—
Cooperage Stock

NEW—
USED—
Cooperage Machinery

MILL—
SHOP—
Cooperage Supplies

J. C. PENNOYER CO.
8 So. Dearborn Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

Branches:
NEW YORK, N. Y.
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Quality and Service Guaranteed

Hoops, Staves, Heading and Headliners

INCLUDING WIRE AND STEEL HOOPS

For all kinds of Slack Barrels

HENRY WINEMAN, Jr.

11th FLOOR
Lincoln Bond and Mortgage Building
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Representatives: LEWIS METCALF, Middleport, N. Y., J. F. WILSON, Martinsburg, W. Va., LEWIS & MIDDLETON, Parksley, Va.

SLACK BARREL GUM, ELM AND ASH STAVES

We ship staves of our own manufacture only
Their quality and manufacture
guaranteed to please

TURNER-FARBER-LOVE COMPANY

Leland, Mississippi

WARRIOR HEADS

means PINE HEADING
properly made from
Southern Pine by men
who know how

Powell Cooperage Co.

Cooperage Stock

MEMPHIS :: TENNESSEE

Any size Heading from 12 inches to 24 inches

W. T. Smith Lumber Company, Inc.

Manufacturers of

Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber,
Hardwood Lumber, Staves,
Heading, Veneers, Box
Shooks, Crates,
Shingles,
Lath

Straight or Mixed Cars

(ANY PROPORTION)

ALABAMA KILN-DRIED PINE AND GUM HEADING

CHAPMAN :: :: ALABAMA

The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR — Philadelphia, November, 1924 — $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 7

New Orleans Cooperage Trade Somewhat Quiet, But Plants Manage to Keep Running on Fairly Satisfactory Schedule. The Asphalt and Barrel Problem Difficult to Solve

Business is still exceedingly quiet here, but reports that it is dead are wholly erroneous, for the shops are all doing something, and there is absolutely no unemployment among the working coopers. In fact, there are usually openings for a few more men. The Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Co. is advertising for tight stave jointers and machine coopers. Mr. Beck, president of the company, has a good crew of old, experienced men, who have stood by him for years, and when he calls for men it means more men for new work, and not that he is tired of his old employees and is making a change just for the sake of a change. None of the men who worked in the old shops that have gone out of business are to be seen on the streets during working hours. They have been divided up among the shops that are still in the business and are at work every day.

Export Business Brisk

Nothing unusual has happened here lately in the export trade. Shipments of stock for tight and slack barrels for petroleum products to Tampico are still large and steady, and there is a regular series of comparatively small shipments of bottle-barrel and tobacco-barrel shooks going to Cuba.

Second-hand Trade Action

The second-hand barrel trade is flourishing, and several of our shops, such as that of the Burbank Cooperage Co. and of the John C. Moll Cooperage Co., could keep fairly busy on that line alone, if nothing else turned up.

Various Lines Buying Containers

The business in fish and shrimp barrels, that was so dull during the summer months, has improved with the advent of cooler weather. This business is in the form of a great many small orders for packages of various sizes, and the best feature of this trade is that the buyers are, almost without exception, reliable men and prompt pay. Their requirements are usually for:

50 lb. fish barrels, taking 14⅛" heads and 24" staves.
75 lb. fish barrels, taking 17⅛" heads and 24" staves.
100 lb. fish barrels, taking 17⅛" heads and 28½" staves.
Dried shrimp barrels, taking 19¾" heads and 30" staves.

These dried shrimp barrels must be of the best quality.

Barrels for fresh shrimp, to be packed in ice, with burlap top instead of a head, are usually of flour-barrel size and of second-class material. There is also some demand for oyster barrels, and the demand will continue to improve as the season advances.

The last summer was the dryest on record here, but for all that there were a good many potatoes raised, and there is some demand for potato barrels. The barrel is the only possible package for new potatoes. Ship them in sacks and they are ruined; ship them in bulk and they are a total loss. The barrel for this purpose is usually flour-barrel size and well ventilated.

In past years there was but little demand here for apple-barrel staves, cut six to two inches, but this light stock is now becoming rather popular and is in considerable demand, for it is found to be quite as desirable for potatoes and certain other products as it is for apples.

The trade in cooperage for salt is a rather uncertain quantity here, for a mine will sometimes go for months without needing any barrels, and will then send in some good, large orders. In spite of its uncertainty, this trade is regarded as very desirable, and the volume of salt-barrel business done in a year is considerable.

The Asphalt Trade Presents a Problem

One of the most trying problems this section has to wrestle with is the asphalt barrel. Orders for asphalt for export, when they come, are always large, but they are likely to hang fire for some time before they are placed. When an oil refiner receives such an inquiry he can not very well quote prices until he knows where his packages are to come from if he receives the order, and he knows that if he does get the business, none but the largest shops in the town can furnish the barrels. It is rather hard, with the varying prices of stock, for even a large shop to hold itself in readiness to name a price on ten thousand special barrels, and to furnish them promptly if and when the order is given. It has happened so often that prospective asphalt business has proven to be nothing but a false alarm that some of the stave mills are beginning to think that New Orleans coopers have the habit of asking for prices merely to pass the time away.

New Pest-proof Cane Will Save Sugar Situation

The sugar crop here is in bad shape this year. Production will be small, and but a slight percentage of the crop will go into barrels. The coopers, however, are keeping in close touch with the situation. They have received some business in this line and expect more, though the whole volume of orders will not be large.

The sugar interests are confident that the new varieties of disease and pest-proof cane that are now being introduced will relieve their difficulties and bring them prosperity. If they are right, then the sugar barrel will regain its old importance, but it will take at least two more years for the planters to change to the new varieties of cane.

Large Vegetable Acreage Will Benefit Cooperage Business

The prosperity of the cooperage business here for the next few months depends on the success of the crop of winter vegetables. The acreage being planted is very large, and if the crop is a success the coopers will prosper, but another calamity like the freeze of last winter will prove the ruin of at least some of our shops. No one can see into the future, but the history of the past seems to show that the chances are about twenty-five to one in favor of a good crop, as it is only once in about twenty-five years that an entire crop is destroyed by a freeze. With such long odds in their favor, the coopers have prepared to take care of a large produce trade. All of them have good supplies of stock on hand, and most of them are in the market for more. Arrangements have been made for the opening of a large number of temporary branch shops at the vegetable growing and shipping centers, while some of the shops have facilities for delivering large truck loads of nested or telescoped barrels made in the city.

Manufacturers of Tongued and Grooved Staves Should Advertise

Only a few of the shops here have machines for tonguing and grooving staves, and some of the shops not thus equipped receive occasional inquiries for barrels made of staves of that description. For that reason they are interested in knowing if there is any manufacturer who can furnish staves ready tongued and grooved. It seems likely that the joints of such staves would be badly damaged in transportation, but if there is any manufacturer who has solved this difficulty, and who is in reach of this market, he should advertise in THE JOURNAL. If he can furnish the goods, and will let the fact be known, he will get some business, because all the New Orleans coopers read THE JOURNAL.

Do No. 2 Staves Grade as Mill-run?

Some of THE JOURNAL's friends here have bought mill-run staves and found them to be a fair grade of straight No. 2. They find the stock suitable for their purpose and that the price is right, quality of stock considered, so they have no particular complaint to make, but they can not understand why the mills sold them No. 2 under the name of mill-run. The stock was all right, but why not call it by its right name?

From the looks of their stock on hand one might suppose that the Southern Cooperage Co. had cornered the market on pine heading, but still the other shops seem to be getting fair supplies in that line.

Local Stave Plants Running Strong

Some of the stock mills in this section are doing little or nothing, finding but little demand for their products, but the two big mills out on the Plaquemine Bayou have apparently not heard that times are bad, and are going strong. One of the main difficulties encountered by stock salesmen visiting this territory is that those two mills have gotten in ahead of them.

UNIFORM COST ACCOUNTING DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

An effort to clear away the doubt that exists among trade associations regarding the attitude of the Federal Trade Commission toward uniform cost accounting was put forth at the conference on uniform cost accounting, sponsored by the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, October 28th and 29th. The subject was discussed by E. T. Miller, Secretary of the United Typothetae of America and Chester Arthur Legg, of Chicago, counsel for that organization.

Uniform cost accounting has not been directly and independently the subject of a court or Federal Trade Commission review except in one case—the case brought by the commission against the United Typothetae, concluded about a year ago. During the past few months there has been an exchange of correspondence between the attorney for the Typothetae and the chairman of the commission, Huston Thompson, in interpretation of the order.

A similar exchange of correspondence between E. W. McCullough, manager of the Department of Manufacture of the National Chamber, and N. B. Gaskill, another member of the commission, has resulted in a clearer understanding of the commission's attitude. Mr. Gaskill has expressed it as his personal opinion that "as long as the principles of cost accounting methods are sound and the methods used are adopted to secure accuracy of individual results, and provided that the results are not used directly or indirectly for ulterior purposes of an illegal character, the Federal Trade Commission is in favor of the study of uniform cost accounting by trade association or otherwise."

The situation with reference to the legality of cost accounting activities was explained and the subject discussed by spokesmen for many trade associations which were represented at the conference, and in addition to its legal aspects the progress made by many industries with their uniform cost systems was reported by their comptrollers, cost managers and others. The edited report of the meeting was not available at the time of going to press, but will be published in a later issue.

R. C. JONES LUMBER AND STAVE COMPANY LOSE PLANT BY FIRE

The plant of the R. C. Jones Lumber and Stave Co., at Canton, Miss., was almost totally destroyed by fire on the night of September 30th. While the factory itself was practically entirely consumed by the flames, the blaze was confined to the building in which it originated, and a large stock of finished material which was stored nearby was saved. Officials of the company state that what is apparently a heavy loss will be reduced considerably by the substantial insurance which was carried. Plans for rebuilding are now under consideration and will be put into execution as speedily as practicable.

THE OZARK COMPANY MOVES TO NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Ozark Company, manufacturers and dealers in slack cooperage stock, have transferred their St. Louis offices from 3820 Washington Boulevard to the Planters Building, where a suitable suite of rooms have been leased as permanent headquarters. The company's new home is in the heart of the downtown business district and is splendidly located both for business and convenience. Messrs. Nash, Preston and Nelson, the directing heads of the organization, who are widely known throughout the industry because of their long association with the recently-dissolved Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company, extend to all members of the trade visiting St. Louis a cordial invitation to visit them at their new offices where a hearty welcome is assured.

PULSE OF THE TRADE

The chronicle of trade conditions covering last month's activities as set forth below reveals a business situation that is improving slowly but steadily. While available orders are not keeping the entire equipment of the industry humming with activity, there is, nevertheless, a sufficient volume to be fairly satisfactory, with distinct indications of a progressive improvement. As has been the condition all during the past year, the "activity" centers are spotted throughout the country, and cover the entire cooperage-producing area. There is every warrant for the belief that the stabilization of conditions which will undoubtedly ensue subsequent to the Presidential election, will eventuate in a period of inspiring prosperity.

THE SLACK BARREL IS POPULAR WITH THE LIME MANUFACTURERS OF CONNECTICUT

W. L. Sanford & Son, Canaan, Conn.—The cooperage business in this section is good at present, and looks good for the next six months. Most of the barrels in this section are used for the lime trade.

"AS THE WHALE SAID—"

Henry Thorndike, Newport, R. I.—Business is good, but, as the whale said when he swallowed the herring, "There is plenty of room for more."

LATE APPLE SHIPMENTS EXPECTED TO CREATE SOME DEMAND FOR BARRELS

C. A. Thorn, Milton, N. Y.—Have not sold many barrels this season, as nearly all of the pears and apples have been shipped in small containers so far. They have just commenced picking late apples, and I expect the bulk of them will be packed in barrels.

BUSINESS BRISK—COMPETITION KEEN—MARKET FIRM

J. & W. Stanley, Hoboken, N. J.— In answer to your card wish to say that we find business fairly brisk, competition very keen, with a fairly firm market. We are confident that the fall and winter months will produce a very satisfactory trade condition in cooperage.

THE LARGEST COTTON CROP IN YEARS WILL RESULT IN INCREASED GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH

Stewart Cooperage Company, Stewart, Miss.—Prospects, with us, are for a good fall and winter business. Labor has been very short during the last six weeks on account of gathering the largest cotton crop that this territory has grown in several years, but with the cotton about off our hands labor is getting back to the mills and woods, and prospects are for a good volume of business with us. While the market is not as good as we would like to see it, we are looking forward to better conditions.

BUSINESS UNUSUALLY SATISFACTORY AT PRESENT, AND GIVES PROMISE OF CONTINUING THROUGHOUT THE WINTER

Edwin C. Price Company, Chicago, Ill.—Our business for the past five months has been unusually satisfactory. We have booked a larger volume of business by far than in 1923, and the revived business conditions are not confined to any particular territory. We have shipped as far west as Denver, south as far as Forth Worth, and all through the Middle West—Austin, Minnesota, Minneapolis and up into Canada—a large number of cars of the different items of cooperage manufactured and handled by our concern. From all indications business will continue good until the first of the year, we having on our books orders for shipments as late as December 20th, and a few cars for shipment in January. Our business is not only with the packing-house trade, but with the manufacturers of jellies and preserves, candy and all other types of food products.

We believe that all other concerns handling types of cooperage similar to ours have been enjoying good business over the period mentioned above, and, no doubt, will experience attractive conditions until the first of the year.

We trust that the outline as given above will be of interest to you and to the trade in general.

BRISK DEMAND FOR STEEL HOOPS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, INDICATES VOLUME CONSUMPTION OF COOPERAGE

Sharon Steel Hoop Co., Sharon, Pa.—We have no complaint to make at the present time of the volume of business which is flowing in to us, although prices are far from profitable, and the demands of practically all the purchasers are for such prompt deliveries as make it impossible to give the required service and at the same time, operate the mills in an economical manner.

It is very evident that the ultimate consumption in this country is at a very high point today, and the restoration of confidence which we feel will be brought about shortly after the coming elections will, no doubt, bring on conditions which will put us all in fairly satisfactory shape. We don't feel, however, that the steel industry, or any other manufacturing industry, can expect any high range of prices, and it is up to us all to be entirely satisfied if we can break even, or secure a small margin of profit over a year's operation.

BUSINESS SLOW AT PRESENT—LOOKS FORWARD TO INCREASED DEMAND AFTER HOLIDAYS

G. C. Smith Stave Mill, Mt. Vernon, Ga.—In answer to yours of the 11th instant relative to trade conditions in this part of the country. At this time it is a trifle slow. Prices are low and the demand is weak. The buyers don't seem to want to buy even at the low prices and when an order is placed they seem to think that they have done you a favor by taking the goods off your hands.

We hardly think that things will open up until the first of next year, but are looking forward with confidence to an increase in demand about that time.

SHOP IS WORKING OVERTIME—CAN'T SEE HOW A CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION CAN IMPROVE CONDITIONS

Wm. F. Taylor, Newark, N. J.—Business with us is good, our six coopers and six drivers are working full time and some overtime. I can't see any reason why business should not be better after election, as, according to the leader of each party, we are going to elect three Presidents. But I think we had better let well enough alone. I don't see how a new President at this time could make business any better. A new President would only upset the whole situation for another six months.

THE WAVE OF PROSPERITY HAS NOT TOUCHED WESTERN MARYLAND AS YET. DEMAND, PRICES AND COLLECTIONS ARE ALL SUB-NORMAL

Roach Stave Co., Boonesboro., Md.—This is the worst season we have experienced in 15 years in business. Prices are below the cost of production and collections are hard to make. We have had a few inquiries lately, but prospects are not exceedingly bright for business in the near future. We don't expect any material improvement until after the first of the year. We are only operating one of our plants at present, and we will not put any others in operation until prices improve.

ENJOYING BETTER BUSINESS THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME SINCE 1920. ANTICIPATE STEADY IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS

Pensacola Excelsior Co., Pensacola, Fla.—Our trade in both the excelsior and barrel business is the best since 1920. We do not believe in any boom coming to us; but we do think that the whole world trend of manufacture and trade is going upward and that there will be a decidedly steady improvement in all conditions for the next six years at least.

POOR POTATO SEASON IN CERTAIN SECTIONS OF VIRGINIA HAS RETARDED BARREL BUSINESS

Chas. R. Savage, Onley, Va.—Our potato season is about three-quarters over now and there will be very little buying of barrel material for some time, as the farmers have had only a fair year and collections are poor. Everybody is trying to use up their stock as close as they can and are holding off the purchase of material in fear of overstocking.

HIGH PRICES ON COOPERAGE HAVE HELD BACK BUSINESS IN DELAWARE. COLD WEATHER WILL HELP SLACK TRADE

August H. Sauer, Wilmington, Del.—The barrel business at this time is very slow in both the slack and tight barrel lines and I do not look for much change until the weather gets cold. This, I think, will help the slack business in the oyster trade. We have a fair apple crop here, but with very few barrels used, owing to the cooperage being so high that farmers used other shipping methods. If prices on stock would remain at a fair level I think it would be a benefit to the barrel business as a whole.

THEY'RE NOT VERY OPTIMISTIC IN NORTH CAROLINA

Gatling Manufacturing Co., Windsor, N. C.—We are sorry to report that trade with us, at present, is poor. Prospects for the future are uncertain.

COOPERS' SUPPLIES ARE IN INCREASING DEMAND, HENCE PRODUCTION OF COOPERAGE MUST ALSO BE INCREASING

Redlich Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.—We are pleased to say that while trade is not at present up to normal for this time of year, it shows improvement, and especially since a month past, thereby indicating a much better fall business.

BUSINESS FAIR—HAS BEEN BETTER AND HAS ALSO BEEN WORSE. SHOULD IMPROVE AFTER NOVEMBER ELECTION

H. E. Van Sickle, Mgr. New York Branch, J. C. Pennoyer Co., Chicago, Ill.—Would say that business has been, at times, a whole lot worse and, at other times, considerably better. At present it is very spotty—one week brings forth a good-sized quota of business and then we encounter a week with practically nothing stirring. Personally, I am very optimistic about the future and believe that after election conditions will be considerably better—particularly if we elect Messrs. Coolidge and Dawes, which seems quite likely. Best wishes for your good paper.

BUSINESS IS GOOD AND THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

R. H. Small, South Harwick, Mass.—Business with me is good and the outlook very favorable.

TRADE IN APPLE BARRELS IS THREE TIMES BETTER THIS YEAR THAN IT WAS LAST YEAR

G. M. Staples, Turner, Me.—The apple-barrel trade is better this fall than for three seasons. It will be good for about 60 days more. My sales will be about 6,000 barrels for this season. Last year they were about 2,000 barrels.

THEY REFUSE TO BE CHEERFUL IN ARKANSAS

A. E. Thomas, Searcy, Ark.—Will say that general business conditions are anything but good. Prices are below the cost of production, and orders are very scarce. Logging conditions are good, and as prices are low, some manufacturers are banking logs, waiting for business to open up. Living costs are high—wages low—jobs hard to get, except in the cotton fields. Aside from that everything is fine.

DEMAND FOR HEADING IS STRONGER THAN USUAL. SLIGHTLY HIGHER PRICES WOULD BRING COMFORT TO THE MANUFACTURER

Springville Heading Co., Springville, Tenn.—In answer to yours of the 11th instant, concerning present and future business conditions, will say that we are having a pretty good business just now and have had all the year. We are running full capacity and expect to continue on our present schedule for quite some time. Prices are not what they should be; in fact, our margin of profit is very small. However, we feel that business conditions will greatly improve after November 4th, and we can then realize better prices on what we may have to offer. It seems the demand for heading has been better this fall than usual, and any increase will give us all we can do. Further, prices must go up sooner or later, as they are on the bottom now.

BUSINESS UNUSUALLY BRISK AT PRESENT, BUT MODIFICATION OF THE VOLSTEAD ACT WOULD MAKE IT BETTER

A. Arnold, Sacramento, Calif.—Will say that the cooperage business has been unusually good for the last two months, but previous to that time it had been quite dull all spring and summer. A modification of the Volstead Act is what we need, and unless this measure is amended to permit the sale of light wines and beers, the cooperage business will not progress very fast in California.

BUSINESS IN SLACK BARRELS IS 15 PER CENT. BETTER AT PRESENT THAN IT WAS AT THIS TIME LAST YEAR. MEAT PACKERS FIND SLACK BARRELS CHEAPER THAN WIRE-BOUND BOXES

Schaffner Brothers Co., Erie, Pa.—We are making 15 per cent. more slack barrels this year than we were during the same period last year. At the present price of cooperage stock it pays most meat packers to use barrels instead of wire-bound boxes whenever they can be used for packing-house products. We will be in the market for a car each of hoops and heading within the next 60 days. The meat-packing industry will show improvement from now on, because the foreign demand has been very brisk.

LOW MARKET IS DISCOURAGING STAVE PRODUCTION IN ARKANSAS

J. H. Stull, Fountain, Ark.—Have sold the somewhat small stock of staves that I have had this year at a low figure. Not enthusiastic about operating under present conditions, and not looking for much improvement for three or four months

FRUIT GROWERS WILL CONVENE AT ATLANTIC CITY IN NOVEMBER

A meeting in which the cooperage industry will have more than a casual interest will be held from November 11th to 14th, inclusive, at Atlantic City, when the national conference of fruit growers, which has been called by the American Pomological Society, opens its sessions. Since the proper packing of every commercial fruit will be among the subjects discussed, and since the fruit industry is such a tremendous consumer of slack cooperage at present and a prospective volume user of tight barrels, the coming convention furnishes an opportunity for trade promotion that should receive proper recognition from the members of our trade through the medium of a substantial representation of our trade in attendance at the gathering. Mr. Paul Stark, president of the American Pomological Society, makes the following statement covering the purposes and activities of the movement:

"In view of general conditions in the fruit industry and the insufficient consumption of American fruits, the American Pomological Society, as the national association of fruit growers, has called a country-wide conference to focus attention on the most important problems of the fruit industry. This conference, which will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., on November 11th to 14th, inclusive, will bring together the leading men of the entire industry from coast to coast for an exchange of views and the preparation of a national program of action. All of the various fruit sections of the United States and Canada are invited and expected to send official representatives, although all fruit growers will be welcome.

"A full discussion of the most important fruit problems will be held, and plans will be formulated which will have for their purpose an even and continuous distribution of fresh fruits during the entire year throughout America. A more intensive development of local markets wherever possible will be stressed, as it has been demonstrated that increased local marketing activities not only tend to stabilize the market, but actually increase decidedly the consumption of fruit per capita. Fair prices, better grading, more convenient packages, utilization of lower grades as by-products, and other factors that have a direct bearing on increasing consumption of fruit will be carefully considered.

'Eat More Fruit' Campaign

"With a view of increasing the value of the American Pomological Society to the fruit industry, your association is carrying on a campaign to secure a large increase in the consumption of fruit. To formulate definite plans, based on the needs of the various fruit sections, an orchard tour of over 5,000 miles was made this summer by your president, accompanied by prominent growers, State horticulturists, fruit extension workers in 17 States. This tour disclosed keen interest on the part of the growers in the 'Eat More Fruit' campaign and the determination of individual growers, local and State organizations, to co-operate in making the movement a success.

"Far from finding that insufficient consumption of fruit is the only problem effecting present development of the fruit industry, our tour brought out other problems of national importance necessitating serious consideration by representative growers throughout the country. With the obvious evidence of necessity for prompt action on a broad scale, your executive committee determined to call this conference at the time of its annual meeting.

"All who are interested in the success of the fruit industry are urged to attend, and in any case to be certain that each section has proper representation at this national conference. The New Jersey Horticultural Society and the National Grange will hold their annual meetings at Atlantic City at the same time the national fruit conference is in session."

The program arranged for the conference follows:

November 11th, Morning Session

Survey of Marketing Conditions.—What conditions confront fruit growers in important producing centers? The object of this session is to bring to attention the problems which are common everywhere. Reports will be presented by representatives from the far west, the central west, the east, the south and New England.

The export market and its possibilities will be discussed by an authority on the exporting of fruits.

Afternoon Session

Co-operative Marketing.—Co-operation has smoothed the way for many fruit growers. This discussion by national authorities will include the most successful methods of organization and the multitude of difficult problems peculiar to co-operative marketing, with suggestions from experience.

Developing the Local Market.—If every fruit grower who has a nearby market should develop that market to the limit, the great consuming centers would seldom be glutted with fruit. This discussion will be led by men from the east, west, north and south, who have found relief and prosperity in local trade.

Banquet, followed by a discussion and outline of plans on "Increasing the Consumption of Fruits," in the evening.

November 12th, Morning Session

Business Session.—The following discussions will be conducted in a joint meeting with the New Jersey Horticultural Society:

Developing Roadside Markets.—An increasing number of fruit growers in eastern and mid-western States are finding satisfactory outlets for a part or all of their fruit at the roadside. How can this market be further developed? To what extent will it relieve the great marketing centers in time of overproduction? How can abuses be eradicated and the confidence of the consumer strengthened in the roadside market?

Utilization of Poor Grades as By-Products.—To what extent may a further development of the by-products industry relieve the market of low-grade fruit? How may the expansion of this industry be encouraged? Results of past experience and plans for the future.

Afternoon Session

Joint meeting with the New Jersey Horticultural Society.

Committee reports on varieties of fruits.

The problem of varieties as it affects increased consumption and the marketing of fruits.

We have reduced rapidly our list of commercial varieties. Is there danger of going too far? How should a grower determine the varieties which he should grow? A national authority will lead the discussion of this question.

November 13th, Morning Session

Joint meeting with the New Jersey Horticultural Society.

Spraying.—Lead injury to fruit trees; the control of fungus diseases; the oriental peach moth and the Japanese beetle; other spraying problems.

Afternoon Session

Imitation and Synthetic Fruit Drinks.—Is this a problem upon which some action should be taken? If so, what can be done about it? Let's have a frank discussion of the situation which should result in definite action by the fruit industry.

New Information on the Pollination of Fruits.—Is it true that many common varieties of fruits are self-sterile? Is the set of fruit often limited by conditions affecting pollination? This discussion will include the suggestions of experts who have gone deeply into the problem.

Evening Session

Joint meeting with New Jersey Horticultural Society.

Address by the president of the New Jersey Horticultural Society on "The Taxation of Orchard Lands."

This is a problem of vital interest to fruit growers in many States. The discussion will bring out conditions in the chief fruit-producing States and should be full of valuable information of national scope for those who plan to drive for the reduction of unjust taxes on orchard properties.

November 14th, Morning Session

Committee reports and general business.

Adjournment.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS COVERING INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION

National problems of accident prevention in America affecting the industries, railroads, mines, the schools, the homes and the general public, were given close study at the seventy-five sessions of the Thirteenth Annual Safety Congress of the National Safety Council, held at Louisville, Ky., September 29th to October 3d. Approximately 3,500 delegates were in attendance, including representatives from Canada, Alaska and other distant parts. Of particular interest were the crowded public safety sessions held at the latter end of the congress. Every meeting was excellently attended. While possibly not the biggest safety congress, it was the unanimous judgment that this year's convention, from the standpoint of actual benefit to the safety movement, was the best ever held. Louisville industries and civic organizations co-operated wholeheartedly in making the Safety Education Week and the Safety Congress a success.

The following resolutions covering industrial safety were adopted by the congress:

Whereas, The problem of preventing industrial accidents has come to be recognized as fundamentally a problem of changing personal habits and attitudes, and therefore has become a broad social problem as well as a matter of working conditions within an industrial establishment, and

Whereas, The history of the safety movement has demonstrated that permanent progress in accident prevention has been uniformly favorable over periods of years under conditions of increasing efficiency, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Safety Council in its Thirteenth Annual Congress assembled in Louisville urges:

1. Careful study of the fundamental causes of possible industrial accidents and the development and immediate application of effective preventive measures;

2. Adoption of the principle and industrial safety can not become permanently established in our shops until we have community-wide interest in safety, and thus reach the employees in the home and public life;

3. The development of industrial equipment and processes along lines of inherent safety for the double purpose of eliminating accident hazards and increasing production efficiency;

4. The education of all workmen and their supervisors in methods and habits of safe operation and that the management lend its influence to the success of the educational program.

5. That the industries of America be accorded the thanks of a grateful nation for their unswerving support during the past decade of the safety movement, with its attendant conservation of life and property.

TWELFTH NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN SEATTLE, WASH., JUNE 24, 25, 26, 1925

The Twelfth National Foreign Trade Convention will be held in Seattle, Wash., June 24th, 25th and 26th, according to an announcement of O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council.

"Next year's convention," Mr. Davis said, "will afford an opportunity to focus public attention on the notable growth of American foreign trade with the countries bordering the Pacific. It will also concentrate attention on the port improvements and other up-to-date facilities provided by Pacific Coast cities to handle their increasing volume of overseas business.

"Foreign trade representatives from every section of the country will gather at Seattle to take concerted action looking to an even greater expansion in American import and export trade with the Far East and Australia. The trade movements across the Pacific are of vital significance to our farmers, manufacturers, bankers, workers and all others who visualize the imperative need of expanding existing foreign markets and developing new outlets for our surplus production."

The convention will also deal with other pertinent phases of foreign trade development calling for united consideration and solution.

BARRELED APPLE EXPORTS TO DATE EXCEED THOSE OF LAST YEAR

Apple exports for the week ending October 18th were 169,752 barrels and 256,201 boxes, according to the International Apple Shippers' Association, compared with 154,775 barrels and 176,607 boxes for the corresponding week last year. Total exports to date are 832,811 barrels and 1,128,990 boxes compared with 807,954 barrels and 872,206 boxes to the same date last year.

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THE CONFERENCE ON UTILIZATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

The National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products which has been called by the Secretary of Agriculture, to meet at Washington on November 19th and 20th, will be one of the outstanding events of the year for forest products industries. The proposed meeting is fraught with peculiar significance, inasmuch as it will have under consideration a subject vital to the life of the industries concerned. The invitation issued by the Secretary of Agriculture calls all interested firms and individuals into open forum on the momentous question of the proper and economical use, and the preservation and propagation of what remains of our national timber supply.

Years ago it seemed that our standing forests were an illimitable source of the woods which are so absolutely necessary to the very life of our country, but unscientific and wasteful methods, both in cutting and in manufacture, have so depleted this vast reservoir as to give great concern for the future. While we still have tremendous areas of virgin timber to be devoted to the utilization of the present and coming generations, the ratio of consumption is at present out of proportion to the ratio of reproduction, and therein lies a menace of woeful possibilities. The prosperity of the country is so dependent upon a full supply of reasonably priced forest products that the bare possibility of the ultimate exhaustion of our timber is quite enough to make the long-visioned thinker shudder.

In the conservation effort which is being fostered by the Department of Agriculture, great stress will be laid upon the factor of the elimination of the needless waste incident to present processes of manufacture and use. The problem in all its variegated phases will be attacked from both the scientific and the practical angles by authorities whose knowledge is founded on long years of laboratory research and work in the field. The whole project is a stupendous undertaking rendered vitally important to our industrial life by the gravity of the situation. It is not a matter for deferred consideration, but is a pulsing, insistent question which demands attention immediately if we are to continue to use wood for the multitudinous purposes to which it is applied now.

The cooperage industry has a direct interest in the coming proceedings, inasmuch as it is one of the major wood-consuming industries of the country, and the preservation of its supply of raw materials must be regarded as a matter of paramount importance. It is to be hoped that, with so much at stake, the trade will be substantially represented at the Utilization Conference, and that it will take an active and constructive part in the deliberations of the meeting.

A COOPERAGE IDYL

Near the emerald heart of the Annapolis Valley apple country, at Hampton in Nova Scotia, one Charles Dunn, who habitually describes himself as a farmer, makes barrels the year round by hand. As far back as anyone in the valley can remember, Mr. Dunn has made barrels, therefore he must have his own reasons for holding himself still to be a farmer. Now, in the mellowed and placid days, sunset days, nothing is changed about the little weathered shop in which he continues alone the work he formerly shared, the only remaining worker, in all the great neighborhood, of an ancient trade.

The shop clings to the side of a hill and overlooks the sapphire reaches of the Bay of Fundy clear to the St. John shore. The door is always open. Wooden pegs scattered about the walls hold perfect hoops that are seasoning. The pale-gray lace of cobwebs fringes corners and the upper edges of the small-paned windows. There are always several small black-and-white pussies snoozing before the door or drinking cream from dull blue bowls. There is a saying in the neighborhood that in 20 years the shop has not been without at least one young black-and-white pussy. No one disturbs them as they sit in their spot in the sun, eyes as blue as the bay searching the far shore.

Pliny has ascribed the business of coopering, in its earliest days, to peasants in the Alpine villages. Certainly it is an ancient one, and more than a business. It has accumulated the traditions that only attach themselves to an art requiring skill and delicacy.

Until recent years all the barrels used in the export of the apple country's cargo were made by hand by the Nova Scotians themselves. Their excellence as examples of the cooperage art was known the world over. But there came a day when the fact that sometimes a single tree holds fruit enough to fill twenty barrels became a factor and efficiency's heavy tread was heard. It became manifestly impossible for the people of the valley to make barrels either fast enough or in sufficient quantity to equal the export. As an apple country, it is to be remembered that Nova Scotia is second only to Ontario. That in spring it is possible to drive fifty miles without a break under the fragrant rose and white of apple blossoms. So machinery came into the coopering shops of the Annapolis Valley and where there had been before only the soft shirr-rr-rr of planes there came the thin, whining song of machines that turned out barrels by hundreds in a mere fraction of the time it had required to make them by hand. Mr. Dunn watched the encroachments of steel and motor-power but maintained an apparently unalterable belief that he personally ought to continue as he had for so long. So he went on making barrels in his little shop. The sun continued to flash on the glittering sheet of the bay. And his simple planes continued to shirr-rr in the shop. And the pussies to snooze in the doorway.

It was several years ago that the machinery came. Now everyone in Nova Scotia has become accustomed to the idea of machine-made barrels, but there is still no machinery in the little hillside shop. In blossom-time the smooth, smoky music of millions of bees, hovering over the miles of pink and white blossoms, drifts in at the open door. There must be a market left for the hand-made barrels, for as quickly as they are finished they disappear and Mr. Dunn has the appearance of a man who knows success.

Hampton is three miles below St. Croix and up over the dusky green and slate-gray pile of North Mountain from the railroad. It commands the whole sweep of the valley from its comfortable position on the inner rim of the great jade cup that is the valley, reaching richly down to the shore. Apples and peaches grow in the valley and in the early autumn the green filigree of the trees is studded with great jewels of crimson and sulphur yellow and russet red. Some of the trees have grown from seeds that came over from Normandy 200 years ago with the farmers, who put them into the ground.

The valley holds 100 miles of orchards. Each year adds its new miles and it is not surprising that the coopers found the demands of the growers exceeding their primitive capacity. Yet there remains the market for the man who can not see an old and honorable craft completely disappear.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE NEW YORK AREA HAVE IMPROVED, ACCORDING TO C. M. VAN AKEN

Business conditions in this locality have improved a little during the past month. There seems to be a little better feeling in the trade; prices have not advanced very much, but more of an optimistic attitude prevails. The demand for fruit-barrel stock is comparatively small, but there is a fairly good demand for cooperage along promiscuous lines, which has kept the ball rolling in somewhat better shape than during August and September.

It seems to be generally believed that after the election, and the people center their attention upon business instead of politics, there will be considerable improvement in the cooperage business.

COOPERAGE TRADE SITUATION IN CANADA IS DISTINCTLY ENCOURAGING. DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION IS FAIR AND EXPORTS ARE INCREASING STEADILY

Mr. James Innes, president of Sutherland-Innes Co., Chatham, Ontario, has the following to say regarding the present Canadian situation:

The apple crop has not consumed as large an amount of stock as mill men hoped, but there will be very little apple-barrel stock carried over, as production was curtailed early in the season. The season is not yet over; orders are still coming in and there will be quite a number of mixed-car orders moving for another month.

Number 1 and 2 staves are in fairly good demand—no rush—but there is a very optimistic feeling among the manufacturers that after the election there will be a rushing business.

Hoops continue dull. Production, owing to wet woods, has fallen off, so that there is no great surplus.

Heading is a little better. Prices are still too low to allow a decent margin to producers, but a better demand has stiffened prices to some extent.

Export business in slack stock and shooks is improving right along and is taking care of most of the surplus, therefore stocks are comparatively light.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ISSUES BULLETIN COVERING WOOD DECAY, WHICH CONTAINS INFORMATION VALUABLE TO COOPERAGE MANUFACTURERS

Decay in wood is caused by fungi of various kinds. Sometimes these organisms develop upon the trees in the forest, and sometimes upon the lumber after it is cut. But when the lumber passes through either the kiln-drying or steaming processes it is usually taken for granted that these destructive fungi have been killed and that the lumber is freed from further decay. However, no definite tests to determine this point having been made, the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Plant Industry and Forest Service, undertook experimental work along this line at the Forest Products Laboratory. The results are published in Department Bulletin 1262, "Effect of Kiln-Drying, Steaming and Air-Seasoning on Certain Fungi in Wood," recently issued.

For this study, 66 logs were obtained from Wisconsin and Oregon and additional material from other sources was also used. In all, there were 26 species of fungi studied on 23 species of timber. From the results obtained it was found that the ordinary commercial kiln-drying and steaming processes were effective in sterilizing infected wood where the experimental pieces used were no larger than 4 by 4 inches. For larger pieces higher temperatures or longer periods were required.

In order to protect lumber against fungi the methods of piling and storage were found to be important. Some fungi continue to develop as long as their growing conditions are favorable and then lie dormant during periods of unfavorable conditions, such as absence of sufficient moisture in the lumber for growth. In some cases it was found that the dormant fungi on lumber kept in air-dry storage for as long as six and seven years would renew their destructive growth when moisture was added.

Copies of this bulletin, which contains information of interest to every cooperage manufacturer, may be obtained free of charge from the Forest Service, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

HUDSON & DUGGER COMPANY TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK

Hudson & Dugger Company, Memphis, one of the leading tight heading manufacturers in the industry, have recently filed a petition requesting legal sanction to increase the capital stock of the company from $400,000 to $750,000, and that their charter be amended to include the manufacture of lumber among its provisions. The signers of the petition were Chas. Hudson, Galvin Hudson, Mrs. K. Hudson, A. K. Fuller and H. R. Boyle.

The increase in capitalization is requested in connection with the program of expansion which is under consideration by the company, and while the manufacture of lumber is not planned for the immediate present, it is held as a probability of the near future. According to a statement by Mr. Chas. Hudson, president, one of the new issue of stock will be placed on the market.

Bureau of Plant Industry and Forest Products Laboratory Collaborate in Investigation and Experiment to Eliminate Mold and Stain on Container Stock

The woodworking industries of the country are all to be congratulated upon the good fortune which is theirs in possessing such wonderfully effective agencies of industrial investigation and experiment as the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Forest Products Laboratory. The work that these two institutions are doing in the interests of the numerous manufacturers of forest products can not be gauged as to monetary worth and value, and is beyond calculation in terms of trade advancement.

The scope of their activities covers the broad field of utilization, and there is no problem or condition too intricate or too vexing for them to attack with assurance of great ultimate benefit to the industries which they serve.

The preliminary results of experiments and investigation into the causes and remedies for mold and stain on container stock is described in the following article by Ernest E. Hubert, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, which, in collaboration with the Forest Products Laboratory, is making a thorough study of the subject. Mr. Hubert writes as follows:

"It has been estimated that the cooperage industry loses annually about $800,000 as a result of sap stain and mold, that figure representing the cut in price due to de-grade in blemished stock. In the light of more recent investigations, there is little doubt that $1,000,000 would come nearer the true conditions.

"There is very often a direct reduction of from one to two grades, besides which the lower grades showing stain are not always readily moved on the market. In the cooperage industry clear, stain-free stock is greatly in demand. Moldy and blue-stained staves and heading are decidedly not wanted for packing fruits, vegetables,

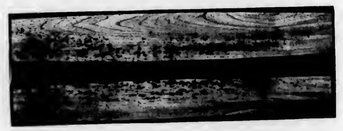
Sycamore Stave Covered with Pink Mold Common on Air-Seasoned Cooperage Stock

butter and other food products where evidence of mold contamination would bring down the maledictions of the dealer and the housewife alike. When air-seasoned stained stock is used for barrels there is always the possibility that under favorable moisture and temperature conditions the blue-stain fungi will again become active and the moldy growth develop on the staves and spread to the contents. Such risks are, to a great extent, avoided where kiln-dried stock is used and the wood sterilized by the heat, but even kiln-dried stock, if improperly cared for, may become thoroughly moistened and new infections may develop with results as obnoxious as in the other case. Reduction of moisture content to a low point in air-seasoned stock and the use of proper methods in storing both air-seasoned and kiln-dried stock will go a long way toward forestalling the stain and mold nuisance.

"The impression must not be gained, however, that blued stock is objectionable in all wooden containers. There are uses for barrels, boxes, crates, baskets, etc., too numerous to mention, where blued and molded container stock is entirely permissible and economically desirable. Furthermore, not all of the mold and stain developing in wooden containers during transit can be traced to improper seasoning or storage. Every shipper knows that condensation of moisture due to lack of air circulation in box cars and in the holds of vessels is responsible in a very large measure for the moldy and stained condition in which the container too often reaches its destination.

"Seen under the microscope, the development of these blemishes is an interesting process. Certain minute fungi of the mold type find the sapwood of green lumber the ideal nursery for their development whenever moisture and temperature conditions are favorable. As they grow, the tiny fungous plants produce dark-colored threads, thinner than a spider's web, which spread throughout the wood and discolor it. They also develop cottony, downy or powdery surface growths of various colors. During warm, humid weather molds can develop at a surprisingly rapid rate; it is not uncommon to find mold and stain running wild on staves within 24 hours after they have been piled under the drying sheds.

"To prevent such attacks is a complicated problem. The case of slack-cooperage stock, which is usually steamed before cutting into staves, is a particularly difficult one. The staves are warm and moist as they come from the knives, but in most cases they have not been sufficiently heated to cause the death of the mold spores which settle upon the surfaces; nor is the heat thus applied usually sufficient to cause a rapid evaporation of the surface moisture. During subsequent air-drying, conditions are highly favorable to the development of certain stain and mold fungi. The result is a lot of heavily stained boards, often covered with a half-inch layer of moldy growth. A preventive treatment of some kind would seem to be in order, and since poisonous or objectionable chemicals are barred from use on any material intended for food containers, the use of volatile chemical prophylactics which later evaporate offers a promising field for research.



"Rust," a Fungus Stain Developed on Sycamore Staves Which Were Piled in Warehouse Before Being Thoroughly Air-Dried

"Another promising method of control applicable to stock for fruits and vegetable packages is heat treatment by means of a simple steam box, or 'sweat-box,' as it is sometimes called. If effective, such a treatment would kill all stain and decay fungi present in the boards and the relatively high temperature would aid in rapidly drying the surfaces to prevent stain infection during seasoning.

"Perhaps the practical solution of the problem lies in a combination of the chemical and sweat-box methods. A careful survey of present-day practices in the industry would afford a groundwork for later studies, and the field tests of control methods should follow a definite plan in regions where staining and molding are most serious."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The continuation of studies in stain and decay prevention and the wider application of the results will form an important topic for discussion at the National Conference on the Utilization of Forest Products called by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in Washington, D. C., November 19th and 20th, to find the best and quickest expedients for balancing timber growth with forest drain throughout the country. Everyone interested in finding practical expedients to avert the impending shortage in forest materials is officially invited and urged to attend this meeting, the immediate object being to create a representative body of producers and consumers to direct a nation-wide campaign for more careful utilization.

FATALITY IN FIRE WHICH DESTROYED WESTERN COOPERAGE COMPANY'S PLANT IN SAN FRANCISCO

The fire which totally destroyed the large plant of the Western Cooperage Company, at Fourteenth and Harrison Streets, San Francisco, late in September, cost the life of Eugene Erkhardt, an aged watchman, whose charred body was dug from the ruins of the factory after the blaze had been extinguished.

Plans for the erection of a new plant on the same site have already been filed with the San Francisco Board of Public Works, and a permit for the construction has been granted. The new building will be a one-story brick structure and the estimated cost is placed at $99,000. When completed and fully equipped the plant will be one of the largest and most modern cooperage factories in the country and will add substantially to the Western Cooperage Company's already large production.

It will be built in three units, the first or main unit 86 x 160 feet, the middle unit 90 x 100 feet, and the third unit 60 x 160 feet. The buildings will be of fire-proof construction and be equipped with automatic sprinklers.

CANADIAN WESTERN COOPERAGE COMPANY SEEKING FIXED RATE OF TAXATION ON PROPOSED SITE FOR NEW FACTORY

The Canadian Western Cooperage Co. is conducting negotiations with the Chamber of Commerce and the city council of Victoria, B. C., with the object of fixing a flat rate of taxation on a site which is under consideration as a location for a new cooperage plant. As a result of several conferences between officers of the company and a committee from councils, the city council is seeking the legislative power to grant the demands of the cooperage company, and it is altogether likely that the cooperage company will erect a plant in Victoria to replace the one that was recently destroyed by fire.

After the destruction of its Victoria plant by fire several weeks ago the cooperage firm found only one suitable site on which to rebuild. This was the land formerly occupied by the Harbor Marine Shipbuilding Company on the Songhees Reserve. The firm was willing to buy the property if the Provincial government would sell it. But as the government would not sell the land they were faced with the necessity of leasing it.

Want Fixed Assessment

What the firm wants is a fixed assessment on the property for a term of fifteen years. They do not feel prepared to run the risk of having their taxes soar, and consequently of being compelled to pour more and more money into property which is not really theirs. They are perfectly willing to pay increased taxes on improvements.

As the city council considers it most desirable to keep this large plant in Victoria, it is quite probable that a satisfactory adjustment of the matter will be made and that the Canadian Western Cooperage Company will continue as one of Victoria's leading industries.

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY ANNOUNCES DATES OF COURSES IN WOOD-WORKING PRACTICE

A group of three instructional courses will be given in December at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, for members of the lumber and wood-using industries. The schedule for the courses is as follows: Gluing of Wood, December 1st to 6th; Wood Properties and Uses (for lumber salesmen, dealers and purchasers), December 8th to 13th; Kiln-Drying of Lumber, December 8th to 19th.

Applications for these courses, or requests for information in regard to the instruction, should be addressed to the director of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS ANOTHER NEW COOPERAGE CONCERN

A charter has recently been granted to the Berkely Barrel and Basket Factory, of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, which allows it to "manufacture barrels, baskets, crates, hampers and other forms of lumber and veneer construction."

The capital stock of the organization is placed at $25,000, and its personnel are set forth as: President, J. Russell Williams; vice-president, W. L. Stokes; secretary-treasurer, S. Behrmann; directors, J. Russel Williams, W. L. Stokes, S. Behrmann, W. K. Fishbourne and F. B. Moore.

COOPERAGE EXPORTS DURING AUGUST

Statistics carried in "Commerce Reports," the foreign trade publication of the Department of Commerce, reveal the cooperage exports during August as 2,377,059 tight staves, 5,461,696 slack staves, 235,828 sets of heading, 104,942 tight shooks, 92,138 slack shooks, and 32,389 empty barrels, casks and hogsheads.

A. W. ELLENBERGER

A. W. Ellenberger, president of the Worden Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, succumbed to a protracted illness and passed away at his home in Cleveland early in October. Mr. Ellenberger was widely known throughout the cooperage industry and his demise is a matter of genuine sorrow.

Born in Canal Dover, Ohio, he went to Cleveland when 16 years old, residing in that city until his death. His active business career was marked by association with many successful enterprises, in each of which he wielded an executive authority. Aside from being head of the Worden Tool Company, in which capacity the majority of his cooperage friends knew him, he was vice-president of the C. and B. Transit Co., president of the grocery firm of H. C. Christy Co., and was identified with numerous other business and financial institutions.

Slack Cooperage Business In and Around Louisville Is Good. Tight Business Fair. Prices on Slack Material Are Firm, While Quotations in the Tight Line Are a Bit Soft

October business with the Louisville cooperage industry has been fair as a whole. The very mild weather over the early part of the month fostered a substantial harvest of late farm and garden produce, which resulted in packers being slightly busier than normal for this late in the year. A heavy apple crop has yielded considerable cider and vinegar production, while the big cotton crop in the South indicates a better than usual demand for tight packages from the cotton oil pressers.

In slack barrels there has been the usual good demand from the flour mills, which are running full, and scattered business from the produce, salt, sugar and dressed poultry lines, with satisfactory activity on small packages from the candy trade. Apple barrel business is a little slow, it being claimed by local apple buyers that prices in the East have been so high that there hasn't been any incentive to ship bulk cars to Louisville for packing and cold storage for a higher winter market.

While the slack cooperage market is steady and unchanged throughout, both in packages and in the matter of cooperage stock, on the other hand, there has been weakness shown all through the tight package and material market. Although some of the cooperage houses report that they have not changed general quotations, and are quoting at about the same levels to small buyers, prices to the big buyers are being shaded as much as ten per cent. in some instances. Keg prices are fairly steady, but red oak oil barrels, quoted in a small way at $2.60 and $2.70, can be had at around $2.50, due to competitive conditions in the market which force lower prices on the volume business of big buyers.

Tight Barrel Market

Prices on tight packages, while shaded as much as ten per cent. under the following list, are shaded on specific cases only, the general price list being held fairly firm:

Gallons	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$0.65	$0.70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

Tight Stock Market

In tight cooperage stock red oak circled heading has dropped to around 38a39c a set; with white oak, 40a41c at mill shipping point. Red oak oil staves are off and can be had at $38 to $40 a thousand; with white oak, $43a$45 a thousand. Spirit staves, while in light production, are down to around $75a$80 a thousand, and gum staves are $35, with gum circled heading at around 34a36c a set. With the present weak market and heavy production of the summer as a result of good weather, along with weak demand for material due to relatively light consumption, these prices may work even lower.

Slack Barrel Market

Local prices on slack packages are: Flour, 80a85c; half-barrels, 60a65c; one-head produce, 60c; two-head, 65c; poultry, 70a80c; No. 2 stock, sugar-sized produce, 70a75c; sugar barrels, 90ca$1.

Slack Stock Market

The slack stock market shows six-foot elm hoops at $15a$17 a thousand; No. 1 gum staves, $12a$14; No. 2, $7a$9; mill-run, $9a$11; flour-size heading, No. 1, $12a$14; sugar-size, $14a$16; mill-run about $1.50 under No. 1; and No. 2, $3 under No. 1.

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Hear Protest on Freight Rates

J. S. Thompson, manager of the Louisville division, Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, reported that the Interstate Commerce Commission had set October 24th, at Chicago, for hearing the protest of the association to the proposed freight rates increase on lumber and forest products from Indiana points and Ohio River crossings to eastern cities, which would affect Louisville, Owensboro, Evansville and a number of Indiana cities.

Various large shipping associations are following the lead of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute in adopting resolutions against the Howell-Barkley transportation bill, which will come up in the new Congress, after failing to get up in time for passage at the last session. Shippers contend that the bill would destroy confidence of investors in railroad securities, and make it impossible to properly finance the roads, while it would also give labor full control over union wages paid by the roads and throw the present fine transportation situation into the discard.

Notes of the Trade

J. N. White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., reported that business was on a hand-to-mouth basis, with sufficient orders coming in to keep the plant going on scarcely better than a fifty per cent. of capacity basis. A lot of consumers are using the old excuse of being out of the market until after election.

Paul Dysart, Jr., of the J. D. Hollingshead Co., reported that the company had been running at capacity on slack cooperage, there being a fine demand coming from scattered classes of consumers, some of which appeared to be buying a little out of their usual seasons. He remarked that there was some apple-barrel business, but that it didn't look especially promising as a result of high prices, and indications that more stock would be barreled in the East, whereas normally a lot of stock is shipped in bulk cars and packed here. The turkey trade has also been quiet, some shippers carrying over barrels last year, while there appears to be an earlier movement of live stock, instead of dressed stock.

The Hollingshead company is figuring on a new slack package, which will be in the nature of a half-barrel, or full-size barrel cut in half, with bottom and head, packed from the small end and used as an apple tub, which would make a far more attractive display case and take up less room than the full-size barrel. The idea has been under consideration for some time and is being worked out along practical lines. Such tubs could be put out at attractive prices and should attain considerable popularity.

At the Chess & Wymond Co., H. L. Rollwage remarked that business was a trifle quiet. There is a little scattered business from the wine trade, and some few orders from pickle, cider and kraut packers, with prospects fair in the cottonseed oil trade. The plant is running every day, but with a short crew. Just recently the company has installed a new department for production of automotive dimension lumber, in connection with its lumber department.

APPLE CROPS DISAPPOINTING IN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE THIS YEAR. OCTOBER ESTIMATES SHOW SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS FROM PRECEDING MONTH

Short apple crops are being gathered in Maryland and Delaware this year. The depressing influence of poor crops which has hung like a gloom cloud over many commercial orchards was rendered more depressing when harvest of some late varieties began toward the close of September, for it was then disappointment reached fulfillment.

Cold, wet weather in the spring played an important role in cutting the crop short. According to growers, some varieties failed of pollination, and continued rains washed off much of the spray solution, so that it proved ineffective. Insects worked considerable damage. Also hail, locally. Much scab reported. The crop is very spotted. Occasionally orchards bearing a full crop of a given variety are to be found adjoining orchards of another variety in which the crop is a near-failure. The fruit, to a considerable degree, is small and poor to fair in quality.

As the result of condition reports sent by growers to the United States Department of Agriculture, and a personal survey made by the agricultural statistician at Baltimore, the Crop Reporting Board forecasts the Maryland total crop this year at 1,749,000 bushels against 1,845,000 forecast September 1st, and 2,300,000 bushels produced in 1923. The commercial crop this year is estimated at 249,000 barrels. This is about 53,000 barrels, equivalent to about 300 carloads, less than September 1st forecast.

The Delaware total crop is forecast at 1,183,000 bushels against 1,203,000 on September 1st, and 1,200,000 bushels produced in 1923. Delaware commercial apples are estimated this year at 307,000 barrels—about 30,000 barrels, say 170 carloads, less than on September 1st.

BUFFALO COOPERAGE LETTER

The flour-barrel trade has been improving here in the past few weeks and has seemed to be more like that of old times. Although the individual mills that have been established here for some time are not consuming any materially greater number of barrels than has been their general practice, and while there has been little betterment in the general demand for flour, Buffalo has taken a forward step in the milling line by the erection of a number of new mills, and the call for barrels has increased in consequence. Some barreled flour goes into the domestic trade, but the larger part of it is exported.

Apple Barrel Season Practically Expired

The apple barrel trade is about over for the season. The sale of barrels has not been heavy, and in some cases mills have been taking back stock ordered by the coopers, but which the latter were unable to dispose of. In some sections of this territory the demand was heavy and sustained, and certain large city shops have done a volume business in this line, but, as a general proposition, the season was only fairly successful. The crop was about average in volume, but the fruit brought favorable prices. No. 1 Baldwins have sold as high as $4 per barrel and tree run Baldwins have sold up to $3.

Prices a Shade Lower

Slack material has eased off a little during the past month, but the decline in staves and hoops has not been over 50 cents in general quotations, which is not much when present prices are considered. These high prices have no doubt hurt business and turned users to substitute packages, but conditions at the mills do not warrant much, if any, reduction in prices. Labor is high and in some sections the rainy weather has been interfering with manufacturing operations.

Traffic Men Meet in Buffalo

An important meeting of railroad officials and freight shippers was held at the Hotel Statler here on October 14th—a conference on traffic conditions. The attendance was large, being 476, the largest that any of these regional gatherings has developed. Discussions between shippers and railroad men were confined to how to handle the tremendous amount of freight that is offered to the carriers. It was agreed by all that some wonderful things are being accomplished in that direction. Just now the chief concern is to keep the grain from blockading the railroads in this part of the country, as is the present case in Montreal. Forest products are not moving as actively now as they have been, but the amount is still large.

Governor Smith Endorses National Apple Week

Governor Smith has issued a statement endorsing National Apple Week, which commences on October 31st, saying that New York State apples have world-wide fame and that the crop this year, valued at $18,000,000, indicates the importance of the apple-growing industry.

An important decision on vinegar has been rendered by the United States Supreme Court, which holds that vinegar made from dried apples can not be sold legally as apple cider vinegar. The case was on the petition of the Douglas Pectin Co., Rochester, N. Y., and has been in several courts, being decided against the company, and now a re-hearing has been denied.

Trade Notes

The Cleveland Cooperage Company's agency finds a steady and increasing demand for tight barrels and kegs and is building up a satisfactory amount of trade in this territory.

The Quaker City Cooperage Co. reports quite an increase in flour-barrel demand during the past couple of months and regards the situation for this fall as favorable.

Edward B. Holmes, president of the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Co., was one of the vice-presidents at the Republican campaign meeting here on October 15th, which was addressed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is a candidate for governor of the State. The meeting was the largest held here during the present campaign.

The whereabouts of a quantity of barrels and vats, which disappeared from the garage of Thomas Whitman, Brockport, N. Y., is a mystery, to settle which has led to a court order directing the examination of Benjamin F. Mellis. Mr. Whitman built a temporary garage on canal land, and was later ordered to remove it. When he did not comply, the State tore it down and its engineers removed the vats and barrels. Michael Montesano, deputy attorney general, says that so far as is known the property was taken by U. S. marshals.

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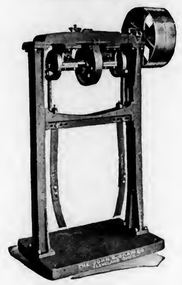

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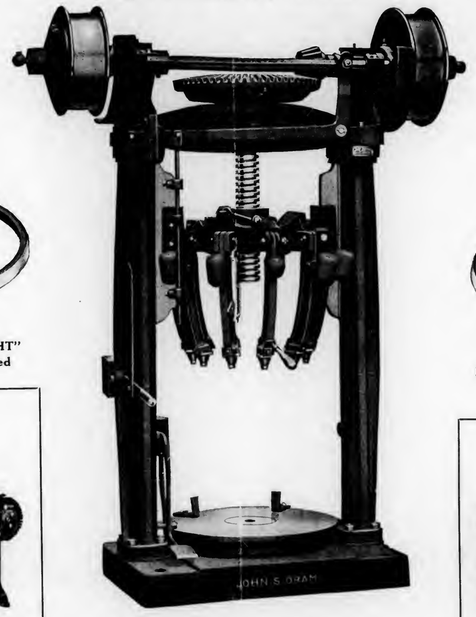
SIMPLE—POWERFUL—DURABLE

Capacity—As fast as operator can handle. 600 to 1,000 packages per day of 10 hours, and all properly driven



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STEEL TRUSS HOOPS

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Outside painted any color, if wanted

STEEL TRUSS HOOPS

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Sizes stamped inside, if wanted

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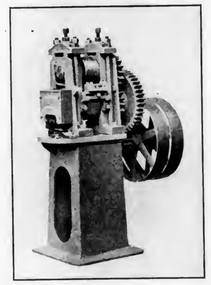
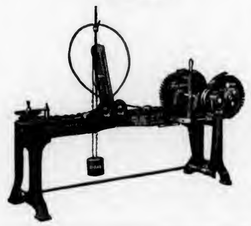


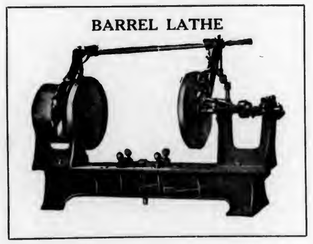
HEADING JOINTER AND DOWELLING MACHINE

HOOP RIVETING MACHINE

WINDLASS



BARREL LATHE



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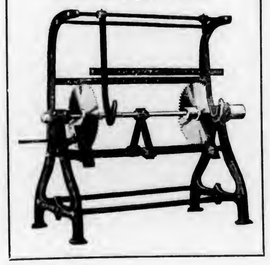

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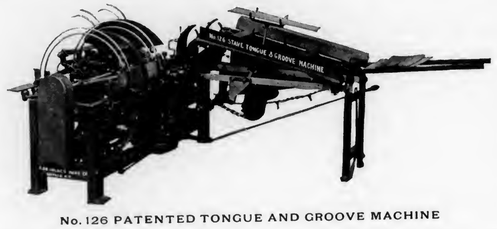

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ASSOCIATION BULLETINS

The following bulletins were issued by Secretary Hirt from the association offices during October:

BULLETIN No. 237.

Due to the fact that several other large conventions are scheduled to be held in Chicago during the week of November 10th, we are respectfully bringing to your attention the necessity of arranging for hotel accommodations as early as possible. Reservation card for rooms at the Hotel La Salle is enclosed for your convenience, and we would suggest that the members of the A. C. I. of A. anticipate their needs in advance so that they may be adequately taken care of during our convention—November 10th, 11th, 12th. Should you wish this office to arrange reservation for you, kindly let us know and we will be very glad to serve you.

Logging and Sawmill Safety Code

The members will undoubtedly recall that during 1920 and 1921 consideration had been given by this association to a tentative draft of a logging and sawmill safety code submitted at that time for suggestions by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. There has now been issued handbook series of the Bureau of Standards, No. 5, entitled "American Logging and Sawmill Safety Code," which can be secured at the price of 60 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The handbook contains a code of safety standards for use in logging operations, and in the construction, operation and maintenance of logging railroads and sawmills.

Third-Class Mail

According to recent announcement from the Post Office Department, third-class mail may now be sent insured or C. O. D. when mailed or addressed to post offices in the United States and island possessions. Heretofore, only fourth-class mail (parcel post) could be sent through the mails in this manner. Third-class mail may continue to be registered as heretofore.

TRADE EXTENSION BULLETIN

Field Representative Andrew C. Hughes reports as follows: "The National Dairy Association, with all of its affiliated units co-operating, opened its eighteenth annual exposition at the Auditorium and State Fair Park, Milwaukee, on the above date.

"Exhibitors to the number of several hundred displayed the diversified equipment and parts thereof that are related to the dairy industry, which in magnitude and enterprise excelled all previous expositions and made it worthy of the attendance and study of every person connected with the industry's development in all its phases.

"Our exhibit consisted of various types and sizes of tight and slack barrels and kegs such as are used in the dairy industry. In no better place could the merits and faults of respective container equipment be discussed so completely and comprehensively and decisions made by users upon those forces which increase appreciation of clean, well-made wood barrels for packing dairy products.

"To the manufacturer and shipper in bulk our exhibit was an education in the means of showing the cost of container expenditure in comparison with the multiple of substitute types. To the distributor of dairy products our portrayal of barrel utility offered inducements in line with fundamental economic development. To all, our exhibit showed the magnitude and productivity of the cooperage industry, whose desires are dedicated to render superior quality and service to this most exacting food-producing industry.

"Many customers of members visited our display booth. In several instances information was sought and given on the subject of barrel treatment, methods to pursue to secure the highest efficiency, and informative advice on how to remedy small difficulties which may happen to a wood barrel under various physical and climatic conditions. These courtesies were duly appreciated in every instance.

BULLETIN No. 230.

File Claims with I. C. C. Prior December 7, 1924

As announced in our Bulletin No. 234, June 20, 1924, the time limit wherein to file claims against carriers for overcharge in freight has been extended from two years to three years, as result of a bill enacted by Congress and signed by the President, June 7, 1924.

This bill also provides for allowance of six months, from June 7th, for the filing of claims for the return of overcharges accruing on and after March 1, 1920.

Some of the carriers construe the latter to mean that any overcharges which accrued on and after March 1, 1920, and were barred by the two-year statute of limitation, must be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, while other carriers have taken it upon themselves to pay such claims voluntarily. Therefore, as a matter of precaution and protection it is recommended that such claims against carriers be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission prior to December 7, 1924.

Forest Products Pay 9.1 Per Cent. of All Railroad Revenue—Wood Utilization

More than seven per cent. of all railroad revenues in 1923 came from lumber and timber tonnage, including staves and heading; more than nine per cent. came from total forest products. Total tonnage of forest products carried in 1923 by Class I railroads shows an increase of nearly 50 million tons as compared with 1922, of which 26 million tons is the increase in loading of lumber and timber, and 14 million in logs, posts, poles and cordwood.

The Department of Agriculture has called a conference in Washington for November 19th and 20th to formulate a national program on the most economical use of forest products. It is estimated that one-fourth saving in present consumption may be effected by proper manufacture and use. An invitation has been extended us to attend the conference.

ON TO CHICAGO!

The Ninth Semi-Annual Meeting

of

The Associated Cooperage Industries of America

will be held at the

HOTEL LA SALLE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

November 10, 11 and 12, 1924

THE CALL

The Constitution of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America provides that a Semi-Annual Meeting be held in November each year. The framers of this provision had in mind the fact that the fall season is an appropriate and opportune time for the cooperage industry to get together. The need this year for a Semi-Annual Convention is as vital as it ever was.

Chicago, Illinois, has been selected for the meeting, Hotel La Salle for headquarters, and November 10th, 11th and 12th the important dates. Might add that Louisville, Ky., had been contemplated for this year's fall meeting, but hotel accommodations were not available and it was not considered feasible to either advance or postpone the dates of our convention. Accordingly, Chicago was selected.

Now, in making this formal announcement of our Semi-Annual Convention, it is our earnest desire that it be received by the members as an official call to each individual to attend this meeting, confer with his fellow-members, and do everything within his power to advance the interests of the cooperage industry.

This progress can be effectively made by wise and appropriate action of our conventions carried out through the facilities of our Association. The committees appointed at our last May meeting have been doing splendid work and their reports to be submitted in Chicago will confirm this statement. They will show what can be done for the industry by the Association through its committees, etc., to adequately take care of present-day needs and problems.

No better means of protecting your business can be afforded than by your attendance at the Ninth Semi-Annual Convention, and by your free participation in the discussion of those matters that will come up for consideration, or of such questions as you, yourself, may wish to submit. This is your Convention, your Association, and it is your Business that is involved in the proceedings of the meeting.

A most cordial invitation is extended you to be present. And, let nothing prevent your acceptance.

THE PROGRAM

Monday, November 10, 1924

Committee on Grade Rules and Specifications, Tight Cooperage Group ..... 9.00 A. M.
Standardization Committee ..... 9.30 A. M.
Committee on Grade Rules and Specifications, Slack Cooperage Group ..... 10.00 A. M.
Meeting—Tight Coopers Group .. 10.00 A. M.
Executive Committee ..... 2.00 P. M.
Registration Desk opens Monday, November 10th.

Tuesday, November 11th
10.00 A. M.

Meeting entire Slack Cooperage Branch; all groups. Vice-president W. M. Davis presiding.
Reports of Committees:
Grade Rules and Specifications.
Hoop Test.
Open Discussion.
Meeting Tight Stave and Heading Group ..... 10.30 A. M.
Vice-president A. H. Wrape presiding
Meeting entire Tight Cooperage Branch; all groups ..... 1.30 P. M.
Vice-president A. H. Wrape presiding
Report of Committees:
Grade Rules and Specifications.
Standardization.
Statistics.
Meeting Coiled Elm Hoop Group. 2.00 P. M.
Chairman W. S. Peel presiding
Meeting Slack Cooperage Group 3.30 P. M.
Chairman T. A. Walsh presiding
6.30 P. M.
Association Semi-Annual Dinner
Entertainment by Chicago members
La Salle Hotel—Grand Ball Room
Visiting ladies will be appropriately entertained

Wednesday, November 12th

General Session ..... 10.30 A. M.
Reports of Officers.
Reports of Traffic Manager.
Reports of Field Representative.
Amendment to By-Laws.
Open Discussion.
Meeting Executive Committee following General Session.

THE INVITATION TO DINE

You are cordially invited to the Ninth Semi-Annual Dinner to be given by The Associated Cooperage Industries of America in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Illinois, Tuesday evening, November 11th, at 6.30 P. M.

The ENTERTAINMENT for the occasion will be furnished by the Chicago Cooperage Fraternity, under the able direction of Messrs. W. O. Johnson and G. I. Nervig. Not a scintilla of information is being broadcasted from Chicago, but with George Nervig and Walter Johnson in charge of the fun, we know it will be GOOD.

These features of our Convention are tendered gratis to the members of the A. C. I. of A., and it is the earnest wish of the Association and our Chicago friends that each and every member be present. Don't miss the joyous occasion.

Results Obtained in the Safeguarding of Woodworking Machinery During the Past Ten Years

One of the principal addresses delivered before the Woodworking Section of the National Safety Council during its recent convention in Louisville, Kentucky, was a discussion of the advances that have been made during the past ten years in providing efficient safety appliances and guards for machinery in woodworking plants. The subject was handled by Mr. R. A. Prouty, safety engineer of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and as the matter is of such specific interest to cooperage manufacturers and operators it is reprinted below for the benefit of our readers. Mr. Prouty spoke as follows:

"It is the duty of the historian to prepare a systematic record of past events—a record so arranged that the relationship of the individual events one to another and to the sum of them all can be readily ascertained and studied. Such a record should show important outstanding facts in logical order and in such a manner that proper emphasis is given to those that have contributed to progress or have had a retarding effect.

"There is but little satisfaction, however, to be derived from a mere recitation of what has been done in the past. Rather, our purpose should be to determine if our energies have been directed in the proper channels, if our efforts have produced results that are satisfactory and how we should chart our course for the future. As children, most of us were required in our study of history to memorize a seemingly endless list of dates on which different events occurred. Today, educators are placing less stress on the memorizing of masses of data and are encouraging their pupils to look behind and beyond the facts to underlying causes of historical events and the effect of those events upon the human race. As students of accident prevention we can, with advantage, avoid the academic and cultivate the practical point of view.

"We may, with benefit, consider a few specific machines, but before doing so let us turn aside for a minute and review some of the causes of the ever-increasing interest in safeguarding which seems to have started on a large scale approximately ten years ago. One of them was the formation of the National Safety Council, through which valuable information gathered from many sources was put into the hands of users of machinery. The organization of the Woodworking Section of the council early in its history has provided another medium for the exchange of ideas and comparisons of results obtained from the use of various types of guards. Another factor of prime importance was the enactment of workmen's compensation laws in State after State in rapid succession. The unfairness of charging all plants in the same industry the same rate regardless of physical conditions was quickly recognized and a system of schedule rating was soon devised by means of which credits could be obtained by installing safeguards. I would not care to give you the impression that a financial incentive was necessary to get manufacturers to safeguard their machinery, for such was not the case. Hundreds and thousands of plant owners were installing guards because of a humanitarian desire to prevent unnecessary suffering and loss of life and limb. Nevertheless the possibility of reducing insurance costs strengthened that desire in many instances and provided a stimulus for others who are not disregardful of safety but who had never had the ways and means of promoting it brought forcefully to their attention.

"A survey of conditions in the woodworking industry ten years ago shows that the essentially dangerous nature of the machinery employed was recognized and that earnest efforts were being made at that time to provide effective safeguards. In the light of our present knowledge, some of the guards then used seem rather crude, but anyone who will take the time and trouble to examine photographs and drawings of guards of that period will perceive at once that their makers had a good understanding of the fundamental principles involved. Such improvements as have been made since are more of the nature of refinements than radical changes in design.

Development of Circular Saw Guards

"For the first example, let us consider the circular saw, as it is at once the most common woodworking machine and, in an unguarded condition, one of the most dangerous. The need for protection over the saw blade has been recognized ten years ago and the use of the riving knife or splitter was common. Splitters of one form or another have been used almost as long as power-driven saws themselves. But the protection provided was inadequate. Many saws were provided with a simple band of iron or steel curved to conform to the contour of the saw blade. Others consisted of similar metallic bands with side flanges extending beyond the roots of the teeth. At the best these guards offered but partial protection and were not held in very high esteem by the operators.

"The desire to limit the operator's vision as little as possible probably was responsible for the designs just mentioned as well as other incomplete enclosures. From the curved flange to the full hood was not such a very long step, yet some of the first hood guards interfered so much with the operator that their use was soon discontinued after a trial. Those who tried solid hoods complained that the sawyers could not see their work and other hoods made by placing wire mesh over flange guards proved to be but a little better, because of the blurring effect produced when the saw was constantly watched through the mesh. All early hoods had the common fault of requiring manual adjustment when changing from one thickness of stock to another.

"At the present time it is possible to secure a guard for almost any circular saw job which will adjust itself automatically to the thickness of the work, will cover the saw blade entirely and will permit a reasonably complete view of the saw without eye-strain or blurring.

"Band saw guard design has not changed much in the last ten years. It is true that there used to be a good many band saws guarded on the operator's side of the machine only, but the best guarded plants, ten years ago, had guards which entirely enclosed both the upper and lower band wheels. There has been one improvement worthy of mention, namely, a guard for the portion of the blade between the upper band wheel and the sliding guide. On the whole, band saw guards are better constructed today than formerly, in that fewer and fewer of slat guards with wide open spaces are found in use. Solid guards and ones made of small wire mesh are more in evidence.

"Jointer guards, like band saw guards, have undergone no radical change in the past ten years. Cylindrical heads were in use for a number of years before 1914, but the square head was altogether too common. There has been quite a change in the attitude of jointer owners toward guarding in the period under consideration. With the introduction of cylindrical heads, many who had been using point of operation guards discontinued them, believing that the new type head in itself was all the safety device necessary. The degree of danger, of course, is materially reduced when safety heads are used, but the practice of the best-equipped plants today is to use both cylindrical heads and guards that adjust themselves automatically to the stock.

Proper Guards Do Not Hinder Operation

"It would be possible to continue our study and trace the changes made in guarding other woodworking machines. It has been proved beyond any doubt that boring machines, planers, mortisers, sanders and other forms of woodworking equipment can be made comparatively safe without great interference with the work.

"It would be gratifying if it were possible to make a scientific study of the accident records of a large number of woodworking plants in which mechanical safeguards have been used constantly and conscientiously during the past ten years. An analysis of this nature, coupled with a study of the safeguarding methods employed, would undoubtedly show us whether our present practices are fully effective and if not, in what particulars they are failing to produce the desired results. Moreover, we could reasonably expect to obtain, as a by-product, information which would be invaluable in preventing accidents in this basic industry.

"When one attempts to assemble and analyze data for this purpose he soon encounters difficulties. In his search for large groupings of woodworking plants to study, he turns naturally to reports of State labor boards, industrial accident commissions and other bodies charged with the duty of compiling accident statistics. A review of a file of such reports shows an insufficiency of essential information on one hand and a lack of uniformity in the methods of preparing it on the other. It is time that several States put out reports that are quite complete insofar as they relate to the number of accidents caused by various machines and the lost time occasioned by such accidents.

"Even such reports, in a given State, are not comparable one with another over a period of years to determine if the general accident situation is improving because the exposure element is missing. It does not mean much to learn that there were fewer accidents and less lost time unless we know if the reduction was due to a corresponding decrease in employment or to effective accident prevention measures. Again, State reports are an unreliable index to the results obtained from safeguarding, because it is impossible to tell if the plants responsible for the bulk of accidents have been fully safeguarded or not.

"It is commonly believed that insurance companies have statistics from which accident frequency and severity of any industry can be computed quickly. Such is not the case. The number of accidents reported from each cause is available—the lost time occasioned by them could be figured—but like the State reports, insurance figures do not contain satisfactory exposure data. Workmen's compensation insurance premiums are based on the payroll exposure and, as a consequence, insurance statistics would show the number of accidents and the amount of lost time per unit of payroll expenditures instead of per unit of man-hour exposure.

Statistical Tabulations Valuable

"The voluntary furnishing of individual plant records to the National Safety Council for publication and study is certainly to be encouraged. The figures published in the July issue of the *National Safety News* are prepared in a form which renders easy a comparison of one plant's record with that of another or with the average for the industry.

"The caption used at the beginning of the article in the *National Safety News* is rather startling—'Woodworking Accidents Fewer but More Severe.' It would lead us to believe that the average woodworking plant, while able to reduce the number of accidents, has failed in its efforts to eliminate conditions likely to cause injuries of considerable seriousness. Statistically, this would appear to be true, but I should like to direct your attention to a few facts regarding the figures that constitute the woodworking section accident statistics.

"During 1923, the records of 82 plants were submitted, and upon these figures the 1923 accident frequency and accident severity rates were based. Of the 82 companies that sent in their records for 1923, only 47 had sent similar records in 1922. In all fairness, the records of those who reported for 1922 should be compared with their own records for 1923 before making definite conclusions. Of course, it is desirable to figure accident frequency and accident severity rates on the greatest possible number of plants. Such rates reflect average conditions better than would others computed on the experience of a smaller number of units. Nevertheless, in comparing yearly averages for 1922 and 1923, we should keep in mind the fact that 35 more plants are reported for 1923 than reported for 1922, and the introduction of their records, favorable or unfavorable, may swing the general average one way or the other and not show whether those who submitted records for 1922 have made any progress.

"Taking the ten groups in the order in which they appear in the tabulation and considering only the plants that reported in both 1922 and 1923, we get the following results:

	Number of companies reported for both years	Number of companies with lower frequency rate for 1923	Number of companies with lower severity rate for 1923
Sash, doors, blinds and interior trim mills	13	9	5
Saw and shingle works	9	3	3
Veneer mills	2	1	0
Furniture manufacturing	8	5	6
Piano manufacturing	2	0	1
Agricultural implement mfg.	3	0	0
Other companies (misc. mfg.) having large wodw'k'g depts.	5	3	1
Box and package mfg.	0	..	..
Coopers and coop'age stock mfg.	2	1	1
Misc. woodworking companies	3	2	2

Total number reported for both 1922 and 1923—47.
Percentage of plants having better frequency rates for 1923—51
Percentage of plants having better severity rates for 1923—40.

Statistics Indicate Value of Safeguards

"With this direct comparison of the same plants for 1922 and 1923 before us and the knowledge that approximately one-half of them have bettered both their frequency and severity rates, there is every reason for optimism and the belief that safeguards have indeed prevented accidents in the woodworking industry. Differing local conditions, the effect upon the industry of sectional booms and depressions and various other factors make it difficult to compare with justice the records of different concerns. The best use any concern can make of its accident records is to compare them with its own previous records and utilize the result as a guide for its accident prevention activities.

"Negative evidence of the value of safeguards is found in a recent investigation of fifty circular saw accidents involving the loss of 76 fingers by the N. Y. State Department of Labor. Only six of the machines on which the accidents occurred were properly guarded. Six others were provided with inadequate guards and the other 38 had no point of operation guards at all. It can not be argued that the provision of guards would have prevented all of the accidents, but it is reasonable to assume that their installation on the machines in question would have saved a large number of fingers. Proof that woodworking safeguards do prevent accidents is best found in a study of individual plants where they have been employed. Through the courtesy of officials of plants I shall mention, I am permitted to quote their accident experiences: The Willard Storage Battery Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, started to keep accident records for its woodworking department in 1920, and its practice is to establish a ratio between the days worked and the days lost on account of accidents. Beginning with 1920, it was as follows:

1920.....15 per cent.
1921.....39 per cent.
1922.....42 per cent.
1923.....18 per cent.

"Woodworking safeguards are provided for all machines and it is interesting to learn that only eight of the 76 accidents occurring in the four-year period were due to machinery in motion; moreover, three of these accidents are directly attributable to violations of safety rules. Two others occurred when saw guards were improperly raised and three were due to the slipping of operators' hands from material being worked on sanders.

Experience of Prominent Concerns

"A letter to the Timber Products Manufacturers, Spokane, Wash., was referred to the Inland Empire Safety Council which, while unable to give definite figures, stated that the plants belonging to the Associated Industries of the Inland Empire located in Washington and Idaho had reduced their accident frequency and severity from 50 to 75 per cent. by a combination of mechanical safeguards and education. Director Floyd L. Daggett expresses the belief that the best results can be obtained by pushing the educational work after mechanical safeguards have been installed.

"With all of its woodworking machines guarded at the point of operation, the Montgomery Furniture Co. of New York City is able to show a clean sheet so far as machine accidents are concerned.

Himmelberger-Harrison Company Has Complete Safety Equipment

"Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co. very kindly reviewed their accident records and reported that 85 per cent. of all of the accidents in their plant were minor injuries, principally small bruises and cuts and dust in employees' eyes. This concern manufactures lumber, operates band saw mills, planing mills, a table top factory and a heading plant where slack barrel cooperage stock is manufactured. Since all of the machinery has been safeguarded only one serious accident has occurred, and this was held due to defective mechanical equipment.

"The Globe-Wernicke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was unable to supply any figures covering its accident experience over a period of years, but stated that the concern had gone the limit in providing safeguards. The most interesting information given by this company is its statement that the installation of guards has in no way retarded production. Such are the records of a few representative plants that have taken an active interest in safety and have provided guards for their woodworking machinery."

Why?— Thirty years' experience

Why send your saws a thousand miles to be resteeled when we can do it in the South at a large saving?

All Work Guaranteed

Southern Stave Saw & Machine Company

301 South 18th Street *Write Us for Prices* Birmingham, Ala.

"LADIES' COMMITTEE" OF CONVENTION SHOULD BE NOTIFIED OF PROSPECTIVE ATTENDANCE

With the gallantry that has always characterized the conduct of the personnel of the association toward the ladies attending its conventions, the members of the Chicago trade are making adequate preparation for the entertainment of all of the gentler sex who will visit the coming meeting in November. In order that appropriate arrangements may be made for reservations in the various directions in which entertainment is planned, members should notify the "Ladies' Committee, 1130 Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.," or the association office, Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, as to the number of fair ones that they will escort to the "ninth semi-annual."

It might be added that the above-mentioned fair ones will do well to insist upon attendance at the coming meeting, inasmuch as the program of amusement that is being prepared for their delectation is bound to interest them in its novelty and to delight them in its scope. The Chicago coopers are determined to uphold the traditional hospitality of the industry, and to transcend, if possible, the heights reached at previous conventions in other cities.

ACQUIRE SITE FOR COOPERAGE PLANT

Morris Rosenbloom and Ralph S. Samuel have purchased a plot of ground 152 by 300 feet on Grand Avenue, Chicago, upon which it is proposed to erect a cooperage plant in the near future. The consideration set forth in the transaction is $58,500.

A. L. POESSEL & COMPANY
Tight and Slack
Cooperage Stock
Staves-Hoops-Heading
Quotations Cheerfully Made
208 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

ABANDONED COOPERAGE PLANT BURNS AT MOBILE, ALABAMA

Fire of undetermined origin recently destroyed the old cooperage plant located on Three-Mile Creek in the outskirts of Mobile, Ala. The devastation of the factory was complete and nothing was left unconsumed except a tall boiler stack and a mass of twisted and ruined machinery. Up until approximately three years ago the plant was in active operation, but since that time it has been shut down and abandoned to the care of a watchman. Originally operated by the Mobile Cooperage Company, the plant, a few years ago, came under the control of the J. D. Hollingshead Co., Chicago, and it is understood that subsequent to the suspension of operation it was disposed of to the Alabama State Dock Commission.

T. JOHNSON COMPANY, INC., ACQUIRES PROPERTY ADJOINING THEIR PLANT

T. Johnson Company, Inc., Chicago, have purchased the property at 1104 West Thirty-eighth Street, which they have occupied on lease for some years. The premises acquired furnish a substantial addition to their already large holdings, and will provide much needed room for the expansion which their constantly growing business demands. Mr. W. O. Johnson, the active head of the concern, which is one of the oldest and largest tight cooperage concerns in Chicago, negotiated the purchase.

MAX LOWY RETURNS FROM EUROPE

Max Lowy, of the Kern Company, Ltd., New Orleans, is back in the United States after an extended trip to Europe during which he made a tour of the old world cooperage markets in the interest of his company. Mr. Lowy is familiarly known to the old guard of the cooperage industry inasmuch as that for years he was one of the leading figures in the trade and a pioneer in the strong advocacy of the principle of association for the common good. He was active in practically all the association movements that preceded the present national cooperage body and was one of the most energetic supporters of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America in its early days.

MARIANA HEADING MILL RUNNING AT CAPACITY

The new slack heading mill of the Mariana Cooperage Co., at Mariana, Fla., is operating at capacity with a force of thirty-five men on the payroll. Mr. C. E. Murray, of Decherd, Tenn., is president of the company which has built a complete modern heading plant in a section of the Florida pine belt, which will furnish heading material of excellent quality for years to come. Already they have established a reputation for high quality product which accounts for their activity.

For Seventy-five Years Specialists in Stave, Veneer, Hog and Planing Machine Knives.

Established 1848
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LOWELL, MASS. ANDERSON, IND. NEW ORLEANS, LA. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Leaders in Quality. Always Reliable. Prompt Shipments. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SENDS "APPLE ENVOY" TO EUROPE TO STIMULATE EXPORTS

Following its recently inaugurated policy of hiring special trade representatives in European markets for each major line of business which comes within its purview, the Department of Agriculture has appointed Mr. Edwin Smith as official stimulator of our apple business with the old world.

He will spend six months in Europe making his preliminary investigations and probably will go to other foreign markets later. His special work will be to outline plans for increasing the consumption and to facilitate the marketing of American fruits and vegetables in the foreign countries.

Formerly the Department of Agriculture entrusted one man with the promotion of all American agricultural products in foreign markets. Under the new policy it puts men in charge of specialized commodity work. Mr. Smith's work will be largely in the field of promoting apple trade. It was because of his wide knowledge of the apple industry that he was chosen.

Before leaving for Europe, Mr. Smith will go to Chicago, Pittsburgh, Rochester and Boston, gathering information for his work and may visit one or two of the eastern fruit sections—Virginia especially. He will sail the latter part of the month and make his headquarters in Marseilles, France. Much of his time from then on will be spent in Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France.

Mr. Smith was formerly executive secretary of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Commission, which studied co-operative marketing under the Washington State Chamber of Commerce last spring, previous to which he had held various assignments from the Department of Agriculture.

APPLE CROP ESTIMATES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

The September forecast of the commercial apple crop by the Department of Agriculture was 28,101,000 barrels. The October estimate shows a total that is smaller by over 1,000,000 barrels. During the past month there was a shrinkage in the forecasts in Washington, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan, with the greatest loss in Washington. The estimate of the crop now stands at 26,942,000 barrels, as against last year's production of 34,403,000 barrels. The Department of Agriculture report by States is as follows:

	Condition Oct. 1	Oct. 1 Est. Bbls.	1923, Dec. Rep. Bbls.
Maine	63	593,000	425,000
New Hampshire	75	255,000	120,000
Vermont	75	153 000	89,000
Massachusetts	70	654,000	500,000
Rhode Island	68	60,000	50,000
Connecticut	65	188,000	160,000
New York	51	3,729,000	3,900,000
New Jersey	61	.....	470,000
Pennsylvania	40	811,000	1,266 000
Delaware	65	307,000	340,000
Maryland	42	249,000	460,000
Virginia	58	2,210,000	1,850,000
West Virginia	50	1,004 000	1,350,000
North Carolina	86	311,000	100,000
Georgia	70	92,000	.....
Ohio	47	668 000	1,033,000
Indiana	37	127,000	300,000
Illinois	52	801,000	1,351,000
Michigan	45	1,363,000	2,118,000
Wisconsin	54	88 000	136,000
Minnesota	58	37,000	61,000
Iowa	64	96 000	188,000
Missouri	50	572,000	850,000
Nebraska	72	136,000	103,000
Kansas	74	465,000	400,000
Kentucky	81	179,000	70,000
Tennessee	79	85,000	30,000
Alabama	68	.....	12,000
Texas	63	.....	15,000
Oklahoma	76	46,000	42,000
Arkansas	66	799,000	656,000
Montana	35	80,000	123,000
Colorado	72	779,000	803,000
New Mexico	55	157,000	315,000
Arizona	50	8,000	14,000
Utah	60	164,000	260,000
Idaho	40	700,000	1,600,000
Washington	49	5,651,000	9,198,000
Oregon	70	1,401,000	1,750,000
California	64	1,460,000	1,732,000
United States	53.9	26,942,000	34,403,000

NEW STAVE MILL AT WEST HELENA, ARK.

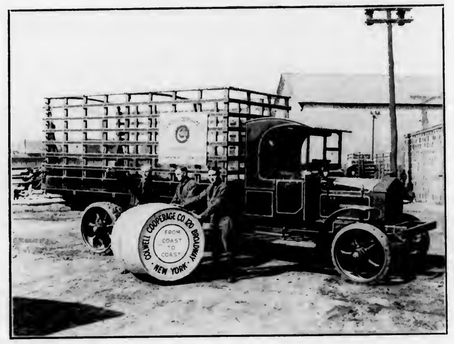
A new stave mill has been erected and put in operation near West Helena, Ark., by interests represented by J. C. Miller, of that town. Sufficient timber for a long-time run has been secured in the acquisition of a tract along the Mississippi River in Phillips County.

FROM NEW YORK TO 'FRISCO BY "BARREL"

The three young hopefuls pictured below, together with another young man of equal optimism, who, however, failed to get into the camera's focus, are trudging somewhere across New York State, pushing before them the huge barrel which you see in the photograph.

Their youthful enthusiasm leads them to believe that they can roll the mammoth container to San Francisco and back to New York, and their sturdy young legs have started to propel them on their journey.

Starting from City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y., on October 15th, where the initial push was administered by Mayor



ROLLIN' TO 'FRISCO

Weisendanger, the gay wayfarers began bucking their unique vehicle across the continent, and they hope to coax it across the Alleghenys, over the plains and up and down the Rockies, with the date of their arrival on the sunny slopes of the Pacific set at "some time in the future."

The barrel, which is a twelve-hooped white-oak cask, weighing 318 pounds and of 220 gallons capacity, was furnished by the Colwell Cooperage Company of New York City merely as a loan to the pushers, who have pledged their solemn oaths, jointly and severally, to return it intact to the offices of the company on the thirty-sixth floor of the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, when they have completed the trip.

The pushing crew consists of William Berger, Fred Clavatch, William Godow and Wilfred Pantzer. They shoved off from Yonkers without funds, one of the conditions laid down in the enterprise being that they will "live off the country." The publicity attending their progress will naturally be capitalized by them as they pass from place to place, and they will also be aided by various cooperage concerns and newspaper syndicates of the different cities which they will visit on their way to the west coast.

It is to be hoped that in the event the rollers are forced to put into some cooper shop for repairs to their "machine" that a sympathetic owner will cheerfully dole out the necessary stave or hoop to keep the novel expedition on the road rolling up advertising for the wooden barrel.

HELLMUTH COOPERAGE COMPANY INCREASES CAPITAL STOCK

The Hellmuth Cooperage Company, 53d and Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, has executed and filed the necessary legal forms increasing their capital stock from $150,000 to $600,000. The contemplated expansion of their business makes the increase in capitalization necessary.

SCHNEIDER STAVE COMPANY BROKE THE RECORD IN JULY

The Schneider Stave Company broke all records at its Dermott, Arkansas, plant during the month of July in the matter of bolts received and the number of staves manufactured. During the month the company received 99 cars of stave bolts and manufactured 1,100,000 staves. S. W. Love is general manager of the operation at this place.

NEW STAVE MILL AT HARDY, ARKANSAS

A new stave mill will be built at Hardy, Arkansas, by F. M. Stone, who has acquired a 40-acre site at that place. Mr. Stone has enough timber under control in nearly territory to furnish raw material for a long-time operation.

GOOD FOREIGN MARKET IN PROSPECT FOR AMERICAN APPLES

All indications point towards a good foreign demand for apples from the United States during the next seven or eight months. Not only is there a short crop in the United Kingdom and Holland, but Canada, which furnishes practically the only strong competition with American apples in the British and European markets, expects a reduction of over 1,000,000 barrels from the 1923 crop. Germany, moreover, is again actively in the market and is expected to take the surplus of a good crop reported from the Alpine regions and additional quantities of American apples. The commercial apple crop of the United States will also be smaller this year. The official September forecast places the crop at 218,101,000 barrels as compared with 24,403.000 barrels last year. A fair crop is expected in the barrel-apple States, but a smaller crop is expected in the boxed-apple-producing States of the northwest. The decrease in the crop of the northwest will have the effect of giving barreled apples less competition from the source in European markets.

The 1923 crop in Great Britain which was considered only fair in size was estimated at 3,609,0000 barrels. The 1924 crop is expected to be even lighter with quality ranging from good to fair. The apple crop in Holland has suffered severely on account of unseasonably warm weather and a long season of drought. The apple crop in Switzerland, Germany and the Tyrols is reported to be good, but it is not expected that any of these apples will reach the British market because of the demand for fresh fruit in Germany now that the rentenmark has replaced paper currency.

Considerable quantities of American apples were transhipped from British markets to Hamburg last season and the demand this year is expected to be much more active. Holland has also been an important market for transhipments of American apples from England. Both Germany and Holland this season ought to be able to take satisfactory quantities of American apples by direct shipment in addition to their imports through Great Britain. The Scandinavian countries have always offered good markets for American apples, and a particularly heavy demand is expected during the present season, especially on the part of Denmark and Norway.

The reduction in the Canadian crop is an item of considerable importance to American shippers, because of the Canadian competition with American apples in the markets of northwestern Europe. Smaller crops are reported from all three of the big apple-growing provinces of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Although New Brunswick and Quebec, which grow apples in lesser quantities, are expected to have a slightly larger crop, the aggregate for the Dominion will be lower.

CHAS. H. HUDSON RECUPERATING AFTER OPERATION

Chas. H. Hudson, of Hudson & Dugger Company, Memphis, has sufficiently recovered from a recent operation to be up and about again, after a siege of illness that kept him confined for several weeks. Mr. Hudson's host of friends throughout the trade will doubtless be glad to know that his return to health and his former vigor is assured.

CANADIAN WESTERN COOPERAGE COMPANY TO REBUILD PLANT RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE

According to the statement of officials of the company, the destruction of the Canadian Western Cooperage Company's huge plant at Esquemolt, B. C., will result in the immediate erection of another factory of larger capacity on a site to be chosen from several suitable locations that are under consideration. Data on sites in Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria and other Canadian cities is being assembled and a final selection will be made upon compilation of complete information relative to the various locations offered. Plans have already been executed for the new plant, which will be ultra-modern in design and equipment and which will cost approximately $150,000. Pending the erection of the proposed plant, the large domestic and export business which the Canadian Western Cooperage Company enjoyed is being taken care of by the Western Cooperage Company, of Portland, Oregon, of which the Canadian Western is a subsidiary.

BUYERS' DIRECTORY

Parties wanting anything that comes under any of the following heads, will do well to remember that these are the most reliable and trustworthy manufacturers and dealers in their respective lines. Always mention this paper when writing. I. F. C. means Inside Front Cover. I. B. C. means Inside Back Cover.

BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....11-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5

BARREL MACHINERY

Grotnes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill....3
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y....16
Marten, Grahin & Andresen, San Francisco, Cal....3
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....11-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa....I. F. C.

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y....24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark....23
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Hill-Curtis Co., Kalamazoo, Mich....26
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....5
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....21
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....22

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....26

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....3
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass....19

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....3
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass....26

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page
Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....26
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1231 5th St., Wash., D. C....24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D. C....24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....4
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....4
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa....24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....4
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....5
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La....23
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....I. F. C.
Van Aken Coope rage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....21
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala....23
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C....4
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn....4
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....21
Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn....23
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo....25
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....4
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Himmelberger-Harrison Lbr. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.I. F. C.
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....25
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo....I. F. C.
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....4
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....5
Quesael & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill....19
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn. 6
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Skuse's Cooperge, Rochester, N. Y....24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala....6
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....I. F. C.
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa....23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va....23
Turner-Farber-Love, Leland, Miss....6
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind....25
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo....13
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.
Wineman, Henry, Jr., Detroit, Mich....6
Wylie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich....5

SPRAYING MACHINES

Eureka Machine Co., 2685 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio....25

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Page
Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....3
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y....16
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....11-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....3

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York....25
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif....24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn....23
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn....F. C.
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....5
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....26
Maryland Cooperage Co., Baltimore, Md....26
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill....24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....26
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Weihl & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio....24

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn....23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., R. C., Canton, Miss....23
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....26
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark....24
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill....24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....5
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn....F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE COMPANY EXPAND THEIR ACTIVITIES

The Lucas E. Moore Stave Co., New Orleans, is erecting a building at its Southport yards in that city for the purpose of engaging in a new business venture. The company is going to barrel the oil that comes to New Orleans in tank cars and intended for export on the regular liner vessels. The oil will be put in the barrels and then the company will deliver them to the ship they are intended for. Contracts have been made with several oil companies to that end.

PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR ACTIVELY ESPOUSES STATE PURCHASE OF FOREST PRESERVES

Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, is in accord with a venerable tradition in urging an early public ratification of the action of the Legislature looking toward the issuance of $25,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of forest lands. At the last session the Legislature agreed to submit to popular vote a constitutional amendment to permit the bond issue. In the Governor's opinion, as an expert forester, the only way to conserve and develop the shrinking forests of Pennsylvania is to have them acquired and maintained by the State itself. Pennsylvania's system of protection against forest fires is unsurpassed; but the lumberman's ax has despoiled so much of the woodland that reforestation must be undertaken on a scale so vast that private resources are inadequate.

Concern of the chief executive authority for the forest land that has bestowed its sylvan appellation on the Commonwealth runs back to Penn himself. In 1701 the founder published his grief because of the "great abuse" done in his absence by destroying timber and suffering the woodland to be overrun with brush, to the "injury and discredit" of the infant plantation. Today the Governor of Penn's foundation reaffirms the policy of him who loved the forest trees. In our time tree-planting has become an exact science, and Mr. Pinchot's experience as the nation's chief forester is to the advantage of a State whose wealth is not only in its arable acres or its mineral veins, but in its forest trees, which it is to the advantage of the cities as of the countryside to save.

WAR ON WASTE GAINING GROUND

Progress previously made in squeezing the waste occasioned by an excess variety of containers out of industry was continued during the third quarter of 1924, according to a recent statement of Ray M. Hudson, chief of the Division of Simplified Practice. Not only was action taken by groups representing producers, distributors and consumers in six general conferences conducted under the auspices of the Division, but seven surveys were begun during the quarter of the production in as many industries, and in addition inquiries were received regarding possible simplification in 27 other fields. The cooperage industry will probably be one of the fields chosen for early attention from the bureau.

The conferences, in which definite programs of elimination of excess varieties were adopted, the report states, dealt with cafeteria and lunch room chinaware, steel reinforcing bars, cotton duck and warehouse forms. Initial steps were taken by the screen wire-cloth industry and the manufacturers of open-end drop forged wrenches.

The surveys initiated during the quarter were undertaken in box board and box-board products, sand lime bricks, drop-forged wrenches, drugs, insecticides and fungicides, sheet-metal ware and elastic webbing. With the facts thus produced, it will be possible for the Division, in co-operation with simplification committees of the respective fields, to place before general conferences of all groups in each industry the truth as to excess variety for the action of those industries.

MARYLAND FOREST BUREAU EXPERIMENTING WITH GROWING OF DOUGLAS FIR IN THE EAST

The Maryland Forestry Bureau is engaging in an experiment which is expected to add two tree species, which have not been raised in that State before, to the native trees with commercial possibilities. The two species are the incense cedar and the Douglas fir of the Pacific Coast, of each of which some 5,000 saplings are to be grown from seeds at the State nurseries at College Park. When these saplings become large enough for transplanting, they are to be distributed to persons who will carry on their cultivation, which will be in about two years. The State forester, F. W. Besley, is also experimenting with several other species to determine which can be most advantageously propagated in the mountain regions of the western part of the State.

By way of further encouragement to forestry, Maryland has entered into a co-operative arrangement with the forestry bureaus of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, under which the fire wardens of one State are to assist those of another in fighting forest fires that break out near boundaries. The co-operative plan extends to the maintenance of fire signal towers by the three States, with the State within whose territory the tower is located paying the cost of erection, but sharing the expense of maintenance with the others.

A. M. WELTI & BRO.
Manufacturers of
Tight Cooperage
Milk, Oil and Lard Tierces and Kegs
7832 Kinsman Road CLEVELAND, O.

ELM HOOPS
FREIGHT RATES TO
St. Louis, 18c — New Orleans, 24c
Louisville, 20.5c — Buffalo, 31.5c
Chicago, 16c — Pittsburgh, 31.5c
Milwaukee, 23.5c — Norfolk, 40.5c
Kansas City, 24.5c — New York, 43.5c
CAN YOU BEAT 'EM?
O. L. Bartlett, *Manufacturer*
BOX 238 -:- MOUND CITY, ILL.

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co.
INCORPORATED
Manufacturers of
Air Dried and Listed Tight Barrel COOPERAGE
Red Oak, White Oak, Ash PORK STAVES
All kinds of Cut-Offs and all kinds of Hand-made Staves, Slavonian made.
P. O. Box 171 - Dublin, Ga.

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FOR SALE

REBUILT STAVE and HEADING MACHINERY

Two Greenwood Heading Turners.
One Heading Sawing Machine.
One No. 4 Stave Cutter.

ROCHESTER BARREL MACHINE WORKS,
Manufacturers of "Greenwood" Stave and Heading Machinery,
Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Two 36" Morgan open back nailing and cleating machines.
One 26" Morgan, No. 9, open back nailing and cleating machine.
One 20 x 44 Morgan, No. 20, 2-color printer.
Two 20 x 44 Hooper 2-color printers.
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One 36" Chase, No. 229, shook press.
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At Fort Wayne; always 1,400 machines; greatest selection found anywhere.

WAYNE MACHINERY COMPANY
Fort Wayne, Indiana

FOR SALE

Two 20" Whitney stave saws, 1 extra drum.
One 10 x 16 Frick engine.
One 11 x 16 Frick engine.
One 20" Gerlach traveling bed stave planer.
One Delco lighting plant.
Cyclone dust collector, foot jointers, boiler and grates.
All in first-class condition. Address ROACH STAVE CO., Boonsboro, Md.

FOR SALE

One 8-ft. Defiance Hoop Cutter in good condition. Address CHAS. H. BRAUN MACHINERY CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE

20" Improved Whitney drum saw.
24" Improved Whitney drum saw.
24" Improved Gerlach drum saw.
Gerlach bolt equalizer.
Oram bolt equalizer.
Gerlach heading rounder.
Rochester No. 4 late type turner.
Get our prices on all kinds of cooperage machinery, on dowel machinery, etc. THE NOBLE MACHINE COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—Complete set of machinery for manufacturing beer kegs.
Address DALLAS COOPERAGE CO., Dallas, Texas.

STOCK FOR SALE

FOR SALE

Eight cars 28½" staves cut 5" to 2"; one car M. R. basswood 17⅛" heading; two cars 6' elm hoops; 10,000 apple barrels. Write or wire DAVID S. MILLIGAN, Coldwater, Ont.

FOR SALE

We want every cooper or user of 34-inch gum mixed timber staves to write for prices. We have ten carloads in the yard and other sizes in stock. Address BOX 137, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

STOCK AND BARRELS WANTED

WANTED—In the market at all times to purchase 30-gallon second-hand herring barrels (sometimes described as Irish barrels). Must be tight at one end. Quote price in first letter. Carloads only. HENRY A. THORNDIKE, P. O. Box 43, Newport, R. I.

STOCK WANTED

WANTED—⅛, ¼ and ½ beer keg staves and heading.
Address DALLAS COOPERAGE CO., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED

Flat or circle dressed strictly prime white oak whisky staves 34" to 44" long, 1" to 1½" thick, and heading 22" to 32" square, 1⅛" to 1½" thick. Also 36" French claret staves. Address "HIBERNIAN," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia. Pa.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—By a competent and experienced man, position as superintendent or foreman of a slack barrel plant. Thoroughly understands the manufacture of all kinds of slack barrels and the maintenance and operation of all slack barrel machinery. Address "PRODUCTION," care THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Machine cooper foreman, capable of taking charge of small machine shop on Pacific Coast making assorted fir packages. One who can adjust, grind and operate all machines and handle a few men. State age and past experience. Address "PACIFIC," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Stave saw filer and mill foreman capable of handling Whitney drum saw and heading mill machinery. Good wages and steady employment to competent man. Address "FLORIA," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted—A competent heading sawyer, capable of operating Greenwood pendulous type heading machine. We can offer steady work for a term of years to a capable, industrious man. Working and living conditions excellent. Plant in Somerset County, Maryland. Address "HEADING SAWYER," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

Steady Advertising

IS the kind of advertising that tells in the end. Every reader of a trade paper examines the advertising pages about as closely as he does the reading pages. Your advertisement placed in one issue and then withdrawn, or inserted only for a few issues, does not begin to make the impression on a reader that a permanent advertisement does. *It would not be wise to expect every reader is ready to buy the minute he sees your advertisement.* It may be three months, six months, or a year, before he is in the market for your particular line. If you *run* your advertisement for only a short time, and then withdraw it, you will miss the inquiry of the reader who will be in the market a little later. You and your advertisement may be forgotten.

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THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL will take your messages straight to the buyer, no matter where he is. It's our business to know where he is, and we do.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of **Cooperage**
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Office and Factory, 3134-3160 Charires Street, New Orleans, La.
MILLS, FORDOCHE, LA.

THE HARLAN-MORRIS MFG. CO. JACKSON TENNESSEE
Manufacturers of all Kinds of
Tight-Barrel Staves and Circled Heading
From WHITE OAK, RED OAK, ASH and GUM
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Branch Mills in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas

REINSCHMIDT STAVE CO.
...MANUFACTURERS OF...
Tight and Slack Barrel Staves
AIR-DRIED AND LISTED
Red, Water and White Oak Staves. Auto Slack Barrels—Pine Staves
PLANTS—Quitman, Ga., and Loughridge, Fla.
Address all Correspondence and Orders to QUITMAN, GEORGIA

ECKHARDT & LENNON CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of
All Kinds :: TIGHT BARREL HEADING AND STAVES ::
Mills at Monroe, Winnsboro and Gallion, La.
MAIN OFFICE - - - - - Monroe, La.

D. K. BROWN, Ruston, La.
Kiln-Dried and Jointed **Tight Barrel Staves** and all Lengths of Cutoffs
WINES, WHITE OAK, RED OAK AND GUM OIL STAVES.
No. 2 OILS IN OAK AND GUM AND COPPER STAVES.

HICKSON-ROGERS MANUFACTURING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Dowel Pins, Tight Barrel Staves — *Club Turned Oak and Hickory Spokes*
[WE ARE READY TO HANDLE YOUR ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES. STOCK AND SERVICE A-1. WRITE US]
PARAGOULD - - ARKANSAS

OUR SPECIALTY
23⅝" SLACK BARREL HEADING
PINE OR GUM—ANY GRADE OR SIZE
Let us know your requirements
CAREY COOPERAGE & TIMBER CO., INC.
CYPRESS, ALABAMA

W. W. WILSON STAVE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Classes Kiln-Dried and Jointed Tight Barrel Staves
White Oak Red Oak Gum and Ash
NORTH LITTLE ROCK :-: :-: ARKANSAS

FRUIT BARREL STAVES
SAWN CHESTNUT, DRESSED OR ROUGH
YOU WILL LIKE THEM—WRITE US NOW
TREXLER COOPERAGE CO.
ALLENTOWN - - PENNSYLVANIA

R. C. JONES LUMBER & STAVE CO., INC.
Manufacturers of All Kinds of Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum
TIGHT BARREL STAVES AND HEADING
From five-gallon to full barrel sizes.
Bilge-sawn keg staves a specialty.
CANTON :: :: :: MISSISSIPPI

J. M. PEEL & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
COILED ELM HOOPS
We are prepared at all times to make prompt shipment in any quantity anywhere
Write us NOW!
LAKE VILLAGE -:- ARKANSAS

PENSACOLA COOPERAGE CO.
Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE **TIGHT and SLACK BARRELS**
Also Kiln-dried and Jointed RED OAK STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING
Office and Plant DE SOTO and TARRAGONA STS. PENSACOLA, FLA.

W. A. TSCHUMY & COMPANY
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Slack Cooperage Stock
OUR SPECIALTIES
GUM APPLE BARREL STOCK PINE TRUCK BARREL STOCK
NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

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SOFT VARIETY — ALL LENGTHS
Forty years in the business have made us Flag experts
Try our Service
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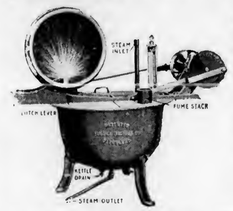

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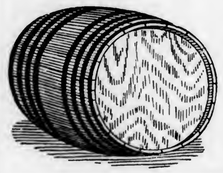
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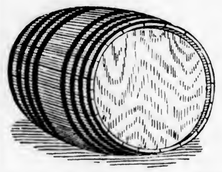
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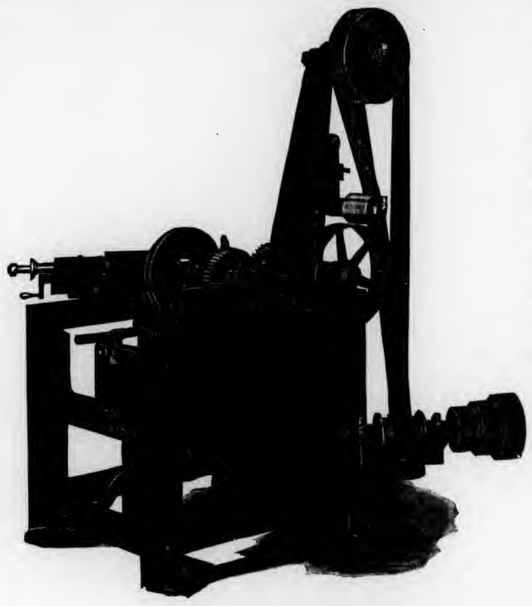

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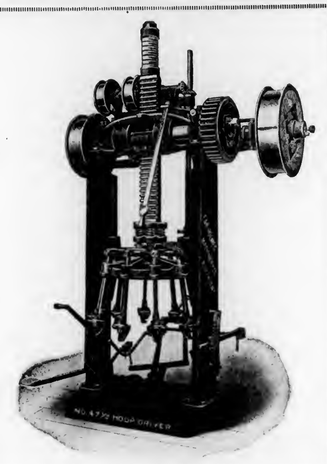

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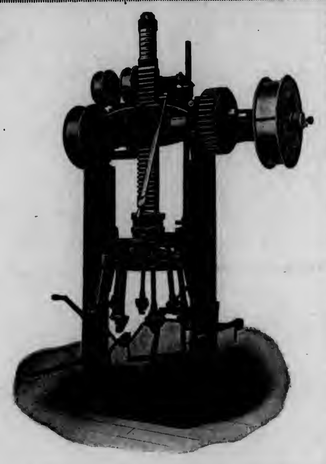

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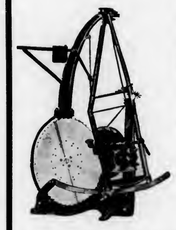

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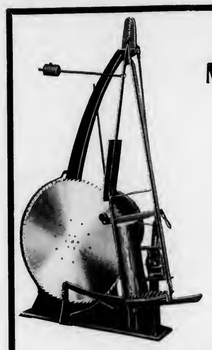

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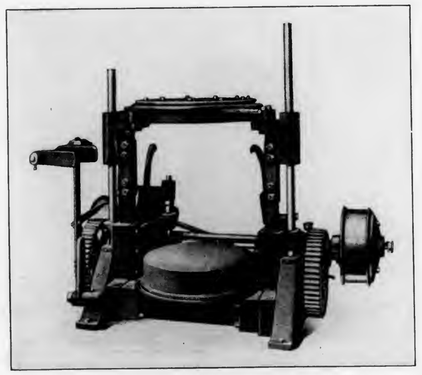

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The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR | Philadelphia, December, 1924 | $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 8

New Orleans Cooperage Trade Showing Distinct Signs of Returning Prosperity. The Sugar Barrel Coming Back Into Its Own. Various Other Lines Becoming Active

The cooperage business in this city is certainly looking up, for all the shops are doing something, though it would be hard to say in just what line of work the improvement consists. It is probably in an increased number of small orders for miscellaneous cooperage to be used for all kinds of purposes, and by all kinds and conditions of men.

The Sugar Barrel Will Come Back

The annual boom in the sugar barrel trade was not expected this year, and has not arrived, though a good many sugar barrels are being used. The sugar men say that they lost money on their output during each of the last three years, and that their loss this season will be greatest of all. They say, however, that the tide is turning, and that things are beginning to come their way.

The tendency throughout the sugar belt is toward diversified farming, so that the sugar plantations are being divided up and much of the land devoted to other crops. The big plantation that maintained its own sugar mill at enormous expense, and often at a loss, is passing, and its place is being taken by numerous smaller farms, with a rotation of crops, and having their sugar manufactured at some large central refinery. This readjustment of a great industry is a slow process, but its results will be beneficial to all concerned. While the individual stands of cane will be much smaller, their numbers will be greatly increased, so that the total area planted in cane will be greater than ever. With so many immense refineries in reach the individual cane grower will not be obliged to maintain a mill of his own, and so a greater number of men will be encouraged to engage in the business of growing cane.

With this change the filthy gunnysack, that once competed with the barrel, will pass into merited oblivion; the little carton will serve its purpose with a part of the retail trade and the only competitor with the barrel as a sugar container will be the lined sack, about as expensive as the barrel, and which, through its inherent defects, will never replace the wooden barrel permanently.

The number of barrels now being used by large refineries is not as large as it should be, but still where they make their own barrels they are using considerable quantities of stock, while in other cases a good many small orders are reaching the regular coopers. The second-hand trade is helping the business along by paying fair prices for the used barrels.

The molasses barrel trade has not overwhelmed any particular shop, but, being pretty well divided up, has given some business to all the shops that cater to that trade.

"Bulk" Goods Cut the Cost of Living

Our city papers recently carried the advertisement of a cannery, setting forth the merits of the little tin can as a container. Tin cans are useful and handy—may their tribe increase—but what marred the ad. was its effort to knock the barrel on the head. It gave a revolting description of the barrel in the old-time country store, covered with dirt, surrounded by flies, its contents slopped over the floor, contaminating everything in its vicinity, and disgusting all prospective customers. If there are still groceries like that, handling barrels like that, then the advertiser was right in wielding the hammer and calling out the board of health, but conditions like that no longer exist in this community. The commonest sign before groceries here proclaims "Fresh Barrel of Kraut Just Opened," and it will be found that the grocers handle their barreled kraut with due regard for the decencies of civilization. In some cases it will be found that the kraut from the barrels is sold for exactly one-half the price that is charged for the same article in tins. When an article is cheap and bulky the cost of canning makes up a large part of the price to the consumer, so the barrel cuts the price in half, and increases consumption.

Some of the large combinations of grocery and market in this city carry shelves of canned goods for customers who wish to pay the price for pretty pictures on their packages, and also rows of barreled foods for those who prefer to buy their food for the food value. In these establishments you will find kraut, syrup, sugar, pickles, potatoes, meats, vegetables, fruits and fish in barrels, and the displays are appetizing, with nothing about them to offend the most fastidious taste. If you care to pay more and take the cans you are welcome to do so, but if you consider the price and quality of the food, you will buy it from the barrel.

The difference in price between "loose" sugar and that in cartons amounts at present to about $3.50 per barrel in favor of the wooden package—a good, stiff price for a slack barrel, though this is much less than the differential on other goods.

Barrels in the Oyster Trade

Oysters are received in this city in bulk by the boatload, direct from the fishing grounds, and were formerly distributed to dealers in sacks. The dealers "shucked" them and sold them to customers for twenty-five cents per dozen. When oysters are shucked in large quantities the work can be done much more cheaply than it can be when they are shucked a dozen at a time. One large dealer discovered that if he bought his oysters already shucked and in barrels he could retail them from the barrel for ten cents per dozen. The idea of getting twenty-five cents worth for ten cents appealed to the consumers, and barreled oysters at less than half the old price became popular. Other markets and some of the chain stores adopted the new method, and now you can take your choice, pay twenty-five cents for oysters shucked while you wait, or pay ten cents for oysters from the barrel.

The demand for slack barrels for shipping oysters in the shell is pretty good, but not as good as it should be. The town of Biloxi is now said to be shipping over ten thousand boxes of fresh oysters per month, so it would seem that there is still room for some good missionary work to be done in this territory.

Scattered Demand in Various Lines

Small orders for fish and shrimp barrels are coming in at the normal rate, and there is some small demand for slack barrels for meats, both fresh and salted. The demand for barrels for cottonseed oil products is good, and the barrel is also holding its own with the "drum" as a container for alcohol.

There is now demand for a few vegetable barrels, but this does not amount to much yet. Planting is a little late this year, but the truckers anticipate large crops, and the coopers are prepared to handle a large produce barrel trade. The country roads are in good order now, much better in fact that some of our city streets, the shops have motor trucks, the convenience of the nested or telescoped barrel is well understood, so deliveries are now easy where they used to be almost impossible. If you are not satisfied with this, the cooper is a man of enterprise, and will put in a temporary shop and make your barrels for you in your own back yard.

New Cement Plant Will Consume Considerable Volume of Stock

The newest important industry in this city is a two-million-dollar plant for the making of Portland cement. The part of the output of this plant that is used here will, of course, be put in sacks, but that for distant shipments ought to go in barrels. Here is an opening where some man can show his fine salesmanship.

Slack Stock Manufacturers Have Opportunity

Cuban sugar will be coming in to our local refineries early in January. It would be a good idea for the makers of sugar barrel stock to keep in touch with the refiners, for they are going to need lots of stock.

KINGSTON COOPERAGE COMPANY PASSES INTO CONTROL OF NEW INTERESTS

The Kingston Cooperage Company, Inc., of Kingston, New York, long recognized as one of the leading tight barrel manufacturers in New York State, has passed into control of new interests, which are headed by A. L. Hanstein and George W. Neu, both of New York City.

Mr. Hanstein, whose cooperage experience covers production in all its phases, was formerly associated with the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, and assumes his duties as president and treasurer of the new company admirably equipped with both practical and theoretical knowledge for the efficient administration of the operation of the plant. Mr. Neu, who is vice-president and secretary of the company, by reason of his years of work in the sales department of the Colwell Cooperage Co., of New York, has established an enviable reputation in his particular field, and enjoys an unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the consuming trade and the industry itself.

With both men experts in their lines, the success of the undertaking of which they are assuming the direction is assured beyond any reasonable doubt.

The corporation will continue to function under the name of the Kingston Cooperage Company, Inc., and the policy of the new management will be to produce goods of superior merit at the lowest possible price consistent with the high standard of quality upon which the present reputation of the Kingston Cooperage Company is based.

Mr. Neu and Mr. Hanstein enter upon their business venture with the best wishes of their host of friends and business acquaintances, and THE JOURNAL joins with their well-wishers in predicting their scintillating success as tight barrel manufacturers and distributors.

W. T. SMITH LUMBER COMPANY LOSES FOUR DRY KILNS BY FIRE

A recent fire, which originated in a battery of nine dry kilns at the plant of the W. T. Smith Lumber Company, Chapman, Alabama, was brought under control only after four of the kilns had been consumed. The loss entailed, which is fully covered by insurance, is placed at approximately $100,000. Rebuilding work was started almost as soon as the embers of the burned kilns had cooled. The W. T. Smith Lumber Company is one of the largest lumber and cooperage manufacturers in the country.

FIRE DAMAGES PEKIN COOPERAGE COMPANY'S PLANT AT MOBILE

Fire of undisclosed origin recently caused considerable damage to the Mobile, Alabama, plant of the Pekin Cooperage Company. The engine room of the factory was destroyed together with a large volume of finished staves. The loss, which is estimated as in excess of $150,000, was well covered by insurance.

DEMAND FOR CEMENT STAVES ACTIVE IN ENGLAND

Trade Commissioner M. N. Mitchell, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, writing from London, makes the following comment on the trade in cement staves as it existed late in November:

"The market for cement staves is particularly active, and this year marks a return to approximate pre-war conditions in that consumers of these staves are, for the first time since the war, endeavoring to buy during this period of the year their total estimated requirement for next year."

REBUILDING DURAND HOOP MILL

The hoop mill at Durand, Michigan, which was badly damaged by a recent fire, is in the process of rebuilding. All the former employees of the factory, in order to re-establish the institution which furnished them employment, are contributing a week's labor in the reconstruction. The mill owners were heavy losers in the fire, as the plant was not covered by insurance. It is hoped to have the factory rebuilt and in operation by the first of the coming year.

Louisville Cooperage Business Holds Steady With Prices Practically Unchanged. Tight Lines Fairly Active. Slack Barrels Enjoy Increased Activity

Louisville's cooperage interests report that business is a trifle slow in the tight division, the keg trade having shown a falling off over the month, while there hasn't been much improvement in the large container line. With packers of food products using an increasing number of small containers, and with a reduction in bulk goods moving to the retailer, the cooperage business is experiencing keen competition.

Tight Barrel Market

Tight package prices remain about the same as they have been for a year or more, some standard 45 to 50-gallon oil packages being offered as low as $2.50, principally on quantity orders, with a little shading here and there to force business. However, shading appears to be merely weakening the market, and not producing any new business. General prices are as follows:

Gallons	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$0.65	$0.70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum Barrels	2.35			

Tight Stock Market

Tight cooperage stock has been in fairly large production over the summer and fall as a result of an unusually dry and mild season over the South, which has favored work in the woods. However, it is claimed that a good many manufacturers have not cut much stock this year, as they could not see a good market. Tight staves are being quoted a little higher than they were thirty days ago by some houses, but are to be had at shaded prices at about last month's levels. It is reported that some demand has been noted for cheap gum staves, and heading, No. 2 stock, which at best is mean stuff to work, and which doesn't make an especially good package.

Producers are offering red oak circled heading at mill points at 38 to 39 cents a set, and white oak at 40 to 42 cents, these prices being firm. Gum heading is reported at 34 to 36 cents. Actual stave prices are a question. While talk of $38 to $40 for red oak oil staves has been reported, some producers claim that they are not to be had at under $43 to $45. White oak is reported at $43 to $45 a thousand, but others claim that it cannot be offered at under $50. Spirit staves are reported at around $75 to $80 a thousand, and gum $35. However, there has undoubtedly been a considerable small-mill production this season, and with the buyers timid, there will probably be stock forced on the market from time to time at prices which appear ridiculous to the large houses.

The Slack Line

In the slack trade there has been an improved business on poultry and general business, the turkey stations taking a good many more barrels than had been anticipated for shipping dressed poultry east. There has been some movement on salt, sugar, and general containers, but apple barrel business was very dull this year, as the local handlers did not ship in much bulk goods from the East, and there was not a large quantity of Kentucky stock barreled in this section.

Forest Fires a Menace

Forest fires during late October and early November, following two months of dry weather, after early frost, caused a good deal of damage to the second-growth timber in the State, but so far as can be learned there were not any losses experienced by the cooperage interests, although the situation looked bad with the hunting season opening on November 15th, and the country bone-dry. However, good rains came in just before the hunting season started. In some sections miles of land were burned over, and the citizenry of the entire countryside aided in stopping the blaze.

At the last session of the Kentucky General Assembly a bill was passed creating a new Forestry Department, but so far Governor Fields has been slow in making an appointment, with the result that there has been nothing done. The old department was abandoned about four years ago under a legislative act, just at a time when it was doing some good with lookout stations, and in interesting land owners in reforesting.

Breweries and Distilleries Go Under the Hammer

Values of old distilleries and breweries have dropped to almost nothing. A number have been wrecked for the old metals, brick, lumber, etc., over the past year or two. On November 21st the Walters Brewery, on Clay Street, one of the largest common beer plants in the State, was sold at auction for $10,195, including a lot 63 x 100 feet, and three-story brick building.

New Concern Deals in Used Barrels

The Louisville Barrel & Box Co., capital and liability limit each placed at $7,000, has been incorporated by Arthur J. Berger, James C. and Shirley C. Glossbrenner. The company takes over the used barrel business of P. C. Berger, who had been in the used box business prior to entering the used barrel business. The new company will handle all types of barrels and boxes of the used order.

Trade Notes

Fire at Henderson, Ky., on November 8th, which destroyed the City Flour Mills, also destroyed an adjoining cooperage shop owned by Major Clay Hall, of that city.

Frank Russell, oil and stave producer, of Louisville, was recently named by Mayor Houston Quin, as a member of the Board of Governors of the Tuberculosis Hospital at Waverly Hills.

Paul Dysart, Jr., of the J. D. Hollingshead Co., stated recently that since election business had been good, there having been some slack held orders pending the outcome of election, which were placed at once. The plant is operating full time.

H. L. Rollwage, of the Chess & Wymond Co., reports that business has not shown any improvement over the month, and is rolling along at about the same pace, the plant operating at half capacity.

Nick White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., reported that the package business had been a shade dull, but that good weather and favorable woods conditions have resulted in fairly large production at the company's mills, both in eastern Kentucky and the South.

COOPERAGE EXPORTS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THOSE OF LAST YEAR

In September, 1924, the total exports of tight and slack cooperage were valued at $920,063, as compared with $448,624 in September, 1923, an increase of $471,439, or 105 per cent.

For the nine months ended September 30, 1924, the total cooperage exports were valued at $7,086,162, as compared with $7,343,391 the corresponding period of last year, a falling off of $257,329, or 3½ per cent.

There was a heavy increase in the quantity of staves exported, the figures being for 1923 and 1924 as follows:

	9 mos., 1923	9 mos., 1924
Tight staves	16,002,914	20,342,368
Slack staves	27,526,284	29,226,426
Total	43,529,198	49,568,794

Tight cooperage shooks showed a falling off this year from last, the exportation being for the nine months of 1924, totaling 743,466 sets, valued at $2,415,552, while last year the total for the same period was 1,175,803 sets, valued at $3,323,688.

Slack cooperage shooks more than doubled this year over last, the figures being, for 1924, 556,386 sets, valued at $297,516, while for the nine months last year they were only 265,871 sets, valued at $132,695.

In heading, both kinds, there was also an increase this year over last, the figures for the nine months of 1924 being 2,362,417 sets, valued at $417,515, while for the same period last year the exports were 2,092,479 sets, valued at $326,232.

While in the early months of the year there was a general falling off in cooperage exports, the increase in the past two or three months has been pronounced and the year's totals will likely be far ahead of 1923.

Canada looms as our largest customer for cooperage this year, taking almost 30 per cent. of the total quantity, but mainly slack cooperage, while France, the United Kingdom, Spain and Portugal, all taking mostly tight cooperage, follow in the order named.

EDGAR HARVEY DEFEBAUGH

With poignant sorrow THE JOURNAL announces the death of Edgar Harvey Defebaugh, of Chicago, Ill., the founder, owner, and until quite recently, the editor of our contemporary, *The Barrel and Box*.

Gripped by serious illness in the spring of last year, he had, since April, been living in his old home in Louisville, Ky., where it had been hoped by his family and friends, through association with old acquaintances and familiar scenes, his malady, which was of a nervous character, might be ameliorated. For some time his physical condition responded to the change in environment and he was able to make short trips to Chicago, Memphis and other middle-west cities to give personal attention to his affairs. It was during a recent visit to Chicago that his demise, under circumstances that might be termed tragic, occurred on the morning of November 22d. At the time of his death he was a guest at the Auditorium Hotel, at which hostlery he had taken an apartment upon his arrival from Louisville earlier in the week.

During Friday evening and as late of 1.50 Saturday morning, he had called up various friends and former business associates on the telephone, making appointments for Saturday forenoon or for breakfast Saturday morning. He seemed to be in the best of spirits throughout the evening. In the apartment with him was an old friend, Mr. W. J. McDonald, who had noted that he appeared ill in the early part of the evening, and advised him to call a physician, but this Mr. Defebaugh refused to do. He even talked over the telephone with a former employee just before 2 o'clock A. M. Mr. McDonald a few moments later saw he had suddenly become unconscious, and hastened to call the hotel physician, Dr. William J. Minderhaut, but when the latter reached the room, scarcely five minutes later, Mr. Defebaugh was at the very gate of death, and though the physician administered emergency remedies, the patient was beyond help and passed away in a moment.

Edgar Harvey Defebaugh was the son of James E. Defebaugh and Elizabeth (Kenney) Defebaugh, and was born at Williamsburg, Pa., September 3, 1869. His father was of Dutch parentage and his mother came from an old Pennsylvania Quaker family. He received his education in the public schools of Williamsburg. Completing the course in the public schools he went to Marysville, Kan., where his sister, Mrs. Annie E. Fulton, resided. Mrs. Fulton's husband was president of the First National Bank at that point and offered the young man a clerkship, which was accepted, and for several years he worked as a bank teller.

Meanwhile his elder brother, the late James Elliott Defebaugh, Jr., had established *The Timberman*, a lumber trade newspaper, in Chicago, and in 1888 Edgar Defebaugh joined him in the publishing business. The younger brother's province was to travel over the country, particularly through the South, in which section he gained a host of friends for himself as well as for the publication he represented, all of which contributed largely to the business welfare of the publication.

With an experience of seven years in the newspaper field, Mr. Defebaugh in March, 1896, removed to Louisville, Ky., and founded *The Barrel and Box*. With the advent of his paper in the cooperage field, he took an immediate interest in association work and was largely instrumental in the organization of the various associations which were the forerunners of the present national body, The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, of which, at the time of his passing away, he was an executive vice-president.

In 1895 Mr. Defebaugh wedded Miss Ada M. Rugg, of Louisville, Ky., who survives him. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Annie E. Fulton, now a resident of Denver, Colorado, and by members of the families of his deceased brother and four sisters, three of the five members of his immediate family having died.

There were no funeral services held in Chicago. His remains were taken from the Auditorium Hotel to the Central undertaking parlors at 428 South Clark Street, and from there were conveyed by train to Louisville, escorted by a number of sorrowing relations and friends. Funeral services were held Monday, November 24th, at Cralle's Undertaking Chapel in that city, the interment being at Cave Hill Cemetery. The active pallbearers were Walker Welford, Memphis; Harry E. Kline, Louisville; W. D. Rosenberger, Chicago; E. C. Merz, Chicago; Robert C. Heysson, Milwaukee, and W. A. Watts, Louisville.

Knight Templar De Molay Commandery conducted the services at the chapel and the final rites at the cemetery.

THE JOURNAL joins with his host of friends throughout the cooperage industry in proffering deep sympathy to his sorrowing survivors in their bereavement.

Interstate Commerce Commission Specifications No. 9 and No. 10, Covering Wooden Barrels and Kegs, Amended

At a meeting of Division 5, Interstate Commerce Commission, held at Washington, D. C., under date of October 21, 1924, an order was promulgated amending I. C. C. Specifications No. 9 and No. 10, covering wooden barrels and kegs used in the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles. The changes in the specifications were adopted upon the recommendations of the Bureau of Explosives, American Railway Association, which had collaborated in their draughting with the committee representing the tight branch of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America. The new specifications which cancel and supersede Specifications No. 9 and No. 10 as they stood previous to October 21st are as follows:

SHIPPING CONTAINER SPECIFICATION No. 9
Wooden Barrels and Kegs (Tight)

1. Projections from or through any parts of the container, when not protected, are forbidden.

2. Hoops must be redriven prior to shipment of dangerous articles in these containers. Bilge hoops, when redriven at such time must have space between them not greater than one-quarter of the length of the staves.

3. Reused and reshipped containers, before refilling, must be thoroughly cleaned inside, and relined as prescribed by paragraph 21, and hoops must be redriven.

Material

4. Staves and heading must be of white oak, chestnut oak, red oak or Douglas fir, graded as hereinafter specified.

5. Hoops must be made of cooperage grade hoop steel, and conform to the following:

Carbon content, not less than 16%
Tensile strength, lbs. per sq. in., not over 90,000
Elongation in 8 inches, not less than 15%

6. (a) Animal glue for lining must be good grade animal hide glue, at least equal to Peter Cooper's Standard 1¼, must be reasonably free from foam, and must remain sweet in hot solution for not less than 48 hours.

(b) Asphaltum for lining must comply with the following specification:

Specific gravity at 77° F. .....0.95 to 1
Melting point .....170° to 210° F.
Flash test .....not below 450° F.
Fire test .....not below 550° F.
Penetration:
At 32° F., of 200 gram wt. in 1 min., not under 30 mm.
At 77° F., of 100 gram wt. in 5 sec., 40 to 60 mm.
At 115° F., of 50 gram wt. in 5 sec., not over 100 mm.
Matter insoluble in cold carbon disulphide, not over 1%

Manufacture of Staves and Heading

7. Staves and heading must be quarter sawed, with the grain, from straight-grained timber, so that any annual ring shall slope not more than half the thickness of the stave or head from a straight line drawn at right angles across the end thereof, and so that all dimensions hereinafter specified may be conformed to. Staves must be sawed evenly, and circular, and uniformly equalized throughout, and heading must be of uniform thickness and properly circled to required size.

8. Heading must be planed on the outside and be properly jointed and glued, or doweled and flagged. The diameter of dowel must not be greater than five-twelfths of the thickness of head.

9. Staves and heading must be thoroughly and uniformly kiln-dried, and the moisture content at time of jointing must be not less than 7 nor more than 11 per cent.

10. Staves and heading must be free from rotten sap, checks and seed and worm holes; also free from pitch pockets, cat faces, and other defects that show through on both sides; Provided, that staves and pieces of heading with not more than five holes each may be accepted when the total number of such holes in any container is not greater than 15.

Dimensions of Parts

11. Hoops must conform to the following requirements with respect to number and size:

Maximum Capacity of Container Gallons	Minimum Number of Hoops	Minimum Size of Hoops (Inches in width and Birmingham gauge) Head		First Quarter		Second Quarter		Bilge	
		Inches	Gauge	Inches	Gauge	Inches	Gauge	Inches	Gauge
50	8	1¾	16	1½	18	1½	18	1¾	17
30	6	1½	17	1¼	19	...	..	1½	18
15	6	1¼	18	1⅛	19	...	..	1¼	19
10	6	1⅛	19	1	19	...	..	1⅛	19
5	6	1⅛	19	1	19	...	..	1	19

In case a second quarter hoop is desired where not required, it should be the same size as the required first quarter hoops, and all others must be as above specified.

12. A tolerance of not over 10 per cent. of the prescribed capacities of containers shown by the foregoing tables is permitted.

13. Staves may be finished on the outside and must conform to the following requirements with respect to number and dimensions:

Maximum Capacity Gallons	Maximum Length Inches	Maximum Width Inches	Maximum Bilge Circum. Inches	Minimum Staves Number	Minimum Thickness Inch
50	34	5½	84	19	¾
30	30	5	74	16	⅝
15	24	4½	54	14	⅝
10	22	4¼	50	12	½
5	18	4	40	10	½

Thicknesses specified are for staves finished on one side; ⅛ inch must be added for staves not finished.

Maximum lengths specified may be increased by not over 6 per cent., when the thickness is increased by not less than ⅛ inch for each one inch or fraction thereof increase in length.

14. Croze center must be no more than 1⅛ inches from end of stave.

15. End of stave must have not less than one-eighth inch free from bevel.

16. Heading, after planing, must conform to the following requirements with respect to number of pieces and dimensions:

Maximum Capacity Gallons	Maximum Pieces Number	Maximum Diameter Inches	Minimum Thickness Inch	Minimum Width Inches
50	5	21	1	3
30	5	18	1⅛	3
15	4	14	1⅛	2½
10	4	13	⅝	2½
5	3	11	⅝	2½

Finishing

17. Staves may be finished on the outside by planing, or the container may be finished by sand belt. Turning or lathing of container is forbidden. All stave joints must be reasonably flush on the outside. Worm and seed holes in finished containers must be properly plugged.

Closure

18. Bung holes must be tapered and efficiently closed by compressed, tapered wooden bungs.

19. Vent bung, if used, must be placed in the head bearing the prescribed marks.

20. Bungs must be of diameter not greater than two inches, must be covered with suitable coating, and have a driving fit. Bungs should be soaked in hot water or hot glue for about one minute before driving into bungholes. Bungs must be driven so that grain runs with grain of staves.

Lining

21. (a) Containers must be thoroughly coated or lined with one of the following materials: (See note.)
Animal glue.
Asphaltum.

(b) Animal glue for new containers must be applied in two or more coats having consistency that will deposit not less than .02 of a pound, dry weight, of glue for each one gallon capacity of container. Not less than one such coat must be applied to all other containers prior to each reshipment. The temperature of glue must not at any time be raised above 180° F.

(c) Asphaltum lining must be applied to the natural surface of the wood, that has not been previously coated with any other material, at a temperature of about 400° F., and under self-generated pressure.

Note.—Until shown to be undesirable, one coat of silicate of soda of proper consistency and properly applied may be substituted for the first coat of glue under paragraph (b).

Tests

22. Containers must be given pressure test by manufacturer. The pressure may be self-generated at time of sizing, or air pressure of not less than five pounds per square inch.

23. Containers with leaks that occur by reason of defects prohibited by this specification must be rejected, and defective parts must be replaced before containers are again tested. Any other leaks must be properly repaired and containers must be retested.

24. Containers when not less than two days old must be able to pass the stave-spring test. This test consists of removing all hoops above the bilge of the container and noting the extent to which staves spring outward. Under this test the outside diameter at the head must not increase over 10 per cent.

Marking

25. Containers must be plainly and permanently marked by the manufacturer with hot branding iron as follows:

Name, mark, or initials of the manufacturer must be placed on the bung stave between bilge and quarter hoops. This mark must be registered at the Bureau of Explosives, 30 Vesey Street, New York City, for instructions as to its use.

Marks indicating compliance with this specification must be placed on the head of the container—if vent bung is used in the head, the marks must be placed on this head, and directly thereunder figures indicating the month and year of manufacture, viz.:

ICC-9
(Month—Year)

This marking must consist of letters and figures not less than ¾ inch high, and shall be understood to certify that the package complies with all requirements of this specification.

When offered for shipment the package must also be marked as required by these regulations for the particular article contained therein.

SHIPPING CONTAINER SPECIFICATION No. 10
Wooden Barrels and Kegs (Tight)

1. These containers must comply in all respects with the requirements prescribed by shipping container Specification No. 9 except as hereinafter provided.

2. Staves in the fifty-gallon container when finished on one side must have a thickness of not less than 1⅛ inch, and all heading must be planed on the outside, and must conform to the following requirements with respect to number of pieces and dimensions:

Heading

Capacity Gallons	Maximum Pieces Number	Maximum Diameter Inches	Minimum Thickness Inch	Minimum Width Inches
50	5	21	¾	3
30	5	18	⅝	3
15	4	14	⅝	2½
10	4	13	½	2½
5	3	11	½	2½

Hoops

3. The head hoops must be not less in width or gauge than those specified in paragraph 11 of Specification No. 9 for bilge hoops. Six-hoop container with special center hoop of same width and gauge as bilge hoops is authorized in place of the eight-hoop container, if timbers are thoroughly kiln-dried and the center hoop is driven tightly into place immediately before shipment.

Marking

4. Marks applied to the heads of these containers, in the manner prescribed in paragraph 25 of Specification No. 9, must indicate compliance with Specification No. 10, as follows:

ICC-10
(Month-Year)

APPLE EXPORTS FOR SEASON

Apple exports for the week ending November 15th were 130,519 barrels and 289,848 boxes, according to the International Apple Shippers' Association, compared with 136,291 barrels and 338,431 boxes for the corresponding week last year. Total exports to date are 1,378,714 barrels and 2,223,719 boxes, compared with 1,452,442 barrels and 2,140,807 boxes to the same date last year.

LARGE CIDER PRODUCTION IN NEW YORK THIS FALL

There will be a heavy output of cider for beverage purposes in the region around Rochester, New York, this fall, although some mills will be forced to cut down on production by reason of the lack of cider apples. There have been many new mills opened in the past month. Makers are timid about taking chances, and in a majority of cases they add some preservative before the cider is put on the market. With a heavy production of cider assured, the demand for barrels from this line should be quite brisk.

THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL

Devoted Exclusively to the Cooperage Industry

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The columns of The National Coopers' Journal are open for the discussion of all topics of general interest to the cooperage industry, and contributions are solicited from our readers.

Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in our paper, if they will state that they saw it in the advertisement in "The National Coopers' Journal." This is little trouble, and costs nothing, but it helps us and is information wanted by advertisers.

1925

The year 1925 holds out rosy promise of being an entirely satisfactory twelve-month, when viewed from the standpoint of business prospects. Already there are apparent distinct indications of a very gratifying reaction from the rather depressing conditions which existed during 1924. Following the November election in which the country registered its satisfaction in the present administration, business confidence sprang into immediate being, and the wheels of progress began to gather momentum, which is increasing with every passing day, and which will unquestionably carry the cooperage industry through the coming year with a rush.

It seems as though the workings of Omnipotent Providence are adjusted to make the approaching year one of unusual business. The long, dry summer resulted in ideal logging conditions in the woods throughout the entire country, and enabled stock producers to fortify themselves with sufficient material to handle the augmented demand which present business conditions makes inevitable in the coming few months. With ample stores of material, both raw and finished, on the yards, and with innumerable barrel factories equipped both in personnel and machinery to manufacture all the containers that the consuming trade will demand, the cooperage industry is ready and waiting for the substantial increase in package consumption which next year will unquestionably develop.

To one who will give but casual observance to the betterment which is daily apparent in the present general business situation, the signs or symptoms of reawakening and prosperity are unmistakable. They can be observed in the general demeanor of the business public and can be detected in the authoratative opinions of the acknowledged leaders in a wide range of basic industries. There are but few trades from which the roseate glow of promised prosperity is missing, and those few are of a purely seasonal character which will come into their reward when their normal season rolls around. The activities of the railroads, in building construction, in steel, in textiles, and in exports, all presage an imminent volume consumption of cooperage.

The timidity and anxiety that prevailed throughout the business world prior to November has almost totally disappeared, and has been replaced by a sound and solid confidence which has given practical manifestation in the placing of orders which were held in abeyance awaiting results of the Presidential election. Many huge projects that could be predicated only upon a progressively-expanding prosperity have been launched within the past month, after hanging fire for an indefinite period awaiting the propitious moment when stabilized and assuring business conditions became actually existent.

The prospects of our industry for the coming year, based upon the general trend of the country's business, are, indubitably, exceedingly bright, and there is every sound and logical warrant for the prediction that the year 1925 will pay us in full measure for the few lean and unprofitable years through which we have just passed.

A Merry Merry Christmas

Glory to God
In The Highest
And on Earth
Peace, Good Will
Toward All Men

To One And All

COOPERAGE TRADE IN NEW YORK HAS IMPROVED MATERIALLY SINCE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, ACCORDING TO STATEMENT OF C. M. VAN AKEN

The result of election has had a stimulating effect upon business generally and the cooperage business is feeling the effect of this improvement. The amount of cooperage consumed since election has not been any more than the amount consumed in the same length of time before the election, but because the people generally feel optimistic about business for the immediate future, they are willing to place orders for not only their immediate requirements, but their requirements for a few months to come. Therefore, an increased amount of cooperage has been and is moving to the trade. The mills are feeling the effect of this and it has resulted in some stimulation in cooperage prices, and it is realized generally that this stimulation of prices is justified. The one thing we hope is that the mills will not do as they did last winter on hoops and heading; namely, that they push the prices so high that they drive people away from barrels.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE STUDIES SIMPLIFICATION AND STANDARDIZATION OF MACHINE KNIVES

Whether machine knives, such as stave, planer, veneer, paper cutting and other types of knives used in heavy duty, can be standardized or at least simplified, is a question which has been put up to the Division of Simplified Practice, Department of Commerce, on behalf of several manufacturers.

Communications received by the division in this regard point out that much of this type of commodity must be made as specials. But it is indicated that there are many knives being used which vary only slightly from the specifications followed by the builders of the machines on which the knives are used. There are three reasons for this condition, says one letter, which continues:

"First, a man wishing to buy a new knife measures the one already in his machine, and in so doing either measures incorrectly or misreads the measurements, orders accordingly and insists that he have what he orders.

"Incidentally, the manufacturers have been too ready to make the knives just as ordered instead of doing a little real missionary work with the customer to induce him to use the standard size.

"Second, in many instances the salesmen have been too ready to suggest to a customer the advisability of using a knife of slightly different dimensions, with no reason other than to make a sale.

"Third, there has been little or no co-operation between the machine builders and the knife manufacturers as a whole."

When the members of this industry hold a meeting in New York on December 8th or 9th it is likely that a representative of the division will present the facts as to the co-operation offered by it in simplification efforts, and that further activities will be considered at that time.

LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE COMPANY'S "BARRELING PLANT" IN OPERATION

The necessary equipment having been installed and tested, the new "barreling station" of the Lucas E. Moore Stave Company, Inc., New Orleans, has been put into operation. The function of this latest addition to the company's plant equipment is to receive oil in tank cars direct from the refineries, barrel it, paint, label and mark the packages, and deliver them to shipside for export. The service, which covers every detail of handling from the receipt of the tank cars from the railroad to the delivery of the barreled goods aboard ship, will be sold on the "per gallon" basis, and should prove very attractive to exporters who, by availing themselves of it, can escape all the work and worry incident to the packing of their goods for foreign market—they simply hand the railroad bill of lading to the Moore company and receive in return the ocean bill of lading when the oil has been put aboard the vessel that is to carry it abroad. The Lucas E. Moore Stave Company is admirably equipped and located to handle this business, and the enterprise, which satisfies a crying nced of the oil exporting industry, should be an immediate success.

HOOP FACTORY BURNS

The plant of the Greenville Hoop Company, Greenville, Mississippi, was completely wiped out by a recent fire. The approximate loss is estimated at $50,000. At the time of going to press, THE JOURNAL had no information whether the loss entailed was covered by insurance, but, according to a statement of one of the company's officers, it will be rebuilt as soon as material and equipment can be placed on the ground.

VOLL COOPERAGE COMPANY'S PLANT AT CORINTH, MISS., DESTROYED BY FIRE

Fire of undetermined origin almost totally wiped out the Voll Cooperage Company's slack stave mill at Corinth, Mississippi, late in October. A heavy stock of finished material which was stored in the sheds was consumed also. The loss entailed in buildings, equipment and stock, is placed at approximately $50,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Mr. E. P. Voll, president of the company, states that the mill will be rebuilt at once.

NEW STAVE MILL FOR ARKANSAS

Advices from Omaha, Arkansas, carry the information that a new plant for the manufacture of staves and heading for tobacco casks has been put into operation at that place by John Hammond. Kentucky and Arkansas tobacco packing industries will furnish the market for the output of the new plant.

CEDAR TREES OVER 1,000 YEARS OLD

Cedar trees that were good-sized saplings during the first crusades, according to foresters, have been turned over to the Illinois Nature Study Society by the city of Elgin, Illinois, and will be cared for in perpetuity by the society. The trees, a large grove of arbor vitae, or white cedar, are considered the finest examples now extant of the large groves of white cedar which once covered this section. Only one other grove of any size is said to exist in the State.

Foresters estimate that many of the cedars in Elgin are more than 1,000 years old, and that very probably the present grove is a part of a much larger wood, which was well developed in the ninth or tenth century. The trees belong to the same family of plants that includes the famous cedars of Lebanon and live to be very old. Scientists say that, barring external accidents and disease, there is no reason why the trees should not live another thousand years.

The 121-acre tract of land on which the grove is located has been turned over to the society by the city with the understanding that the society is to act as custodian for all of the plant life in the park. In addition to the arbor vitae, the grove contains cork elm, blue ash, hackberry, chestnut oak, white oak, burr oak, red oak, butternut, walnut, hickory, bittermut, ironwood, basswood, willow, witch hazel, bladdernut and wahoo trees. Many rare orchids, shrubs and smaller plants are included.

The Associated Cooperage Industries of America

In Ninth Semi-Annual Convention at Chicago, November 10th, 11th and 12th

The Ninth Semi-Annual Convention of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, which convened at the La Salle Hotel on Monday, November 10th, and remained in session until Wednesday, November 12th, was one of the most successful gatherings that this organization has yet held. While the registration at this meeting was not so heavy as that of some of its predecessors, in actual constructive work accomplished and in the gravity of problems discussed, its results will unquestionably have a greater effect upon the welfare of the industry than those of any previous gathering. There was a decidedly business-like attitude in evidence throughout the convention headquarters, and the full attendance at the various group meetings and branch sessions was indicative of the earnestness and sincerity with which the personnel of the association clothed the occasion.

Between meetings, the commodious lobby of the La Salle became the forum in which the members gathered in groups, discussing the various phases of the business and the numerous matters in which they had a common interest, and at such times the hostelry had a decided cooperage flavor. The hum that arose from the assemblage carried the theme, staves, hoops and heading, and there was little to be heard except cooperage talk from Monday until the greater number of the delegates had left. Interest in the Ninth Semi-Annual was considerably augmented by the present business conditions, and a distinct air of optimism as to the prospects of the coming year was readily detectable.

The representation was drawn from all parts of the country, practically every cooperage center from Canada to Florida yielding varying numbers of attendants. One feature particularly noticeable was that nearly a full complement of the "regulars"—those dependables who put in their appearance year in and year out, and who are the warp and woof of the association's fabric—had their names on the registration list and were to be seen exchanging warm greetings in the lobby of the hotel and occupying seats in every session of the various meetings in which their branch of the industry was concerned.

Monday, the opening day of the convention, was given over to the various preliminary meetings necessary to pave the way for the larger sessions which were held on Tuesday and Wednesday. With these preparatory meetings disposed of, the stage was set for the major activities of the convention, which were gotten under way on Tuesday morning with the meeting of the entire slack group.

ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT—WALKER L. WELLFORD, OF THE CHICKASAW COOPERAGE COMPANY, MEMPHIS

The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, as well as the manufacturers of steel and wire hoops. The test was for the purpose of making studies of shipping containers and to prepare recommendations for their design and construction.

Present at the test were Messrs. T. A. Walsh, A. B. Struthers and A. C. Hughes, representing a committee that was appointed by the Slack Cooperage Group at the May, 1924, convention, Mr. Noble, of the Wm. K. Noble Co., Mr. Chessman and Mr. Enderlin, of the Columbiana Cooperage Company.

The steel and wire-hoop industries were also represented by Mr. Hibstleman, of the American Steel and Wire; Mr. Griffith, of the Sharon Steel Hoop Co.; Mr. Marsh, of the Carnegie Steel, and a representative of the Youngstown Steel and Iron Company and the Acme Steel Goods Company.

The testing machine used was of the Olsen Testing Machine type, a part of which was specially constructed by the Carnegie Laboratory to record the tensional stress that a hoop is subjected to in actual practice with a component of that stress measured by a dial recorder. In order to get a comparison of hoop performances, the method of fastening the ends of hoops together was varied by the number of nails used in each hoop and the use and non-use of staples.

The machine is of the four-screw type arranged with an upper cross-head to which is attached a steel cone 6½ in. to 8½ in. diameter. The cone provides a gradual downward and outward radial tensional pressure which is equally distributed to every point around twelve steel segments which hold the hoop.

The twelve segments are made of steel and tapered to conform to the shape of a barrel end. A point in discussion was raised by Mr. Struthers at the test as to the machine's ability to register a correct estimate of wood hoop strength when the wood hoop is subjected to a *wood to steel* expansion test rather than to a *wood to wood* test—the latter being the actual wood hoop performance. No decisive opinion was made on this phase of the test. All hoops tested were of the standard 19⅛-inch barrel head size. Acting upon the advice of the Forest Products Laboratory, no straight tensile strength test was made on wood hoops. (Statistical report of the result of the hoop tests will be found on page 21.—Ed.)

In the search for information on the subject of wood-hoop usage, the figures recorded in this report give a comparison of the methods pursued in the use of nails and staples and the efficiency of each style of fastened hoop in carrying power. It was clearly demonstrated that greater efficiency in binding power can be attained by staggering the nails where more than two are used in one hoop. Very noticeable resistant power was added by the use of one staple.

The use of three nails driven in a straight line with the grain caused the heads of the nails to sheer through the wood and split the outside lap.

The expansion power applied to the wood hoops by the machine was gradual and continuous to parting point. In nearly every test the nails bent or sheered through the lap. Only in a very few instances did the hoop break or shiver. In these instances the cause was cross-grained wood.

It is the opinion of the committee that the expansion test applied by the machine to wood hoops was greater than the ordinary binding power wood hoops are expected to perform.

It may be of value to report that the test shown by the use of one staple in addition to two or more nails carried additional strength to the lap. No doubt greater efficiency would appear if the staple measured 1¼ inch rather than ⅝ inch to allow better clinching area on the inside of the hoop.

Respectfully submitted.
T. A. WALSH,
A. B. STRUTHERS,
A. C. HUGHES.

In the discussion subsequent to the reading of the committee report, Mr. Bonnell, who had supervised the test as the representative of the Bureau of Explosives, American Railway Association, made the following comment:

"Mr. Chairman, members of the Associated Cooperage Industries: I am sorry that I wasn't able to get in touch with Mr. Hughes before today to talk over this matter of hoop tests. This is one of my pet points. I have been working on it quite a while and I think from results that Mr. Hughes read to us, you can see that we have been doing quite a considerable amount of work.

"There are a few points that I noticed in Mr. Hughes' report which I believe are not clear, and which I would like to furnish some more information upon.

"Throughout his report he read to you the number of pounds downward pressure that we measured by the machine. In the apparatus that we had it was impossible to measure the hoop tension, but by knowing the factors in that machine we could compute it, and in my report that is what has been done.

"For instance, if Mr. Hughes said that a certain hoop stood 1,000 pounds, that did not mean the tensile strength of that hoop. The tensile strength, as it figures out, is slightly less than that. As I figure it, it would make it about 758 pounds tension in the hoop for every 1,000 pounds downward pressure, so if any of you have taken those results down, don't misconstrue them to mean that they are the tension on the hoop.

"Another point that Mr. Hughes brought out was in reference to tension tests on wood hoops. It is quite true that the Forest Products Laboratory advised us after two preliminary series of tests had been made, that it was not practical, and definite results could not be obtained by making a straight tensile test on wood due to the fact that wood in general is so variable in character and the method of testing varies according to the different people who make the tests—that you can't get accurate tests. However, in the preliminary series of tests, we did make a couple of straight tension tests on the elm hoop and in my report I have made comparisons on the efficiency of joints of steel hoops and wire hoops which I thought would be interesting, including something in there about the efficiency of the joint on the elm hoop. It is only indicative, however, and is not to be taken too seriously.

"There is one thing to be borne in mind, though, as the test clearly showed that the present method of fastening the ends of an elm hoop is very inefficient. By taking the minimum tensile strength of the elm hoop, I think the efficiency of the joint figured something like 15 per cent., and by taking the maximum tensile strength of the piece that the piece of elm would stand, the joint figured about 30 per cent. efficiency, whereas all the other joints on the wire, the beaded hoops, the flat steel hoops figured anywhere from 50 to 75 per cent. efficiency.

"There is a chance for some of you fellows to get on the job and find out something that would fasten the ends of the elm hoop together so that it would

MEETING OF ENTIRE SLACK BRANCH

Tuesday morning, November 11th, Willard M. Davis, the vice-president of the Slack Stave, Heading and Hoop Group, struck his gavel and called the meeting of the entire slack branch to order. There was a goodly number of members present, and their interest in the work at hand was attested by the freedom and earnestness with which they attacked the problems which confronted them.

The first topic of discussion that was submitted to those present was the matter of changing the Grade Rules and Specifications covering the weight of tupelo fruit staves from the present standard of 700 pounds per 1,000 to 725 pounds per 1,000. The committee on Grade Rules and Specifications having given the matter previous consideration, rendered a report advocating that the present specifications be allowed to stand. After a spirited discussion in which a large number of manufacturers joined, the report of the committee and their recommendation that the present standard be left unchanged was adopted.

The report of the committee appointed at the previous convention to co-operate with the Bureau of Explosives in conducting tests to determine the tensile strength of various kinds of wood hoops, was next presented to the gathering. The committee, which was composed of T. A. Walsh, Pittsburgh, Pa., A. B. Struthers, Detroit, Mich., and A. H. Hughes, Association Trade Extension Representative, gave the following account of its work:

Report of "Hoop Test" Committee

To acquire definite information on the comparative efficiency and strength of patent wood hoops and shaved or oval bark locked wood hoops, also on wire, flat, center grooved, and beaded steel hoops for slack barrels, a series of expansion tests were made at the Carnegie Testing Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pa., on September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1924.

The test was conducted by Mr. Bonnell, of the Bureau of Explosives, acting for the Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association, co-operating with

develop practically the same efficiency as the other types of hoops. I don't know whether it is possible to do it, but that is a thought.

"In order to figure through the machine and obtain the actual breaking tension on the hoop, it was necessary to make some further tests, and those tests were the ones on the steel hoops with three rivets at the joint that Mr. Hughes referred to. We took several strips of steel and cut a piece off of each end, each of those pieces cut off to be used for a straight tension test and then the rest made up into a hoop of the correct size for our testing machine.

"Each hoop was riveted with three rivets, the purpose of that being to cause a failure to occur at some points other than the joint. The first one or two hoops tested showed that the hoops would break at the joint anyway, so we had to cut down the section opposite the joint so that the hoop would fail at that point.

"By comparing the results obtained in the hoop tension machine and the straight tension machine it was possible to figure a factor which, after having been obtained, we could multiply the downward pressure in the machine by and obtain the hoop tension. That was the purpose of those several tests with the three rivets at the joint.

"Mr. Hughes, in conclusion, said that the tensile stress placed upon the wood hoop in that machine was more than ordinarily would be expected in actual practice. While I am not an authority on that subject, I doubt seriously if that is true. The elm wood hoop, with two nails at the joint, figures about 600 or 700 pounds in tension. The downward pressure would be around 800 or 900 pounds. Now, if you take a barrel and let it drop two or three feet with a good load in it, I am not so sure but what you'd get a tension on those hoops of around 600 or 700 pounds.

"That is only a guess on my part and it indicates to me that we should go a little further in the matter of designing these barrels and hoops. I have had in mind that probably we could set up some sort of a machine to act as a hoop on a barrel and then wet the barrel, allow it to expand, and at the same time measure the tension that would come on the hoop. I don't know whether it would be possible to do that. Upon first thought it seems as though it is practical. That is another thought that I want to leave with you men here today."

The chair thanked Mr. Bonnell for the information and suggestions carried in his remarks, and put the hoop test report at the disposition of the meeting. It was approved and accepted.

The session was then opened to general discussion and the matter of the percentage of mold that is permissable on No. 1 stock was introduced. The consensus of opinion held that inasmuch as it would be very difficult to draw a specification covering this matter more satisfactorily than the present rule, which allows "moderate stain," it would be well to let the present rule stand unchanged. A motion to this effect was carried. There being no further business before the house, adjournment followed.

MEETING OF ENTIRE TIGHT BRANCH

At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, President Walker L. Wellford, acting as chairman in the absence of A. H. Wrape, vice-president of the Tight Stave and Heading Group, called the session to order and introduced the topic of the wood barrel in the oil trade—both edible and lubricating. Mr. A. C. Hughes, the association's trade extension representative, was called upon to relate to those present some of his experiences in this field. Mr. Hughes gave a very interesting and informative talk upon conditions in these lines as they affect the wood barrel, revealing the handicaps under which it labors, not only from malicious and studied misrepresentation from the purveyors of rival containers, and from various other angles, but also from the lack of adequate knowledge of its correct and efficient utilization by many shippers who use it to carry their products.

He sketched the publicity campaigns of various substitute packages, and recommended that the tight barrel and stock manufacturers engage in national publicity in the interests of their product. In this connection he said:

"I want to show you that with a proper line-up of publicity the industries that are patronizing the steel drum for food commodities would not use that package if they underwent the same experience that I did, because not only of its draining or lack of drainage, but because of its clumsiness and because of its return credit proposition that is so annoying to the shipping agents throughout this country. I believe, gentlemen,

W. M. DAVIS—VICE-PRESIDENT, SLACK STAVE, HEADING AND HOOP GROUP

that in the edible and vegetable oil industry we have a wonderful field to propagate our product. We can do that with perfect propriety.

"I do not believe that I should publicly denounce the other fellow's commodity in a publicity campaign. A man who does that doesn't get very far, but through a sound, sensible, educational campaign of sanitary value in our clean wood barrel that has stood the test of ages and supplied the wants of humanity, we are bound to have restored to us our just place in the economic field."

He further related some of his experiences in educating the barrel user in the proper manner of loading and storing his cooperage and gave several concrete examples of the direct benefit that is accruing from this phase of his work. Pointing out the aggressive business propaganda that is being broadcasted by the various substitute container organizations and appealing to the cooperage interests to indulge in individual as well as concerted boosting of their package, he concluded his talk with the admonition that it is imperatively necessary that the industry "tell as well as sell" the merits of wood barrels if we are to meet the vigorous competition that is extant in the present market. He was enthusiastically applauded upon the close of his remarks.

The next subject brought out for discussion was on the advisability of gathering trade statistics covering the industry, for the information of the members. A general debate resulted in the appointment of a committee to investigate various approved methods of gathering statistical information, and to submit their findings to the next convention.

The next subject placed before the session was "what constitutes delivery of 500,000 oil staves or whisky staves." The point upon which a ruling was desired was whether an order for 500,000 oil or whisky staves entailed the delivery of 500,000 good staves of 4½-inch average, or whether delivery would be completed by the shipment of 500,000 staves, culls, etc., included. In the absence of any previously enacted ruling on this particular point the convention was asked to voice an opinion. A vigorous and spirited debate developed in which the views of both stave producers and coopers were presented. While from the cooper's standpoint it seemed very desirable that a ruling be made that any given quantity of staves should be interpreted to mean that exact number of finished staves, of an average width of 4½ inches, many of the stave manufacturers, principally those producing air-dried and listed stock, contended that such a rule would be impractical and work an undue hardship upon them.

After a lengthy discussion, that was enlivened by spirited passages between the advocates and opponents of the suggestion of Mr. C. C. Berry, of the Cleveland Cooperage Company, "that it shall be understood in the absence of any other agreement to the contrary that stave contracts shall be on a net basis according to the grade rules as to average width," the matter was referred to the Committee on Grade Rules and Specifications for investigation and submission of a definite recommendation at the next convention.

President Wellford next called upon Mr. E. J. Kahn, chairman of the Committee on I. C. C. Specifications No. 9 and No. 10 to render his report. Mr. Kahn told how his committee had collaborated with the Bureau of Explosives in the revision of I. C. C. Specifications No. 9 and No. 10, and of their approval by the bureau and the association. He said in part:

"The specifications, as we reported to the tight cooperage group, do not make difficult compliance on the part of the coopers. They are asked for a little more careful selection of material than was demanded previously; a little thinner stave in the I. C. C. No. 9 and a little bit heavier hoop. There is also a little more technical instruction as to the matter of treating, all of which we feel is for our benefit and for the benefit of the industry, and we submitted to the interested coopers specifications which we were only too glad to endorse.

"The specifications being completed and accepted, it is our request that we be discharged."

The committee was voted the thanks of the organization and relieved from further duty as requested.

The report of the Committee on Standardization of Keg Sizes was next requested. Mr. C. C. Berry, chairman, stated that his committee had been unable to collect sufficient data upon which to base a comprehensive report, but that the effort would be continued and an account of the work delivered at the next convention. In explanation of the object of the Standardization Committee, Mr. Berry said:

"The purpose, of course, is to eliminate the need for the heading manufacturers to prepare seven or eight different sizes of heads for a five-gallon keg, and seven or eight sizes for a ten-gallon keg, and so on, and also to spare the stave man from the same needless work of making one size of stave for one cooper and another size that only varies a fraction of an inch for another cooper to manufacture the same sized keg.

"We don't know yet whether we're going to be able to standardize. It will mean at best that some keg manufacturers will have to spend some money to change their present equipment.

"The idea of the committee is that when these steps are taken, the sizes chosen will conform with the sizes now used by the majority of the manufacturers so that there will be a minimum requirement for new equipment. The entire matter, as I say, is necessarily postponed until our May meeting and I do hope that the committee may have better co-operation from those keg manufacturers who thus far have not answered our questionnaires."

Mr. Carl Meyer, of the St. Louis Cooperage Company, claimed the floor at this point to state:

"I'd like to make a few remarks. As chairman of Committee Five, of Committee D-10, of the Committee of the Society of Testing Materials (tight barrel), I would state that I have been requested to suggest that this association adopt standards on everything that they make—standard sizes to be put up to the American Society of Testing Materials, which will go through the same channels that the oil barrel has gone through.

"In other words, we draw our own specifications. But they are adopted by the railroads. They will be prepared according to standard the same as the box. They have standard boxes for almost everything."

Mr. Myer's suggestion was taken up for discussion and developed a support that was highly commendable. Mr. Wellford expressed himself as follows:

"I will say for our company (The Chickasaw Wood Products Company, Memphis, Tenn.), we'd be very glad, indeed, to conform to a standard specification for each package, even though we had to change a large part of our equipment to do it. It would mean a great deal to the cooperage industry. It would cheapen the cost of manufacture, very often, if we all had the same specification. It would help the heading manufacturer; it would help the stave manufacturer. Every time you have to make anything special, it costs you more money and there is always this trouble about making anything special as to whether the other fellow is going to take it and what you do with it if he does not take it.

"I think it would be a fine thing for our organization.

"In talking that it costs less to make, that it would make prices cheaper, I think you all recognize that the wooden barrel ought to be made and sold for as little money as we can make it and sell it and still make a profit on it, for the life of the cooperage industry is dependent very largely on the price of the cooperage.

"First, you have to have quality; second, you have to have price. Those are the two features that will govern whether we are going to remain in business.

"The steel barrel was first popularized because of the poor quality of the wood barrel; second, because the price of the wood barrels, because steel barrels have been selling within the last year, one trip steel

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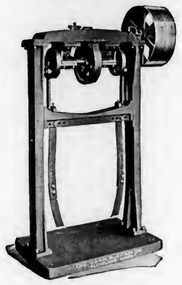

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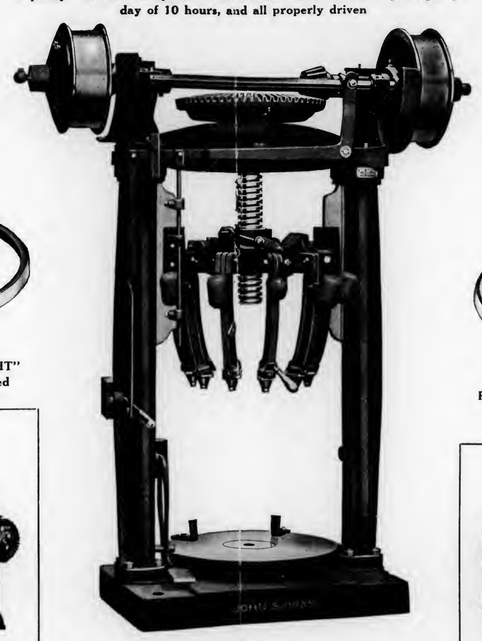

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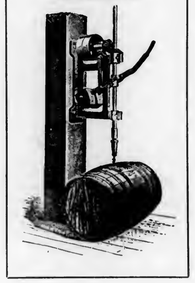

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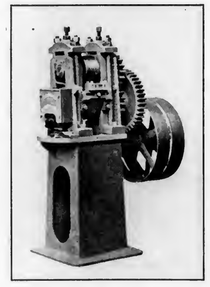
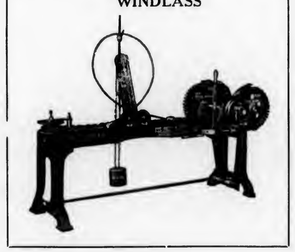


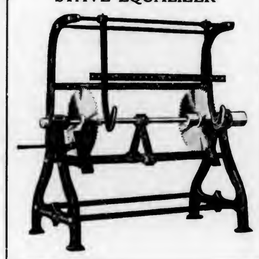
HEADING JOINTER AND DOWELLING MACHINE

WINDLASS



BARREL LATHE

STAVE EQUALIZER



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barrels, for less money than the red oak oil barrel has been selling.

"I know of one case where 50,000 one-trip 55-gallon steel barrels were sold for $2.88 delivered to Houston, Texas, and shipped from Cleveland, Ohio. Now, there is no barrel manufacturer in Cleveland—there is one there, and that one could not think of shipping 50,000 red oak barrels and delivering them in Houston, Texas, for $2.88, nor could the barrel manufacturer that is in Houston, Texas, deliver them for that $2.88—or, at least, mighty little less than that.

"That's a feature. There's what we've got to go up against. So if we can standardize our product and reduce the cost of manufacture, it will help us that much more in the selling of our product."

Mr. Berry followed up Mr. Wellford's expression of opinion with a talk which was, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, you brought up one thought just incidentally that I think deserves a lot of consideration. Along the lines that the committee has started to work on kegs, the idea was that if the majority of the manufacturers were now using, let us say, a 10-inch head in a five-gallon keg and a 17-inch stave, that the association would adopt that specification as standard.

"We might find a 50-gallon keg, let us say, with a 20½-inch head and a 34-inch stave and a certain size truss hoop was being used by the majority of the coopers. That in itself would be, of course, a strong argument for making that the standard specification, because it would mean less expense throughout the entire organizations in the industry.

"But the point is, before we adopt those standards we want to be sure that they are the best available. I believe that all progressive manufacturers would concede that the mere fact that we have used certain specifications for 100 years does not mean necessarily that those are the best ones, and before we go to the consuming public and say, 'Here is our standard 50-gallon barrel and here is our standard five-gallon keg,' and so on, we ought to have back of that a certainty from an engineering standpoint that that set of specifications is the best and makes the strongest and best package.

"I believe that other container interests have in the past year or two made extensive progress along the lines of standardization and I believe that before doing so they have had a lot of experimental work done, a lot of practical tests made, and they have not adopted a single incidental item of manufacture before they were sure that it was right and the best available.

"I would urge this industry, if we are going into this thing in a whole-hearted way, to spend a little money, if necessary, on experimental work and even if every barrel man in the country has to throw out his present equipment and buy new equipment, it would be worth while to do it if it means an improved barrel.

"I have talked for years about our not utilizing this Forest Products Laboratory up here. They have done wonderful work for competitive container lines and for other wood-working industries. I would like to see steps taken for the cooperage industry to avail themselves of their equipment and knowledge up there, or somebody else, if they can do better work.

"Let's go at this thing from the bottom and if we are going to adopt standards, let's be sure that they are right and the very best that we can take up.

"It may be too early for any formal action on that thought, but I would like some discussion."

At this point, President Wellford made the observation that time was limited and that the meeting room would have to be vacated shortly, suggesting that further discussion of the subject be reserved for the general session on Wednesday.

The report of the Committee on Grade Rules and Specifications was next presented, and the following changes, which were recommended by the committee, were adopted without dissenting voice: Note 7A was added to page 6 of the Grade Rules and Specifications, reading as follows:

"Mill-run cut-off staves shall mean staves less than 34 inches in length, which have been made from longer staves that were strictly mill-run and there shall be no sorting either before or after the stock is cut down. These short staves, as well as the 34-inch, shall grade oil grade or better."

Note 4A was added to page 5 of the Grade Rules and Specifications, reading as follows. "A twist not varying to exceed ¼-inch from straight line shall be allowed." The sentence, "See specifications for circled heading, section one," was removed from note at the bottom of page 12, leaving the note to read as follows: "No piece under three inches in width permissible."

Having reached the end of the program, the meeting was adjourned.

C. E. MURRAY—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER FROM SLACK STAVE, HEADING AND HOOP GROUP

GENERAL SESSION

The General Session, which was called to order at approximately 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, was opened with the following talk by President Wellford, who occupied the chair:

"I feel that we have had a very good attendance at this meeting considering the condition that business has been in during the past year. We all seem to have been marking time waiting for something to turn up, and, being a Presidential year, we all felt that business must be bad and so it has been.

"The cooperage industry has not suffered any greater than any other industry. They have all had low prices compared with the costs of manufacture, and I think that those of us who have been able to get through the year without showing a deficit have been very fortunate.

"It has been an ideal year for the production of all wood products. In the South we have had no rain to speak of, from June until October, so that the woods have been in fine condition and many places that are usually wet all of the time have been dry and the ground has cracked open. In some instances, there were cracks almost large enough to take a horse's hoof in them. This, of course, has caused the production of considerable cooperage material and lumber, so that we are starting out, with the winter season in front of us (likely a wet winter season because of the lack of water during the early part of the year) with sufficient material to take care of any reasonable requirements.

"Personally, I am optimistic about the future. The European situation is very much better than it has been since the war. England has just had an election in which they have turned out the radicals, and the conservatives have gotten back in power. In Germany the country is in the hands of the conservatives now, and it is quite a radical step to change a country from an absolute monarchy to a republic with the people all feeling that they should have won the war and didn't do it just for some reason that they can't find out.

"In France, we have more or less a conservative government. Italy is now in a transition condition. They have a conservative who is taking charge of the government, and yet it isn't a conservative move for him to take charge of the government in the way he has done, but it seems that Italy is in better shape than it has been in many years and the feeling is that Italy is going to settle down.

"Now, with all these things happening it is bound to make business in this country better. If those countries settle down and quit thinking about wars that they have had and wars that they might have, they are going to get their industrial machinery in shape, well oiled up, and we are going to have lots of exports, and when we do, this country is bound to be prosperous.

"Personally, I would hate to see business get *too* good. I want to see a moderate business—a business that will keep us moving along in a steady, conservative way—because the reaction from a business that runs away with the stocks that we have, always results in the pendulum swinging back and having lower prices than we would have had under the ordinary conditions.

"This morning I was talking to one of the men who deplored the interest that the cooperage fraternity seem to take as a whole in the association work, and I remarked to him that I thought the association had accomplished a whole lot, not so much in what you could see, but, if you look at it from a negative standpoint, what would have been the condition if we hadn't had the association? I believe if we had not had this association during the past ten years that the cooperage industry would have been almost wiped out entirely, because I think that the competition would have been greater among the members, that we would have made our prices lower than we have made them and that many of us would have been out of business and that our competitors in substitute packages would have taken it all from us.

"I do not want you to understand that I am thoroughly satisfied with what the association has accomplished. There is a great deal that it can do that we are not doing, but the association can do nothing in the world without each member of it giving the proper interest to it. You can't take a body of four or five men, or a dozen men, and put them in an executive committee and other committees and let them do all the work, and accomplish great things. It takes the whole association to do it.

"Now, gentlemen, let's all of us feel that this association is *our* association, and that if we don't do our part that it will fall by the wayside, and let all of us make the pledge today that for this next year, at least, we will do our utmost to make The Associated Cooperage Industry of America the best-working industry in the United States."

President Wellford's talk was received with enthusiasm, and following the applause which it evoked, the reports of the various officers of the association were called for.

(ED. NOTE: At this point in the proceedings the treasurer's report, which is not available for publication, was rendered.)

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Ninth Semi-Annual Convention of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America affords a most opportune time for those engaged or interested in the cooperage business to assemble together and thoroughly discuss the existing conditions confronting them, as well as to consider and pass upon matters pertaining to the advancement of the industry.

We have experienced during the past few months a situation in the commercial field that has never been equalled in the history of the trade, and the fact that it has been able to withstand this unprecedented onslaught of business depression, etc., without dire results, speaks well for the stability of the industry. The steady progress being made in the adjustment of European affairs together with the favorable turn in agricultural conditions resulting in financial relief for the farmer, as well as the settlement of the political situation, should tend to bring about an era of industrial and business expansion and a gradual improvement in all lines of trade. In view of this promising outlook, therefore, it would seem that the period of commercial uncertainty and depression existing the past months is safely behind us and that we may now look forward with confidence to a resumption of business activity and prosperity for some time to come.

The association is functioning regularly through its various activities, which are being employed to the best advantage of its members and in protection of their interests. Recognition of the many benefits derived from membership in an organization of this kind is manifested not only by the acknowledgment of the services rendered, but also by the increasing number of requests from members for assistance and information in matters concerning not only their individual requirements but those which have to do with the industry as well. It is gratifying to note the renewed interest and activity of our members in association affairs, and their willingness to assist in working out the problems that are constantly before us. Especially is this true of the officers and the members who are serving on the various committees. They are giving much of their time and talent in the performance of this work and we feel that it is but right and proper to express at this time our appreciation for their splendid co-operation and assistance.

It might be well in this connection to mention briefly some of the important matters handled during the past six months, such as the equalization of dues by the Adjustment Committee, whose recommendations in this respect have (with few exceptions) met with general approbation. A number of matters pertaining to a revision of grade rules and specifications covering both tight and slack cooperage stock—always an important factor in the industry—have been referred to the Committee on Grade Rules and Specifications for consideration, and their recommendations acted upon during the convention. There has also been submitted to the Standardization Committee—tight cooperage—a proposition concerning the standardization of 5, 10 and 15-gallon kegs, which has received consideration, and a report submitted to the members regarding same. Another important matter which has to do with tight cooperage is that handled by the committee, *i. e.*, I. C. C. Specifications 9 and 10 on Tight Wooden Barrels. This proposition was given very careful attention in protecting the interests of our members and following a

number of conferences with the bureau, the committee finally succeeded in having specifications agreed to in conformity with their views, and which were approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission at a session held in Washington, D. C., October 21st, and an order issued for their publication.

There has been considerable controversy and misunderstanding regarding the qualifications of wood hoops and their ability to adequately fulfill all requirements in the construction of a safe and dependable wood barrel. In order to clarify this situation, the Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association undertook to arrange for a series of tests on both wood and metal hoops. This matter was duly acted upon and at our annual meeting last May a committee was appointed to supervise the making of these tests. This was a very important undertaking insofar as it affected the interests of a particular branch of the industry, and every precaution was therefore taken by the committee to insure a fair and impartial test of the various kinds of hoops submitted. These tests have now been made and a report will shortly be furnished to the members, which will be very interesting and instructive.

A study of the methods of packing goods for domestic shipment is being made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Transportation Division, for the purpose of reducing the enormous annual waste due to the use of inefficient containers. This is a very important matter and one in which our industry is deeply interested. It affords an excellent opportunity to present the true qualifications of the wooden barrel and the important part it plays in the safe transportation of its contents, together with the economic saving in the reduction of loss and damage claims to carriers. In order that this work may be carried out successfully, it was decided that a committee be formed to co-operate with the bureau composed of representatives from the various industries and transportation agencies interested in the matter. This has been done and we have been accorded full representation on this committee. Our members can rest assured that their interests in this proposition will be well taken care of.

Traffic Service

Our members are availing themselves of the valuable service rendered by the Traffic Department more and more and are realizing the direct benefits obtained from this particular activity of the association; not only from the information and advice secured in traffic matters concerning their individual requirements, but in the protection afforded them through this agency in combating any unreasonable increase in the transportation charge on their products. This department is constantly on the alert in safeguarding the industry against any undue discriminations affecting cooperage and has been successful in preventing the adoption of various proposals in this respect that have been submitted at different times, a report of which will be made by the traffic manager. It is our earnest desire to be of every possible service to our members and in this connection would strongly urge that they send us their freight bills for auditing; especially those who are not equipped to make an accurate check of the correct charges to apply on their shipments. This particular service has proven of direct benefit in reclaiming moneys that have been erroneously collected and should be taken advantage of freely.

Trade Extension Service

The Trade Extension Department has been actively engaged in field work among various container-using industries and in attending conventions of barrel consumers in different parts of the country.

The use of publicity, research and investigational work among container-using industries to promote patronage and the development of new fields for cooperage consumption can not help but have a beneficial effect in the extension of our trade. We have enjoyed the hearty co-operation of the various trade journals and industrial publications in this work, which is very gratifying and fully appreciated by the members. A report of the activities of this department during the past six months will be rendered by the field representative.

Inspection Service

The inspection of material by an official inspector, either at point of origin or at destination, is an important service provided for the members of the association. It affords the means for arriving at an amicable adjustment or settlement concerning transactions involving a dispute regarding the grade and quality of material. Our members have not employed this service to the extent anticipated. However, with an improvement in trade conditions it is expected same will be made use of more frequently than heretofore.

The Associated Cooperage Industries of America is the medium by which the opinion of the cooperage industry can be crystallized and expressed through public channels and is the instrument used for constant study of improved methods of production and distribution. Its members are working together in a fine spirit of co-operation and are rendering a great service to the industry and the public as well.

In this report I have endeavored to enumerate briefly some of the concrete things which affect our undertakings as an association.

As a tribute to its usefulness, we have a commendable and righteous concern in what it is trying to do for the economic prosperity of our industry. The business principles and purposes as embodied in our code of ethics can not help but inspire the confidence of the business world in the integrity of its mission.

Representing, as it does, the finest spirit in modern business, and the practice of this precept in such a way that the public it serves is bound to appreciate its sincerity, carries home the thought that, as we serve so do we prosper. Possessing ourselves, through organized effort, of not only a higher conception of

ANDREW C. HUGHES—TRADE EXTENSION REPRESENTATIVE

efficiency in the conduct of our business ethics, but a higher conception of ideals properly comprised in public service, justifies our belief that the association is not only worthy of the greatest support, but in our responsibility to our patrons, it has become a duty to maintain it in fullest efficiency.

REPORT OF TRADE EXTENSION REPRESENTATIVE

Keeping the members of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America continuously advised on the associational activities of the Trade Extension Department; improving and enlarging its contacts and relationships with wood barrel users; gathering and making known the facts to induce wood barrel preferment that is legitimately required by container-users, trade papers, bureaus and one government department, has occupied my time—in the highest spirit of service—since the May convention.

The benefits from these activities to the industry as a whole, or the effect that they have in the competitive area in which numerous types of containers are marketed, may not be quickly perceived, but the fact remains that methods of publicity which have proven successful in other industries can be applied to the cooperage industry with equal prospects of securing results of practical value and utility.

Bringing to bear the collective knowledge and experience of the trade itself on matters affecting the technical factors of cooperage construction in addresses and at meetings with these elements, have convinced me that the Trade Extension Department is working on a sound basis to transform an uninformed competition into informed users of wood barrels. The factor of correct construction of both types of barrels is so closely associated with their performance that this is the major theme that is discussed by prospects and users when information is sought and publicity talks are delivered.

On these occasions it has been my purpose to make all descriptions clear and understood and to point out the method of treating wood barrels to get the highest efficiency from them. If barrels are to give the service they are intended to give, and which they are entirely capable of giving when properly handled, it is essential that consideration of them be secured through a convincing demonstration of their value, first, by explaining the wide scope of their utility and construction, and, secondly, the treatment they should receive in packing, storing, shipping and distributing their contents under various physical and climatic conditions.

By exhibiting the products of the cooperage industry at the various trade expositions, and addressing trade associations on the advantages in the use of tight and slack barrels for liquid and solid commodities, the industry has demonstrated an interest in and a desire to improve trade conditions with container-users generally. This phase of trade extension activity is quite in step with the campaign that is being conducted by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association, both of which are now engaged in acquainting exporters and domestic shippers with modern developments and improvements in the packing of goods for shipment with the object in view of eliminating loss and damage. It will be of interest to the members to know that the official report of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau shows that during the month of June of this year no less than 41,732 packages offered for shipment had to be repaired by the rail carriers before they could be accepted for transportation. A total of 9,000 packages were refused by the railroads and had to be returned to the shippers in order that adequate shipping containers might be furnished.

It requires no greater proof to show the perfectly obvious fact that the industry generally should encourage in every proper way possible the fullest publicity on wood barrel utility, not only of the magnitude of its production but also of the extent to which its operations are dedicated to serve container-users efficiently and economically.

I submit that some users differ regarding the uniform features of wood barrel performance or the material out of which they are made; that there is value in some of their contentions and a real cause for disagreement in others can not be denied. While these differences of opinion are sometimes imaginary they are very real to the parties involved and would disappear with surprising quickness if the wood barrel was given the benefit of the doubt until investigation had definitely proven otherwise. The fault may lie somewhere along the line of manufacture or it may rest entirely on the user. The all important feature to be considered, however, is the merits of the barrel itself and its qualifications under maximum service. In other words, the most important thing is quality and a practical test affords the only method by which it may be determined.

During the past six months the trade extension representative has been an active participant at seven commercial trade demonstrations, each of which offered opportunities to encourage tight and slack barrel patronage. Reports in bulletin form have been mailed to the members on these activities. It is gratifying to report that there are few popular containers more insistently inquired about by technical men than wood barrels and the presence of an exhibitor at these trade attractions has been regarded as an open expression of our industry's willingness to share their packing and shipping problems with them.

Out of our participation in the "Informashow" that is held annually by the National Association of Purchasing Agents in conjunction with its convention, has come an invitation to put our wood barrel message across to all its members by addressing the various local organizations that comprise the national association in 45 cities of America on the general subjects of manufacturing process and distribution of cooperage and to visually illustrate the subject by showing our motion picture film on barrel construction on each occasion of our recommended appearance. This opportunity to tell the story is given to our industry by the national officers of that association.

As a trade extension proposition, and to get better acquainted with men who have the purchasing power, training and the time to analyze each transaction, this opportunity is appealing and runs true to the experience of progress because the units of the Purchasing Agents Association are frequently called upon by its members for aid in the procurement of material or equipment. These calls for help involve locating sources of supply not listed in their buyers' guide, or securing reliable opinions and data on all types of equipment that bear the stamp of approval.

A similar invitation has come to us from the president of the National Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, whose units are located in twelve of the large cities that are the centers of the paint and varnish industry in this country.

It must be obvious to anyone who is conversant with the history of the cooperage industry from the days of hand production of wood barrels through the gradual and broadening scope of its activities to present-day methods of manufacture by modern mechanical equipment, that there lies the necessity of telling as well as selling cooperage to industries whose executives have not been able to keep in touch with our manufacturing progress and advancement because of their time being wholly devoted to their own, and who, in the light of opportunity to learn more about wood barrels, welcome a plan that is conceived in their interest by their own national trade association.

Augmenting personal contacts that have been made at trade expositions and conventions by the Trade Extension Department, considerable publicity on wood barrels has been printed and sent broadcast over the country by trade papers whose interest lies in distributing specific container knowledge to shippers and subscribers who use cooperage for packing their commodities.

These articles were carefully planned to arrest the attention of technical men and to leave a favorable impression in the minds of those who use wood barrels or who may be induced to do so. In the issue of July 21 of the *Paint, Oil and Chemical Review*, Chicago, Ill., our article on tight and slack cooperage was gratuitously accepted and printed, which set forth a treatise on cooperage best suited for the products of these industries. In the September issue of *The Package Advertiser*—a publication devoted to the interest of all container manufacturing industries—the composition of the entire issue was practically given over to our treatise of the important factors of tight and slack barrel production, together with an introductory which set forth the whole structure of cooperage standards and improvement by collective action.

In the September issue of *The Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal*—a publication devoted to the interest of the dairy industry—editorial space was graciously accorded our article, which depicted the sanitary value of wood barrels, kegs and tubs for the packing of dairy products. In THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL and other industrial periodicals publicity articles, prepared by the Trade Extension Department, have been generously accorded space in their columns, and on specific occasions the data for each field covered has been editorially commented upon.

The advantage of addressing a well-defined group made up of industrial operators through the columns of a trade publication lies in framing a message that is of direct interest to every one in the group. Packers who study the characteristics, extent and possibilities of all types of containers are usually impressed with the desirability of looking to the trade medium as a means of securing more information about them and to absorb the views of those who reach markets advantageously by the use of some specific type.

In addition to these publicity activities the department has compiled three booklets on slack and tight barrel usage to be distributed as advertising matter at trade expositions and conventions.

Upon the request of members two investigations were made by the Trade Extension Department since the May convention involving patronage, and the result of each investigation was duly reported to the parties interested.

The hoop test, which was voted to be made at the meeting of the Slack Group held in St. Louis in May, was also attended by the field representative, in company with former President Walsh and Mr. Struthers, at the Carnegie Testing Laboratory in Pittsburgh, September 15th-18th, a report of which is available to members.

In summing up the conditions that confront the industry in an endeavor to work an approach to its major problems—which to my mind are not new or more difficult or intricate than many other industries are facing—the one thought that comes uppermost to mind is that of its periods of depression. It is commonly recognized by all that the cooperage business is bound to fluctuate according to the state of other business and that the growth of its ability to co-operate with related groups has kept pace with the associational activities of other industries that have experienced and overcome a similar condition. The conclusions are forced home, however, that their successes have been accomplished by enlarging the calibre of their co-operative effort through thoroughly organized publicity campaigns which embraced every one engaged in the business as an aid to speak steadily, continuously and vigorously to the purchasing public everywhere about its products and their efficiency.

It has been my experience to observe that there is an astonishing lack of knowledge about the cooperage industry and the magnitude of its operations by industries that should be kept conversant with every type of container that is made.

To clear the way for further expansion by promoting public understanding and good opinion of the trade and its activities for the common good of the industry is, to my mind, the most practical way to eliminate depressions that occur. To the general proposition of trade extension can also be added the experience and contributing information we have had with industries. To apply it as technical data in our field work with capacity and diligence is the task to which our efforts are faithfully dedicated.

The report of the trade extension representative gave rise to a discussion of this work, and the expressions of appreciation and esteem which were vented by the assemblage in general, were in such volume as to be most certainly and highly gratifying to the proponents of the movement.

It was universally conceded that the support which has so far been accorded the Trade Extension Department has been, if not actually niggardly, at least, far from the full measure in which it should have been manifested, and crystallized by the voluntary offer of additional subscriptions by numerous members, the determination was reached to get behind this activity with greater vigor and earnestness in the coming year, and extract from it all the benefit that constructive publicity affords.

The general discussion of the value of trade statistics was next indulged in, and a vote of approval given to the movement inaugurated by the tight group to gather information and data as to the best possible method of collecting and distributing statistical information among the members.

The following amendment to the constitution, which had been published 30 days prior to the convention, was then adopted:

"Members who, on July 1st of any year, are delinquent in their dues for the previous year ending December 31st, shall be dropped from membership in the Association, and appropriate steps taken by the treasurer for collection of any outstanding indebtedness."

Mr. C. F. Buchele, of the Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, then put into discussion the question as to whether the small manufacturer who was not operating on a large enough scale to warrant his payment of the present initiation fee and dues to the Association, could not be admitted to membership at a lesser cost than now obtained. The resultant debate, while not eventuating in any reduction of initiation fee or dues, did produce tangible results in that Mr. Buchele was appointed chairman of a membership committee whose duty was laid down as soliciting new members for the Association on the basis of the present charges.

The convention then passed a resolution of condolence to be spread upon the records of the Association and forwarded to the family of Mr. A. W. Ellenberger, of the Worden Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the Association, who passed away during the month of October.

After passage of another resolution expressing appreciation to the Chicago coopers, who acquitted themselves so splendidly as hosts of the convention, the session was adjourned, and the Ninth Semi-Annual passed into the realm of things accomplished.

THE BANQUET

As becomes hosts of proven hospitality, the Chicago cooperage fraternity provided a banquet and entertainment for visiting members that, besides being an epicurean treat, was an occasion of general enjoyment beyond parallel in the annals of association conventions. The event was held in the Rose Room of the La Salle, and the term "event" is used advisedly, inasmuch as it so far outshone the ordinary banquet as to mark an epoch in convention activities. The participants sat down to a lavishly-spread board, which afforded viands of rare delicacy, together with the more stable items which tend to tickle the palate and satisfy the cravings of the remoter regions.

During "scoffing," professional entertainers of a calibre not one whit below that of metropolitan standard, "put on their stuff" for the delectation of the diners. When the feast was well under way and those present had arrived at the satisfied and mellowed stage of peace with each other and with the world, mass singing of familiar songs was indulged in, and many a voice of purest timbre which had previously resounded only in the vastness of some inaccessible timber camp, was revealed to the gratification of its owner and the admiration of its hearers.

Dessert was followed by a general good-natured melee, and at the conclusion of the affair there was no one fortunate enough to be present who would not voluntarily and even vehemently declare that it was the most enjoyable convention-leavener within the history of the association.

Messrs. George I. Nervig and Walter O. Johnson, who were responsible for its planning and the execution, ought to be heartily congratulated upon the smashing success of their handiwork.

SNAP SHOTS AT THE CONVENTION

F. J. Bruner was the first of the fraternity to inscribe his name on the registration list. "Fred" distributes hungs for the United States Bung Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, who, according to his vehement assertions, can furnish a plug for any shaped hole that a cooper can drill in a stave. He is rapidly becoming one of the "regulars" at our meetings.

"Ben" Colwell came over from New York with a new pipe which he pushed to and fro over the convention floor in and out of the meetings "a la General Dawes." There is an unfounded rumor that the inventor of the smoke screen got the germ of his splendid idea from watching "Ben" pull on his dudeen.

J. C. Hickson and E. L. Hickson, of the Hickson-Rogers Co., trekked in from Paragould, Arkansas, to talk to the rest of the boys about dowel pins, staves, and the other cooperage products that their firm turns out. While they didn't make much noise, they looked more or less satisfied, which leads us to believe that they corralled an order or two for the folks back home.

J. N. White came up from Louisville to join the general melee, bringing with him R. C. White, who represents the Louisville Cooperage Co.'s interests at Bonita, La. "Nick" has been such a regular attendant at all cooperage conventions that his absence from any of them would be marked immediately, and the rest of the fraternity would feel more or less lonesome without his genial company.

The Frazier cohorts were there in force. Guy "himself" commanded the company, which consisted of C. T. Tompkins and R. S. Clark, of the Nashville office, and Frank Wright, of the New York office, and they laid down a barrage of cooperage propaganda which we are willing to wager enticed a considerable volume of business into their order books. "Guy's" hospitality, dispensed at a suite at the Morrison, was marked by its splendid generosity and wholesome sincerity.

Frank Scherer bounded to and fro on the convention floor and in and out of the meeting rooms carrying the banner for his new connection, "Henry Wineman, Jr., Detroit, Mich." There was only one occasion upon which Frank's geniality was disturbed—that was some one inadvertently addressed him as "Fritz." His contention that his given name of "Frank" gives no warrant for calling him "Fritz," is well taken.

Henry Krallmann, vigorous and enthusiastic as ever, managed to steal a few days from his arduous duties with the Pioneer Cooperage Co., in St. Louis, to foregather with the boys from the other parts of the country. "Henry" is about the nearest thing we know to perpetual motion, and his energy is truly amazing. As a dispenser and stimulator of "pep" he has few equals in the trade.

W. H. Keim adjusted his affairs in Cleveland and visited with his customers for the three days of the convention. It can be taken for granted that with "W. H." on the job, the machinery manufactured by the John S. Oram Company received proper and adequate representation. "W. H." doesn't come to the conventions very often, but when he does put in his appearance, there are very few who are unaware of his presence.

J. L. Reinschmidt made the journey from Quitman, Ga., as he has been doing to every convention for years past. He didn't bring any brass band to herald his attendance, but there was very little transpired that escaped his keen attention.

"Vic" Krafft and "Eddie" Voll were among the St. Louis group that arrived on Monday morning. All through the sessions they were busy, as is their wont, with association matters. It seems that these two untiring enthusiasts are called upon to do more than the ordinary amount of work. Their earnestness and willingness, of course, make them much in demand for a large part of the "thank you" work incident to the activities of the organization.

W. F. Little came up from Leland, Miss., to conserve the interests of the Turner-Farber-Love Company. His evident activity in the hotel lobby gives rise to the belief that there will be a considerable quantity of slack barrel material shipped out of Mississippi in the near future.

Willard Davis, a true-type Southern gentleman, courteous, polite and affable, was one of the first to arrive from Memphis. Besides being a scholar and a mighty fine judge of drinkin' likker, "Willard" makes a dad-busted fine cottonwood stave, and he is not particular as to who knows about the latter, on top of which he is one of the most ardent organization workers enrolled in the association. If the slack group does not expand and prosper under his administration, it will not be because of any stint of personal effort or unselfish work on his part.

C. E. Murray was among those present, according to his long-established custom. He was accompanied by his son, I. O. Murray, who is now taking an active part in the cooperage business and understudying his "Dad." They deserted Deecherd, Tennessee, for the few days that the convention was in session, and took the opportunity to talk staves and heading to the band of consumers that they found in Chicago. It's a pleasure to meet men of the Murray type, and their support of the association is a distinct asset.

"Tom" Walbert, the efficient head of the Mt. Olive Stave Co., hopped over from Batesville, Ark., and confabbed with the rest of us. His business-like manner and his well-founded opinions on both business and topics of current interest, give him the aura of the successful manufacturer. A bit serious of demeanor, "Tom," nevertheless, has a keen sense of humor, and is good company for every one of us.

N. F. McGowin and "Dick" Bennett carried the gonfalon for the W. T. Smith Lumber Co., of Chapman, Ala. It's a long drag from Chapman to Chicago, but these two enterprising and wide-awake young business men, alert to every opportunity for advancement of the interests of the company which they represent, caring naught for the inconvenience and discomfort entailed, boarded the "rattlers" and disembarked at the La Salle Hotel on Monday morning. So long as the younger generation, of which these two boys are shining exemplars, will devote their energies to cooperage, our industry will thrive.

"Gus" Ziegler and A. B. Struthers, representing their firm, Struthers-Ziegler Company, turned the entire main office over to the tender mercies of the head "steno" and came down from Detroit just as they have been doing for years and years. We are safe in stating that there are no two other men of the industry who are more highly regarded, both as to their personal worth and business methods, than "Gus" and "A. B." Sound judgment and calm analysis are two characteristics which both of these gentlemen possess, and their opinions in the councils of the association are always worthy of the greatest consideration.

The "Marquis of Memphis," "Tom" Powell, was also there. Pine heading is the theme of "Tom's" song, and he knows it forwards, backwards and criss-cross. Everybody in the business knows him, and 99 per cent. of us like him. "Tom" is a "regular"—regardless of where

A. L. POESSEL & COMPANY
Tight and Slack
Cooperage Stock
Staves-Hoops-Heading
Quotations Cheerfully Made
208 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

For Seventy-five Years
Specialists in Stave, Veneer, Hog and Planing Machine Knives.
Established 1848
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LOWELL, MASS. ANDERSON, IND.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Leaders in Quality.
Always Reliable.
Prompt Shipments.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW IT IN "THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL."

the convention is held, if you'll glance through the crowd you'll see his pleasant visage somewhere on the convention floor.

The Katz boys, "D. H." and just plain "H," both put their names on the register early. As they live in Chicago they didn't have far to travel to reach the La Salle, but we noted that the registration list of all the recent conventions has carried their names—which goes to prove that they did not attend simply because the meeting was handy. With their presence, the Ozark Timber and Stave Co. was well and capably represented.

R. C. Jones didn't consider the trip from Canton, Miss., to Chicago, too long a one to make in the interests of the common good—hence, "R. C.'s" name was on the convention list. We make bold to assert that the satisfied look which adorned his countenance was not inspired solely by his promotion of the common cause—he must have snaked an order or two out of the consumers who were present.

"Commodore" E. B. Holmes, supported by George Talamo, told the rest of the convention about the merits of Holmes' cooperage machinery. The "Commodore" is one of the best-known figures in the industry, and George Talamo is rapidly pushing his acquaintance to the same proportion as that enjoyed by his prominent "boss."

"Uncle" Newt Calcutt preserved his unbroken record of attendance by inscribing his name on the register on Monday. He was one of the prime movers of the first cooperage association, which was organized "way back yonder," years before the present association came into existence.

A. F. Deneke hustled around in the interests of the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company. Here is one of the younger generation upon whose shoulders large responsibility rests, and who carries his burden with marked ability. Alive, alert, and capable, he is bound to be one of the leaders of the trade in a comparatively short time.

Charles Grotnes and Carl C. Grotnes took occasion to drop in and tell the boys what a whale of a machine the tight barrel header-up, which the Charles Grotnes Machine Works manufactures, is. We noted both of them in earnest conversation with several prospective customers, and from where we sat their argument "looked" convincing.

F. C. Gifford, of the Acme Steel Goods Co., had a smiling and a cordial greeting for everybody, and he eased a pleasant way about the lobby from morning until night. "F. C." attends them all, and his popularity is attested by the number of hearty hails that are tossed his way.

"Deacon" Nash, L. N. Preston and H. F. Nelson were very much on the job promoting the interests of the recently organized Ozark Company, of St. Louis. Neither of them needed any introduction to any one present, inasmuch as they have been in constant personal touch with the slack cooperage-consuming trade for the past twenty years on more. "Deak" was the same cordial, companionable chap that he has always been, and evidenced the same happy faculty of leavening the dryness of business intercourse with a dash of his ready wit, which his acquaintances have enjoyed for years.

Tom Walsh, rubber-tired cheaters 'neverything, pushed his suave way through the convention crowds, bowing right and left, and acknowledging the many greetings that were hurled at him. He carried his dignity as an ex-president of the association with becoming modesty, but he had difficulty in concealing his elation over the fact that some one else was carrying the burden of wielding the gavel at the general session.

Edgar J. Kahn, slim and trim as ever in his life, and looking as natty as a matinee hero, acknowledged salutations from Monday until the closing sessions. "Edgar" is one of the pillars of the organization, and a fine example of the progressive cooperage manufacturer.

"Charley" Berry, the Poo-Bah of the Cleveland Cooperage Company, turned the management of his big factory over to subordinates, and herded in with the rest of the stand-bys. Association work is one of "Charley's" main interests, and if the trains are running out of Cleveland, it's a safe bet that you'll find him at the meeting place no matter where the convention convenes.

H. S. Lockwood, the courteous and affable New York representative of the American Steel and Wire Co., took three days away from the office and graced the convention floor with his gentlemanly presence. While his interest in cooperage is more or less indirect, he is one of the most ardent supporters of the wooden barrel that we have any knowledge of. The association is the gainer in the support of men of Mr. Lockwood's type.

"Jim" Gosnell left Rochester flat on its back and came in to Chicago to be with his brothers-in-trade. Quiet and unobtrusive, but nevertheless keen and efficient, "Jim" manages to make the grade where many less thorough men would fail

"O. T." Steudle came up from St. Louis on the "Crapshooters' Special." He milled around for the three days of the session talking "Mill Shoals" quality, and proclaiming to all and sundry that he was willing to talk business on staves in any quantity from a set to a ship load. Oswald's courteous manner and pleasing personality assured him of an audience every time he started to talk.

The Pennoyer delegation was the strongest at the convention. They lit upon the meeting *thirteen* strong, their corps including representatives from north, east and west. Led by "General" George Nervig, they hit the buyers and sellers of cooperage material in mass formation, and it is quite simple to conceive that there was scarcely anything in the shape of an order that escaped their attention. The Pennoyer headquarters were established in a suite at the Hotel Morrison from which base the following personnel operated: "Charley" Wright, Alvah Teachout and A. E. Botsford, of Memphis; "Bill" Mead, "Jay" Briley, E. E. Bretall, Frank Krob, E. E. Koepke, F. W. Heller, A. Graham Scott and L. Burnett, of Chicago, and H. E. Van Sickle, of New York. If any one got away from that outfit they were either extremely lucky or they just weren't there.

"Howard" Huntingdon, of the rejuvenated Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Co., presented his usual suave exterior to the other boys. He sauntered back and forth radiating evidence of a rapidly improving business.

W. S. Peel left Lake Village, Arkansas, and hit overland to Chicago in time for the opening meeting. It's been a long time since "W. S." has missed a convention, and it's safe to assert that it will be a long time in the future, barring acts of Providence and circumstances beyond his control, before his name will be absent from the convention registration.

H. J. Wrape, representing the fine old firm, Henry Wrape Company, was among the St. Louis delegation. "Henry" hasn't missed a convention since the Lord knows when, and is as ardent an advocate of associated endeavors as the organization possesses.

"Joe" Andre and the two Taaffe's, "E. J." and "J. M." flew the banner of E. Henning, Inc., which may be interpreted as meaning that everybody knew they were there. Being Chicagoans and, in a manner of speaking, hosts, they acquitted themselves admirably in providing those little comforts which are so essential to the entertainment of delegates visiting a foreign city. Many of the boys will remember their generous hospitality with enduring feelings of gratitude.

"Gus" Hoffman, one of the loyal subjects of Governor "Ma" Ferguson, hurtled in from the Lone Star State on Monday morning and stayed with us until the convention closed. "Gus" has been making cooperage stock at Mt. Pleasant, Texas, for many years, and takes a rightful place among the old-timers of the associationn.

W. K. Knox, of New York, and Lucas E. Moore, of New Orleans, both gentlemen of high estate in cooperage circles, gave the benefit of their sage counsel to the tight cooperage group, and, incidentally, gave their personal attention to the conservation of the welfare of the Lucas E. Moore Stave Co. It is only occasionaly that either "W. K." or "Lucas" needs an introduction to any member of the trade, and then it is only to the "rookies" in the business, as either or both of them have been to every convention that the organization has ever held.

"Colonel" Mack Morris, of Jackson, Tennessee, distributed his usual hearty "howdys" from Monday until Wednesday. The "Colonel's" multitudinous, multifarious, but not necessarily "nefarious" duties in various lines keep him as busy as the proverbial bee, but he always manages to snatch enough time to attend the cooperage meetings.

"Ed" Mays, aided and abetted by T. F. Guthrie, circulated about adding something to the prestige of the Mays Manufacturing Co. "Ed's" pleasing personality was much in evidence in the lobby as he wended his smiling passage from group to group.

"Steve" Lennon, who insists, with every good reason, that the Eckhardt & Lennon Co., of Monroe, La., make as fine staves and as high-class heading as is turned out in the country, came in on Monday and stayed till the finish. "Steve" is one of the prominent men of the industry. Modest and retiring insofar as the lime-light is concerned, he is, nevertheless, one of the dependables who can be relied upon to give his unselfish support to any measure designed for the good of the trade. Men of his type and calibre are highly valuable to the industry.

George Wilson, the leading citizen of Saginaw, Michigan, was with us working assiduously for the common good, while at the same time doing his bit for the good of Wylie & Wilson, Inc. "George" is another of the "old-timers" who put in their appearance just as regularly and as often as conventions are in order. So long as he is active in the affairs of Wylie & Wilson, it's safe to assert that his personal popularity will draw a large volume of business to their books.

Eugene Graham, who hasn't lost a pound since the last convention, dropped in from Jackson, Miss., to assure himself that the Graham Stave and Heading Co. would receive proper representation. Evidently "Gene" has lost none of his popularity with the boys, as he seemed to be the target for innumerable invitations to partake of the hospitality of his friends.

The Jacob's interests of Milwaukee were represented by a full family attendance: K. W. Jacobs, Sr., was backed up by Burleigh, Roy and "Kenny," and as a consequence the K. W. Jacobs Cooperage Company received the maximum of representation. This Jacobs outfit is a live-wire organization, and as long as there is any barrel business to be secured within shipping distance of Milwaukee, it's a cinch bet that the majority of the containers will be shipped from the Jacobs' shop.

"Jim" Donaldson circulated about in his own amiable fashion, greeting his host of friends and acquaintances in his usual pleasant manner. "Jim" isn't a spit-fire, but his quiet, sensible demeanor covers a business acumen second to none in the industry. We'll bet on "Jim's" conservatism as against hysteria at any time.

"Johnny" Raible all decked out in a spiffy checked suit, and H. E. Coyle, sporting the last word in modishly-cut raiment, graced the lobby and the meeting rooms, waving the banner for Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland. "H. E." had his official duties as vice-president of the cooperage group to discharge, but "Johnny" Raible, who, by the way, is one of the daddies of the organization movement in the cooperage industry, had plenty of time for visiting with the other old-timers who were present. With these two capable representatives on the job, it is quite certain that the Greif interests lost nothing in prestige or business.

F. H. Wiseman, calm and judicial of demeanor, exchanged quiet greetings with the other members in the lobby. His long association with the trade as the moving spirit in the Welch Stave and Mercantile Company, gives him a breadth of acquaintance such as is possessed by few other men in the industry, and which is the envy of many of the younger men in the business.

"Tom" Gregory pushed out of the murky atmosphere of Pittsburgh and sat in with the others at the La Salle. "Tom" claims to have the best galvanizing plant in the United States, and from what we can learn his contention is grounded in fact.

"Bert" Sheahan, as pleasant as a basket of chips, upheld his reputation for cordiality by the pleasant and smiling greetings which he bestowed upon his many friends among the members present. "Bert's" popularity is apparently increasing as time goes by, and his circle of acquaintances increases with every convention.

J. L. Schmich, from down Portsmouth way, made the pilgrimage like the rest of us. "J. L." is a confirmed convention attender, and while he is about the interests of the Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Company do not suffer.

C. F. Buchele came over from St. Louis as the standard bearer of the Gideon-Anderson Company. "Buck's" acquaintances are always glad to see him because he radiates cheerfulness and optimism, and is a welcome addition to any gathering.

"Johnny" Fields breezed in from Dyersburg, Tenn., in time for the opening gun, and he was still there when ye scribe left. "Johnny" is no great hand at grabbing the spotlight, but we notice that when there is any business around, Fields-Latta Stave Company gets their full share of it.

MICHIGAN TALLEST ELM TREE ENDS LIFE IN COOPERAGE PLANT

The tallest and in all respects the greatest elm tree in Michigan, for many years a landmark near the city of Kalamazoo, is now serving humanity in a new role. The mighty monarch of the forest, which stood for innumerable years an object of pride and admiration to the people of the community, was recently purchased by an Indiana cooperage concern for $100 and converted into elm hoops and staves. Its great size made it an object of curiosity and interest to tourists, and the Kalamazoo D. A. R. had marked it with a tablet setting forth data covering its unusual size and venerable age. Six feet from the ground it measured 29 feet 6 inches in circumference, and according to forestry experts it was more than 400 years old.

FRENCH TURPENTINING SYSTEM APPLIED TO AMERICAN LONGLEAF PINE

Under our present destructive method of obtaining gum naval stores (turpentine, rosin, etc.) from our forests of the South, that industry faces a hazardous future. Indeed, it is regarded by many as in a dying condition at the present time. Why is this so, and what is the remedy?

The answers to these questions are to be found in Department Circular 327 of the United States Department of Agriculture, "The French Turpentining System to Longleaf Pine," just off the press.

In that publication the results of six years' experimental work with different methods of obtaining turpentine from the longleaf pine in the Florida National Forest are set forth. Especial emphasis is laid on the comparison between the method used in France and the government method used in America.

The tests indicated that the American method is best for the mature trees which can thus be worked fourteen years without damage, but that for the second-growth trees, which have not reached saw-timber size, the French method is superior.

The importance of this information is shown in this; whereas, since 1820 America has led the world in naval stores production and even now produces 70 per cent. of the world supply, our virgin timber is being rapidly exhausted. Hence we shall have to depend more and more upon second-growth timber for our turpentine supply. But our destructive turpetining methods used on the smaller trees render them incapable of further production after the very short period of three to six years. The French system, on the other hand, can be used on trees of that size for much longer periods without injury. In fact, France has been turpentining second-growth areas for 80 years and the supply, instead of decreasing is increasing, and it has been found that for periods of 30 to 50 years such areas can be profitably worked without materially reducing the saw-timber value of the trees.

In that situation the lesson is indicated for American operation. It is believed that it will apply not only to longleaf pine but to slash pine as well. Hope thus rises anew in the permanence of our great American turpentine industry.

Copies of this circular may be obtained free of charge from the Forest Service, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

A modern cooperage plant will be erected at Lewiston, a suburb of Niagara Falls, New York, on the ground of the Old Frontier Brick Company's Works, by the International Cooperage Company, Inc.

BUFFALO COOPERAGE LETTER

The flour-barrel trade continues in fairly good volume, although it is said that the high flour prices have of late caused some decline in the export demand. Local coopers say that business is fully up to normal for this time of year and that there is a more optimistic feeling toward the future, largely as the result of the election.

Apple Season Ends

The apple season came to a sudden end on November 16th, when a freeze-up, without snow, brought the temperature down to 15 and stopped outdoor operations for two or three days. Still, in spite of this, there never was in the past a fall season that gave farmers and fruit growers an equal opportunity to take care of their crops. Although other containers are giving us rather keen competition, nothing is quite as good or as economical in handling fruit as a barrel, but it must be a good one and help to set off the fruit to advantage. For long-distance shipment it is still without a rival, and when Europe is again as able to buy our apples as freely as it was before the war, the barrel is bound to come into its own again.

Cider Mills Busy

Cider mills have been in steady operation during the past month, and an unusually large amount of custom grinding is reported. The supply of cider apples has not been as large as usual. Sweet cider is retailing at 15 to 20 cents a gallon and from 13 to 18 cents at wholesale. Vinegar production will be light this year, it is said, and consequently not a great many barrels will be needed. Quotations are steady at $2.50 for gum barrels and $2.75 to $3 for oak.

Freight Rates from Buffalo Under Discussion

More than 200 shippers and thirty railroad officials attended a joint freight-rate conference at the Hotel Buffalo on November 11th, on the subject of class rate adjustments. The roads proposed to adopt a mileage basis for this territory and to break up the Niagara Frontier groupings, which include Niagara Falls, Lockport and some other places which are on the same freight basis as Buffalo. The out-of-town shippers stated that the new classification would be a ruinous blow to their industries. Among those attending was C. H. Kenney, representing the International Cooperage Co., Niagara Falls.

Novel Radio Set

A radio set in the shape of a whisky barrel was a feature among the sets in the freak class at the Buffalo Radio Show at the Broadway Auditorium in the week beginning November 17th. The constructor of the set was an amateur named C. Webster. The hoops of the barrel acted as connectors and the barrel contained a coil, the inductance of which was raised or lowered by turning the barrel.

Experimenting with Fresh Peaches in Barrels

Packing of fresh peaches in barrels, in the manner cherries are handled by the cold-pack process, is being experimented with by R. D. Waterman & Sons, of Fruitland, Wayne County, N. Y. Fruit men and coopers will be interested in seeing what results are accomplished.

Local Notes

Jackson & Tindle are looking for a better cooperage business next year, in line with improvement in most industrial lines. Sentiment has lately shown improvement, and coopers are beginning to display more confidence.

The Quaker City Cooperage Company reports a fairly good demand for flour barrels, with prospects for increasing business next year, owing to the development of the industry here.

FIRE DESTROYS THE HOLLAND-BLOW STAVE FACTORY

On Tuesday night, November 11th, fire totally destroyed the Holland-Blow Stave Factory at Albany-Decatur, Alabama. The total loss, which was partly covered by insurance, was placed at $35,000. Plans and specifications for a new structure have already been drawn, and the work of rebuilding will begin at the earliest possible moment. V. J. Blow, the president of the Holland-Blow Company arrived on the scene shortly after the disaster and issued a statement that the new plant will be modern and of larger capacity than the one burned.

STATISTICAL REPORT ON RECENT HOOP TEST

Coiled Elm Hoops

No. of Hoops Tested	Width	Thickness	Head Size	No. of Nails and Staples	Max. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Min. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Ave. Lbs. Carried
10	1⅜ inches	⅝ x ⅜ inches	19⅛ inches	2⅝ inches	1,040	700	836
5	1⅜ inches	⅝ x ⅜ inches	19⅛ inches	3⅞ inches	1,370	630	1,078
5	1⅜ inches	⅝ x ⅜ inches	19⅛ inches	2⅝ inches 1⅝ Stap.	1,270	1,000	1,164
5	1¾ inches	⅝ x ⅜ inches	19⅛ inches	4⅞ inches	1,920	1,370	1,612
5	1¾ inches	⅝ x ⅜ inches	19⅛ inches	3⅞ inches 1⅝ Stap.	1,430	850	1,188

Hickory Hoops

No. of Hoops Tested	Splice Length	Depth of Notch	Circum. of Hoop	Width of Hoop	Max. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Min. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Ave. Lbs. Carried
10	19 inches	1/8 inches	61½ inches	1⅛ inches	4,380	2,200	3,151
10	14 inches	⅛ inches	61½ inches	¾ inches	2,130	1,610	1 856

Western Spruce Hoops

No. of Hoops Tested	Splice Length	Width	Thickness	Size	No. of Nails	Max. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Min. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Ave. Lbs. Carried
5	13½ inches	1⅛ inches	⅝ x ⅛ inches	19⅛ inches	3⅞ inches	1,240	950	1,092

Wire Hoops

Twisted Splice

No. Tested	Head Size	Gauge of Wire	Max. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Min. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Ave. Lbs. Carried
6	19⅛ inches	9	1,550	1,400	1,473⅓
6	19⅛ inches	10	1,240	1,110	1,178½
Electric Welded					
3	19⅛ inches	9	1,540	1,500	1,516⅔
Welded					
3	19⅛ inches	10	1,330	1,215	1,258⅓
Butt Welded					
3	19⅛ inches	11	1,130	1,050	1,086⅔

Steel Hoops

Beaded Steel Hoops

Number Tested	Head Size	Width	Gauge	Max. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Min. Lbs. at Breaking Point	Ave. Lbs. Carried
5	19⅛ inches	1¼ inches	23	1,890	1,690	1,828
5	19⅛ inches	1⅜ inches	23	2,340	2,110	2,192
5	19⅛ inches	1⅜ inches	23	2,080	1,870	1,998
5	19⅛ inches	1⅜ inches	21	2,900	2,800	2,846
5	19⅛ inches	1⅜ inches	22	2,650	2,470	2,562
5	19⅛ inches	2 inches	22	2,830	2,660	2,784
Flat Steel Hoops						
6	19⅛ inches	1¾ inches	17	6,660	5,970	6,331⅔
6	19⅛ inches	1½ inches	18	5,440	4,730	5,080
6	19⅛ inches	1½ inches	19	3 850	3,360	3,553⅓
6	19⅛ inches	1 inches	20	2,620	2,250	2,496⅔
2	19⅛ inches	1⅜ inches	21	2,570	2,460	2,515
Center Groove Hoops						3 rivets
5	19⅛ inches	1⅛ inches	23	1,470	1,380	1,418

Straight Tension Test on Hoop Steel

Flat Hoop Steel—3 Pieces Each Test

	Length	Width	Gauge	Breaking Point Lbs.	Tensile Strength Lbs. to sq. in.	Ave. Load to Breaking Point Lbs.
(1)	24 inches	1¾ inches	17	7,730	76,160	
(2)	24 inches	1¾ inches	17	7,470	76,220	
(3)	24 inches	1¾ inches	17	8,500	88,380	7,900
(1)	24 inches	1½ inches	18	5,900	84,300	
(2)	24 inches	1½ inches	18	5,480	75,060	
(3)	24 inches	1½ inches	18	5,850	78,640	5,743⅓
(1)	24 inches	1¼ inches	19	4,120	81,100	
(2)	24 inches	1¼ inches	19	4,160	82,200	
(3)	24 inches	1¼ inches	19	4,320	79,840	4,200
(1)	24 inches	1 inch	20	2,990	86,400	
(2)	24 inches	1 inch	20	3,030	87,580	
(3)	24 inches	1 inch	20	2.950	89,140	2,990
Beaded Edge Steel—3 Pieces Each Test						
(1)	24 inches	1¼ inches	23	1,780	57,060	
(2)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	23	1,870	59,940	
(3)	24 inches	1¼ inches	23	1,950	62,500	1,866⅔
(1)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	23	2,130	59,680	
(2)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	23	2,070	57,980	
(3)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	23	2,220	64,720	2,106⅔
(1)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	21	3,040	55,060	
(2)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	21	3.040	55,060	
(3)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	21	2,970	53,800	3,016⅔
(1)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	22	2,800	57,500	
(2)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	22	2,720	55,840	
(3)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	22	2,720	55,840	2,646⅔
(1)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	23	2,320	52,960	
(2)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	23	2.410	55,020	
(3)	24 inches	1⅜ inches	23	2,500	59,240	2,410
(1)	24 inches	2 inches	22	3,120	50,320	
(2)	24 inches	2 inches	22	3,220	51,940	
(3)	24 inches	2 inches	22	3,300	58,920	3,213⅓

WHITEHOUSE BARREL COMPANY EXTENDS OPERATIONS

The Whitehouse Barrel Company, of Hastings, Fla., have leased a factory building in Vero, Florida, which they hope to have equipped and in operation producing barrels on January 1, 1925. The new plant will be largely devoted to the manufacture of potato containers.

A. M. WELTI & BRO.
Manufacturers of
Tight Cooperage
Milk, Oil and Lard Tierces and Kegs
7832 Kinsman Road CLEVELAND, O.

ELM HOOPS
FREIGHT RATES TO
St. Louis, 13c — New Orleans, 24c
Louisville, 20.5c — Buffalo, 31.5c
Chicago, 16c — Pittsburgh, 31.5c
Milwaukee, 23.5c — Norfolk, 40.5c
Kansas City, 24.5c — New York, 43.5c
CAN YOU BEAT 'EM?
O. L. Bartlett, Manufacturer
BOX 238 -:- MOUND CITY, ILL.

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co.
INCORPORATED
Manufacturers of
Air Dried and Listed Tight Barrel COOPERAGE
Red Oak, White Oak, Ash PORK STAVES
All kinds of Cut-Offs and all kinds of Hand-made Staves, Slavonian made.
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REBUILT STAVE and HEADING MACHINERY

Two Greenwood Heading Turners.
One Heading Sawing Machine.
One No. 4 Stave Cutter.

ROCHESTER BARREL MACHINE WORKS,
Manufacturers of "Greenwood" Stave and Heading Machinery,
Rochester, N. Y.

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS

Resaw:
One 54" Mershon twin band resaw.
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With 1,400 machines on our own floors, the chances are we can save you money on just the machine wanted.
We earnestly solicit your inquiries.
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Fort Wayne, Indiana

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Two 20" Whitney stave saws, 1 extra drum.
One 10 x 16 Frick engine.
One 11 x 16 Frick engine.
One 20" Gerlach traveling bed stave planer.
One Delco lighting plant.
Cyclone dust collector, foot jointers, boiler and grates.
All in first-class condition. Address ROACH STAVE CO., Boonsboro, Md.

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One 8-ft. Defiance Hoop Cutter in good condition. Address CHAS. H. BRAUN MACHINERY CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FOR SALE

For sale cheap: Allis-Chalmers Corliss steam engine, bore 22 x 42, 350-horsepower, in A1 condition. Address ERNEST H. ERZKUS, 625 Howard Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Complete outfit for sawing slack staves. Address R. A. BREEDEN, Stanardsville, Va.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

BETTER REBUILT
MACHINERY FOR SALE

24" modern Whitney drum stave saw.
20" modern Whitney drum stave saw.
Oram double-wheel independent jointer, oil-barrel size.
Greenwood power feed stave and heading bolter.
Gerlach overhead swing bolt equalizer.
Gerlach nail keg double-wheel Independent stave jointer.
Rochester improved slack barrel heading turner.
We carry the largest stock of rebuilt cooperage machinery in the country. We solicit your inquiries for any cooperage or barrel machinery needed.
NOBLE MACHINE COMPANY
Fort Wayne, Indiana

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—Set of slack and tight barrel machinery. Address DALLAS COOPERAGE CO., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—A barrel-turning lathe for packages from 10 to 60 gallons. State make, condition and price in first letter. Address AMERICAN BARREL COMPANY, 297 Bridge Street, Salem, Mass.

STOCK FOR SALE

FOR SALE

Eight cars 28½" staves cut 5" to 2"; one car M. R. basswood 17⅜" heading; two cars 6' elm hoops; 10,000 apple barrels. Write or wire DAVID S. MILLIGAN, Coldwater, Ont.

FOR SALE

We want every cooper or user of 34-inch gum mixed timber staves to write for prices. We have ten carloads in the yard and other sizes in stock. Address BOX 137, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

STOCK AND BARRELS FOR SALE

Olive casks, salmon casks, assorted sizes of sheep-skin casks, citron pipes, orange pipes, etc. When writing state in first letter the purpose for which you contemplate using the packages. Address HENRY A. THORNDIKE, P. O. Box 43, Providence, R. I.

STOCK AND BARRELS WANTED

I am now in the market to purchase 30-gallon Irish and Norwegian mackerel and herring barrels to store for next spring's fishing season. Address HENRY A. THORNDIKE, P. O. Box 43, Providence, R. I.

STOCK WANTED

WANTED—Ten cars of 18", 22", 24" and 30" mill-run white oak cut-offs. Quote price delivered Louisville; stating per cent. wine grade.
LOUISVILLE COOPERAGE CO.
29th and Broadway
Louisville, Ky.

WANTED

Flat or circle dressed strictly prime white oak whisky staves 34" to 44" long, 1" to 1½" thick, and heading 22" to 32" square, 1⅛" to 1⅜" thick. Also 36" French claret staves. Address "HIBERNIAN," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia. Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER WANTED

WANTED—Partner with capital to start slack barrel stave factory in Texas. Address DANIEL A. KIVLEN, P.O. Box 146, Station "A," Dallas, Texas.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—Position operating stave or heading mill on contract basis per thousand. Have 25 years' experience manufacturing staves and square heading. Am sober, industrious and have high school education. Address "STAVES," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Machine cooper foreman, capable of taking charge of small machine shop on Pacific Coast making assorted fir packages. One who can adjust, grind and operate all machines and handle a few men. State age and past experience. Address "PACIFIC," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Superintendent; must be industrious, sober and truthful, able to handle men and turn our first-class tight kegs and barrels. State salary and give references.
LOUISVILLE COOPERAGE CO.
29th and Broadway
Louisville, Ky.

Wanted—A competent heading sawyer, capable of operating Greenwood pendulous type heading machine. We can offer steady work for a term of years to a capable, industrious man. Working and living conditions excellent. Plant in Somerset County, Maryland. Address "HEADING SAWYER," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

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IS the kind of advertising that tells in the end. Every reader of a trade paper examines the advertising pages about as closely as he does the reading pages. Your advertisement placed in one issue and then withdrawn, or inserted only for a few issues, does not begin to make the impression on a reader that a permanent advertisement does. It would not be wise to expect every reader is ready to buy the minute he sees your advertisement. It may be three months, six months, or a year, before he is in the market for your particular line. If you run your advertisement for only a short time, and then withdraw it, you will miss the inquiry of the reader who will be in the market a little later. You and your advertisement may be forgotten.

The firm who advertises continuously is the firm remembered by the reader when ready to buy. Therefore, don't make the mistake of thinking the buyer is likely to remember you unless you remember him by placing your goods before him in each issue of the paper he makes a practice of reading. The one sure way to win business, and to hold it, is to go after it and keep after it.

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Manufacturers of all Kinds of
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From WHITE OAK, RED OAK, ASH and GUM
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED — Branch Mills in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas

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Kiln-Dried and Jointed **Tight Barrel Staves** and all Lengths of Cutoffs
WINES, WHITE OAK, RED OAK AND GUM OIL STAVES.
No. 2 OILS IN OAK AND GUM AND COPPER STAVES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Dowel Pins, Tight Barrel Staves — *Club Turned Oak and Hickory Spokes*
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OUR SPECIALTY
23⅝" SLACK BARREL HEADING
PINE OR GUM—ANY GRADE OR SIZE
Let us know your requirements
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TIGHT BARREL STAVES AND HEADING
From five-gallon to full barrel sizes.
Bilge-sawn keg staves a specialty.
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MANUFACTURERS
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We are prepared at all times to make prompt shipment in any quantity anywhere
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STAVES, HOOPS & HEADING
For Tight and Slack Cooperage
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Tight and Slack Barrels

We carry new Cooperage from 5 to 50-gallon on hand at all times for local or carload shipments. Ready to fill barrels for all requirements

Plants at Neville Island, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Your inquiries are respectfully solicited.

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All Kinds of Second Hand Empty Barrels

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Can Furnish You Barrels for All Purposes

Write Me When In Need

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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR SQUARE HEADING AND STAVES OF ALL KINDS. QUOTE PRICES

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SECOND-HAND BARRELS and HOGSHEADS

All orders receive prompt and efficient attention. Let us serve you.

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NATIONAL COOPERAGE & WOODENWARE CO.

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BUNGS VENT PLUGS FAUCETS

CASK or BARREL PLUGS and WORM-HOLE PEGS

Write for prices on Bung-borers, Cooper's hoop-drivers, hammers, adzes, flagging and flagging irons, chalk, chines and chine mauls

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The Finest Grades Grown

A large supply constantly in stock

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Bright, Blued, Coppered or Galvanized

Write for prices and samples

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Address, **SKUSE'S COOPERAGE**
Cor. Finney and Davis Sts., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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STAVES, HOOPS, HEADING AND SHOOKS

TIGHT AND SLACK

Chatham Ontario, Canada

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SLACK BARREL MANUFACTURERS
:-: ALL KINDS :-:

NO matter what kind of a slack barrel you use or want we can supply your need. Quality, manufacture and service guaranteed.

Write us now for

APPLE BARRELS

THE

Vail Cooperage Co.

Since 1888
Manufacturers of

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OUR NORTHERN ELM HOOPS "BEST BY TEST"

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STAVES
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READY

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STAVES, HOOPS AND HEADING

of uniform dependability

Straight or Mixed Cars

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FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE:
PROVOST STREET FROM INDIA TO HURON STREETS

JERRICO BARRELS

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E. HENNING, Inc.

We offer you the facilities of the "Henning" Service in the purchase of

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HEADING

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK
STAVES HOOPS HEADING

ICE CREAM TUB STOCK
STAVES BOTTOMS

COOPERAGE MACHINERY
TIGHT NEW OR USED SLACK

Write us at

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AMERICAN **WIRE HOOPS**

TWISTED SPLICE Used for slack cooperage BARRELS—sugar, flour, apple, potato, veneer truck, fish, salt, lime, KEGS and BASKETS

ELECTRIC WELDED Used for smooth woodenware, butter, lard and wash tubs, candy pails, jacket cans, etc.

Made to measure ready for use. Strong, economical, easily applied. Made of specially adapted steel in plain, bright or other finishes.

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American Steel & Wire Company

CHICAGO—NEW YORK

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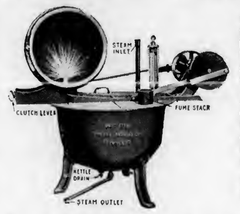

For lining the interior of barrels, tubs, etc., with any hot or cold liquid coating. These Outfits can be operated by HAND or POWER, and will economize in labor, time and material.

A package is laid over spray nozzle, clutch thrown in and after pump has made from 5 to 6 strokes, clutch is thrown out and package is coated. ***Capacity*** as fast as the men can handle the cooperage.

We also build Superheaters and Branding Machines.

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5

BARREL MACHINERY

Grotnes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill....4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y....2
Marten, Grahn & Andresen, San Francisco, Cal....*
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa....*

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y....24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....2
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark....23
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....2
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Hill-Curtis Co., Kalamazoo, Mich....*
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....5
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....21
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....23

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....26
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....6
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....26

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....2
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....4
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass....19
Southern Stave Saw and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala....16

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....2
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....4
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass....26

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page
Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....26
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1234 7th St., Wash., D. C....24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D. C....24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....4
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....26
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....13
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa....24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....3

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....13
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....5
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La....23
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....3
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....21
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala....23
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C....13
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn....13
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....21
Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn....23
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo....25
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....4
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Himmelberger-Harrison Lbr. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo....3
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....25
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo....3
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....13
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....23
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....5
Poessel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill....19
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn....16
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Skuse's Cooperge, Rochester, N. Y....24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala....16
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....3
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa....23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va....23
Turner-Farber-Love, Leland, Miss....6
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 5
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind....25
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo....F. C.
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....3
Wineman, enry, Jr., Detroit, Mich....13
Wylie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich....5

SPRAYING MACHINES

Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio....25

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Page
Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y....2
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....4

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York....25
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif....24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn....26
Frazier Company, G. I., Nashville, Tenn....6
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....5
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....16
Maryland Cooperage Co., Baltimore, Md....*
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....6
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill....24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....26
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Weld & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio....21

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn....23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., R. C., Canton, Miss....23
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....16
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....6
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark....16
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill....24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....5
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Frazier Company, G. I., Nashville, Tenn....6
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....6
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio.....11-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York..5

BARREL MACHINERY

Grotnes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill.....4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y.....2
Marten, Grahn & Andresen, San Francisco, Cal.....*
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio.....11-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.....B. C.
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa.....*

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y.....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....25
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....25
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y.....24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....2
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York..5

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.....22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....2
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.....24

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Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.....5
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ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill.....21
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark.....23

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....25
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y.....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.....6
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.....26

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....2
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.....B. C.

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio.....4
Loveley & Son, D., Lowell, Mass.....19
Southern Stave Saw and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala....16

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.....2
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.....24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Bellevills, Ill.....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York..5

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio.....1
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass.....26

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page
Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa.....24
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J.....26
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....24
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1231 7th St., Wash., D. C...24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D. C.....24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....25
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....4
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J.....26
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis.....27
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn.....13
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., S. and H., Philadelphia, Pa.....24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla.....23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y.....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa.....3

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn.....13
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.....5
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La.....23
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich.....3
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York..5

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill.....21
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala.....23
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C.....13
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....25
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn.....13
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga.....21
Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn.....23
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo.....26
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....4
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....25
Himmelberger-Harrison Lbr. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.....3
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y.....25
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo.....3
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn.....13
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark.....23
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.....5
Poessel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill.....19
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn.....16
Rohrschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga.....23
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill.....24
Skuse's Cooperge, Rochester, N. Y.....24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala.....16
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich.....3
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.....24
Troxler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa.....23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va.....23
Turner-Parker-Love, Leland, Miss.....6
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York..5
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.....25
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo.....F. C.
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa.....3
Wineman, emry, Jr., Detroit, Mich.....13
Wylie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich.....5

SPRAYING MACHINES

Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.....25

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Page
Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio.....4
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y.....2
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio.....11-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.....4

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York.....25
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....25

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif.....24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn.....26
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn.....6
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.....5
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore.....16
Maryland Cooperage Co., Baltimore, Md.....*
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio.....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.....6
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill.....24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.....26
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla.....23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa.....F. C.
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash..24
Weld & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio.....21

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La.....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.....25
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga.....21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La.....23
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn.....23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....25
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., R. C., Canton, Miss.....23
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore.....16
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.....6
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark.....16
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill.....24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.....5
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill.....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash...24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark.....23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga.....21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La.....23
Frazier Company, G. L., Nashville, Tenn.....6
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.....6
Rohrschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga.....23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash...24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark.....23

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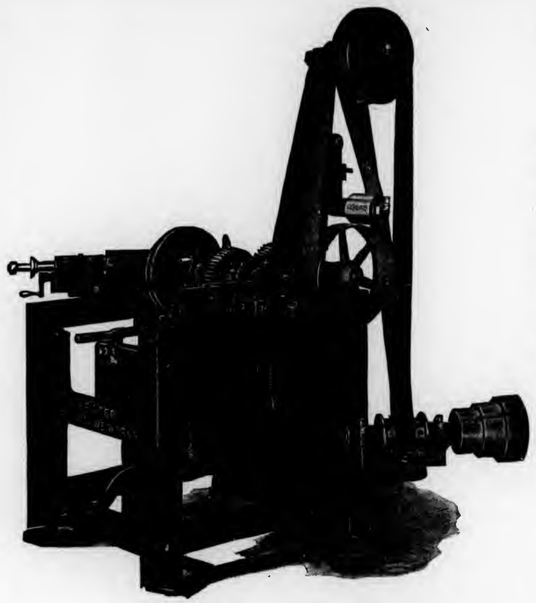

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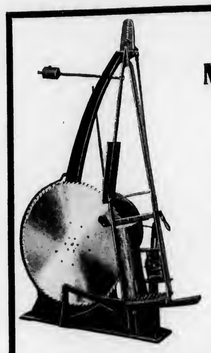

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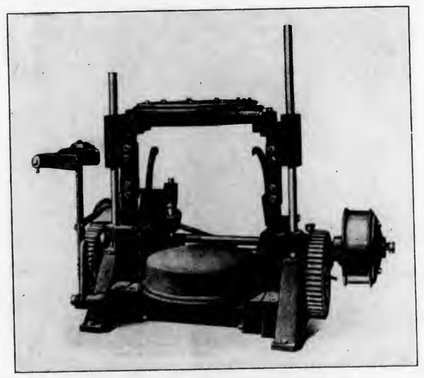

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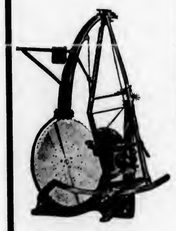


GERLACH MODERN MACHINERY

Produces

CHEAPER AND BETTER

Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 120 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 800 pounds weight.

We manufacture machinery for sawing, jointing, planing and crozing, staves; for sawing, jointing, doweling, planing and circling heading.

MODERNIZE YOUR PLANT

Scrap Machinery invented before the Civil War and install a Gerlach Outfit that will make Tight barrels that are tight, from any strong, non-porous timber.

BUILD

barrels with perfect joints that will not leak; a product that is infinitely superior to the tin and iron near barrels now being experimented with.

Wood is tasteless, stainless and rustless and being a poor conductor of heat or moisture, keeps its contents in their original condition.

CYLINDER SAWS RESTEELED
MODERN BOXBOARD MACHINERY

THE PETER GERLACH CO.

Columbus Road and Winter Street

CLEVELAND - - OHIO

SLACK BARREL GUM, ELM AND ASH STAVES

We ship staves of our own manufacture only
Their quality and manufacture
guaranteed to please

TURNER-FARBER-LOVE COMPANY

Leland, Mississippi

Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co.

SLACK BARREL MATERIAL

1314 LAFAYETTE BLDG. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

For the past twenty years the name "OZARK" has meant quality Cooperage stock—it still does.

THE OZARK COMPANY

St. LOUIS

T. J. NASH L. M. PRESTON H. F. NELSON

The "Season" extends throughout the year for

Apple Barrel Stock

and we can always supply you with Staves, Heading, Elm Hoops, Steel Hoops and Wire Hoops in Straight, Matched, or Mixed Cars

Representatives:
LEWIS METCALF
Middleport, N. Y.
O. A. ROCKEFELLER
Tivoli, N. Y.

Henry Wineman, Jr.

Lincoln Bond and Mortgage Bldg.
DETROIT, MICH.
Eastern Traffic Representative, M. D. BROWN, Norfolk, Va.

Representatives:
J. F. WILSON
Martinsburg, W. Va.
FRED T. MEARS
Onancock, Va.

C. M. VAN AKEN COOPERAGE CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

Staves, Hoops Heading

and

COOPERAGE SUPPLIES

Promptness is our Motto

GOOD STOCK is what we want to buy
is what we aim to sell

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS

141 Broadway, New York

Washington Life Building

TREVOR Manufacturing Company

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

The Latest Improved Machinery for

Barrels Staves Heading Hoops

Kegs Pails Drums Cheese Boxes

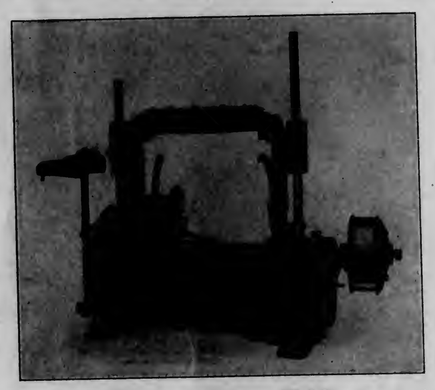
Complete Plants from the log to the barrel

Trevor Patent Jumbo Heading Sawing Machine

Trautman Hoop Machine—saws, points and laps

Trevor Latest Improved Heading Planer

Send for Catalogue and Prices



Speed-Durability-Efficiency

are the three outstanding features of our

HEADING-UP MACHINE

FOR TIGHT BARRELS

Operates with

MINIMUM OF POWER and MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY

Handles packages from 5 to 55 gallons capacity. Machine delivered with one head—also optional with purchaser. Additional sizes furnished at nominal cost. Head changes made in 10 minutes.

Capacity, 700 to 1000 barrels daily

We will be glad to send you descriptive literature

CHAS. GROTNES MACHINE WORKS

CHICAGO :: :: ILLINOIS

GERLACH MODERN MACHINERY

Produces

CHEAPER AND BETTER

Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 150 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 800 pounds weight.
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BUILD

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Representatives:
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DETROIT, MICH.
Eastern Traffic Representative, M. D. BROWN, Norfolk, Va.

Representatives:
J. F. WILSON
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW IT IN "THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL."

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

Kegs and Barrels
Slack and Tight
Cooperage

Hoops, Staves, Headings
Cooper Tacks, Truss Hoops
Candy Pails

MORRIS WALSH SONS

Office—813 Sarah Street

Phone: Hemlock 0163

FACTORY { South 8th to South 9th on Sarah Street, South Side - PITTSBURGH, PA.

"We consider the confidence that the trade reposes in us as our greatest asset—it is the direct result of our constant effort to produce and sell nothing but honest, dependable goods.

"We take a wholesome pride in the 'Quality' cooperage stock that goes into the market under our direction."

"They made their way the way they're made"

Slack Cooperage Stock

STAVES—HOOPS—HEADING

Staves from 24 inches to 48 inches

Hoops all Lengths — *Heading all Diameters*

ASSOCIATED COOPERAGE INDUSTRIES

MILL SHOALS COOPERAGE COMPANY

Syndicate Trust Bldg. - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

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BONE DRY TRADE MARK REGISTERED

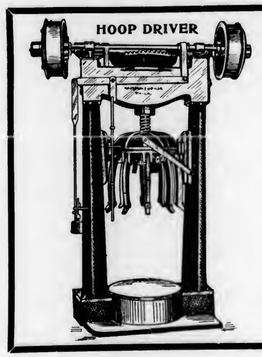
—Saving at the Spigot—

A buyer naturally has to think of *costs*, but when he lets his mind run entirely to *price* and gives no thought to *quality* he is "saving at the spigot and spending at the bunghole" very frequently. Make sure you get full value for your money—Buy "BONE-DRY Gum Mixed Timber Heading.

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.

SALES OFFICE: Cape Girardeau, Mo. PLANT: Morehouse, Mo.

HOOP DRIVER



WEIMAR ENGINEERING WORKS

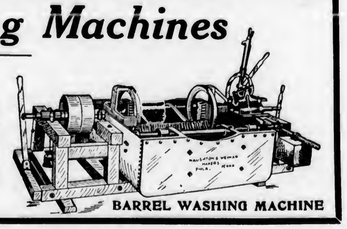
BUILDERS OF..... Hoop Driving, Barrel Washing and Bung Hole Boring Machines

Special Machines Built to Order

In building our machines we seek to gain the highest efficiency in every way, and users of our make will find this our guarantee, which always holds good.

Let us know your requirements

WESTMORELAND and JASPER STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



BARREL WASHING MACHINE

Write Us For

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Matched Cars

We manufacture

Slack Barrel Staves Hoops Heading

Cottonwood Staves are our Specialty, but we can supply all kinds of slack cooperage stock.

Quality Plus

THE

W. M. DAVIS STAVE COMPANY

Memphis, Tennessee

COLLETON MERCANTILE and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Incorporated

Manufacturers of

Kiln-Dried Pine and Gum Heading 18" Champered and Crozed Keg Staves

OUR STOCK Conforms to the Highest "QUALITY" STANDARDS

Cut Clean Dried Thoroughly
Shipped Promptly

RAVENEL, SOUTH CRAOLINA

GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE COMPANY

STAVES
HOOPS
HEADING

SLACK

BARRELS
CASKS
KEGS

Thirty years of Quality production is the foundation upon which our leadership in the trade is based. Our equipment, technical knowledge and experience is placed at your disposal.

Enormous Factory Capacity
Huge Timber Holdings
Central Warehouse Stocks

Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed

CLEVELAND, OHIO

WARRIOR HEADS

means PINE HEADING properly made from Southern Pine by men who know how

Powell Cooperage Co.

Cooperage Stock

MEMPHIS :: TENNESSEE

Any size Heading from 12 inches to 24 inches

Hudson & Dugger Company

MEMPHIS -:- TENNESSEE

Mills
Hope, Arkansas
Memphis, Tenn.

Mills
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tight Barrel Circled Heading

C. E. MURRAY
Decherd Tennessee

MANUFACTURER
ALABAMA PINE HEADING
Barrels & Shooks

BUY and SELL
HOOPS and STAVES
Stock Guaranteed

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

STEPHEN JERRY & CO., Inc.
OFFICE: 272 HURON STREET, BROOKLYN. N, Y.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE:
PROVOST STREET FROM INDIA TO HURON STREETS

JERRICO BARRELS

We're "Fine and Dandy" Thank You! Why Shouldn't We Be?

Goodspeed Machine Co.
ESTABLISHED 1851

BUILDERS OF MACHINES for the manufacturer of Tubs, Pails, Slotted Clothespins, Spools, Bobbins, Wood Heels, Bailwoods and other Small Handles, and Small Novelty Turnings. Hand Type and Automatic Variety Lathes are special features.

MADE IN WINCHENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

Why?—

We make new drums and resteel old drums fitting any machine

Thirty years' experience

Why send your saws a thousand miles to be resteeled when we can do it in the South at a large saving?

All Work Guaranteed

Southern Stave Saw & Machine Company
112 South 19th Street *Write Us for Prices* Birmingham, Ala.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW IT IN "THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL."

The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR | Philadelphia, February, 1925 | $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 10

The Vegetable Crop in Louisiana Holds Out Promise of Substantial Business in Slack Barrels. General Trade Conditions in Both Slack and Tight Lines Satisfactory to New Orleans Coopers

The vegetable season is now with us and the initial demand for produce barrels is on. The products now going forward are mostly carrots, beets and turnips, which call for barrels, and a good many are being used. Large as this trade is, some of the shops are complaining that certain other shops have hogged all the trade, and that shippers are refusing to divide up their patronage. According to the Constitution all men were created free and equal, but this does not apply to the coopershops, for some of them are doing a large produce-barrel business, while others are still dependent on their usual line of small miscellaneous orders.

Harvesting and Planting Go on Together

While one crop of vegetables was maturing, another was being planted, and this planting is still going on, and the peak of the harvest will not be reached until late in February and early March, after which it will begin to decline until about the last of April, when shipments will become negligible.

The area already planted, or now being planted, in the immediate vicinity of this city is unusually large, and from the best available sources of information it is estimated that the truck patch area in the six neighboring parishes will total over 6,000 acres, and that the products will amount to over 2,000 carloads.

Huge Crop Could Consume 266,000 Barrels

Of this total production about 34 per cent. will be root crops, such as carrots, beets and turnips, which are usually shipped in barrels; 25 per cent. in shallots, usually shipped in hampers; 37 per cent. in leaf crops, such as spinach, escarol, etc., usually shipped in barrels, and 4 per cent. in cabbage, shipped in crates, so these neighboring parishes, with a total shipment of 2,000 cars, should call for about 266,000 barrels—this in addition to the barrels used for produce grown in the immediate vicinity of this city.

Whether or not this percentage of barrels is actually used will depend largely on the skill and ability of the cooperage salesmen. If the coopers here get the amount of business in this line that is really coming to them it will require about 200 carloads of produce barrel stock to supply their wants in this line, to say nothing of the large quantity they have already used.

One of the pleasant features of the produce barrel trade is that the buyers here pay promptly, but, unfortunately, as soon as some of our coopers branch out and begin delivering barrels to certain large shippers in a neighboring State, they begin to have trouble with their collections.

There are some old potatoes now being shipped in bags, but the amount of new potatoes being shipped in barrels is hardly worth mentioning.

Local Operators Control Business

Certain large concerns that operate chains of barrel factories have recently investigated this territory without finding an opening, although business is fairly good. The representative of one of these concerns summed up the situation here as he saw it:

"It would be useless for an outsider to buck against Mancuso, for he is located in the heart of the shipping district; about one-half of the French market trade literally belongs to the Southern Cooperage Co.; a large number of the out-of-town buyers give their business to the Louisiana Mfg. & Cooperage Co. on account of life-long business relations with Charley Beck, while Sidney Charbonnet, of the John G. Moll Cooperage Co., is cousin to half the others and the intimate friend of the rest, so the only large buyers left free are some four big French market shippers who hold off buying, get the coopers to bid against each other for their business, give their orders to the one making the lowest prices, regardless of the quality, then kick on the quality of the packages received. New Orleans is no place for a new arrival to open a shop."

Heavy Shipments of Cuban Sugar Stimulate Business Spasmodically

Large shipments of Cuban sugars are now coming in, the big refiners are busy, and by turn are using large quantities of barrels and no barrels at all, according to the requirements of their trade.

Sugar is now being retailed here at from six cents to six and one-half cents per pound from the barrel, and at seven and one-half cents per pound in cartons. Figure for yourself what the saving would be in using the barrel.

Scattered Buying Brisk in Various Lines

The demand for ventilated oyster barrels of the same size and quality as the potato barrels is good, and there are numerous small orders for fish barrels.

The trade in second-hand barrels is active, and the demand is greater than the supply. The soft drink business is not so good during the winter months, and the bottlers are not emptying as many sugar barrels as usual, hence the shortage in used barrels.

Several of the shops here are now operating branch shops at various rural shipping centers, though, of course, their buying is all done from their city shops or offices, and it would be useless to make them offerings except at their city headquarters. The really correct way to sell produce-barrel stock in this territory is by direct appeal to the coopers in this city, but if you want information as to points making the largest produce shipments, and the quantity of barrels likely to be used at those points, you could probably get that information from Mr. Chas. Spere, specialist of the Department of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, La.

The molasses barrel business is fair and the cottonseed oil barrel business is good.

Trade with Mexico is good, and it is probable that the largest buyer of cooperage stock in this city is the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Co., shipping through this port to Tampico.

Competition in Cuban Market Becoming Keen

None of our exporters here have ever been able to get in on the trade in the British West Indies, due to tariffs which give Canadian mills the advantage. The Cuban market, however, has always been open to us, and New Orleans men have always regarded that field as peculiarly their own. Now, however, it seems that they are to have some real competition. This, of course, is the life of trade, but they may have to hustle to keep their trade. For many years southern yellow pine practically monopolized the Cuban lumber trade, but recently Pacific Coast lumber entered the field in such quantities that the trade of the southern States is seriously threatened. Pacific Coast stave men are following the example of the lumbermen, and are thoroughly investigating the Cuban cooperage market. It might be well for New Orleans exporters to bear in mind the possibility of some good, strong competition.

Ship by Barge

Work along the docks is very active now, due to the enormous receipts of freight coming down the river by barges. If other producers find it profitable to ship by barge, why do not the cooperage stock men try it? We believe it would be a good idea for stave mills catering to this market to investigate the possibilities of shipment by the barge lines. It might reduce their freight charges.

BEESON-MOORE STAVE COMPANY PUTS NEW STAVE PLANT INTO OPERATION

A new stave mill has been built in the Keamichi Valley, near Mena, Arkansas, and placed in operation by the Beeson-Moore Stave Company. It is reported to be one of the largest and most complete tight stave plants in Arkansas.

LUMBER DIVISION, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, ISSUES NEW CLASSIFICATIONS ON EXPORT DECLARATIONS

The Lumber Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has issued a supplement to "Statistical Export Classification, Schedule B" which clarifies many of its provisions and makes a few changes in export classifications. In a foreword the supplement states:

"In order to render our export statistics as efficient and reliable as possible, the Lumber Division has prepared this guide which it is hoped will assist exporters of lumber and lumber products in making the proper returns on export declarations. It must be borne in mind that the export declarations are considered as strictly confidential by the United States custom authorities and that copies of these declarations are never sent to the recipient of the goods in foreign countries nor are these declarations available for inspection by foreign customs authorities."

Attention is further directed to the importance of using symbols denoting quantity in exact accordance with those set forth in "Schedule B," with which all exporters are familiar. For example, where " M ft." is used in the schedule to denote a unit of lumber, it should be so used in all export declarations, not "thousand feet."

Another item of importance is the use of the proper class number, concerning which the bureau states:

"The insertion by the exporter of the correct class number of Schedule B in the proper column of the declaration will be of great help towards obtaining correct classifications. Your co-operation for the purpose of making the statistics of greater value to the trade for whose benefit they are collected will be appreciated."

The proper class numbers and quantity designations for cooperage are as follows:

Class Number		Unit of Quantity
4201	Staves, tight	No.
4202	Staves, slack	No.
4203	Heading	Set
	Cooperage shooks	
4205	Tight	Set
4206	Slack	Set
4209	Tight barrels, casks and hogsheads, empty	No.

FORESTS ARE BEING DAMAGED BY INSECTS AND DISEASES

The white pine blister rust in the Northeast and Northwest, the chestnut blight in the East and South, and the bark beetle infestations in the Southwest and Pacific Coast regions were the principal tree diseases and pests fought by the Forest Service during the past year, according to the annual report made by Chief Forester Greeley to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The white pine blister rust threatens to take a heavy toll in the valuable white pine forests of Idaho and eventually throughout the white pine regions of other States, the report states. Added danger has come to the white pine stands in the West largely because of the rapid spread of the blister rust disease in British Columbia a short distance north of the Canadian border.

During the past year the Forest Service cooperated with the Bureau of Plant Industry, which is leading the fight against tree diseases, in fighting the blister rust through the elimination of wild currant and gooseberry bushes.

Chestnut Blight Spreading

The scientists of the Department of Agriculture are also deeply concerned over the blight that has spread among chestnut trees of the East and South. No practical means of controlling the chestnut blight has yet been devised and the Forest Service is attempting to salvage the chestnut timber in the Southern National Forests before it is ruined for commercial purposes.

Bark beetles continue to be a menace to timber stands within the National Forests, says Chief Forester Greeley. Under the technical direction of the Bureau of Entomology the fight against the bark beetles and other tree insects is being waged in several regions, especially in the yellow pine belts of Arizona, California and Oregon. It is the hope of the Bureau that a continuous and vigorous war on these pests will eventuate in their complete extermination.

PULSE OF THE TRADE

Optimism prevails throughout the industry, and it is materially effective in dispelling the fog of gloom that has enveloped the industry for the past year. Confidence is evident in every section of the country and in all branches of business, as is illustrated in the various communications from widely-scattered points, which are published below.

While there is, apparently, no boom in progress, there is a healthy demand for stock and barrels that is engendering a satisfaction with present business and with the outlook for the coming few months. The sentiment expressed by numerous correspondents is that the present demand will continue and will grow as the season progresses, and that 1925 is destined to be a "good" year.

COOPERAGE BUSINESS IS IMPROVING

THE VAIL-DONALDSON CO., J. W. DONALDSON, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Business is improving. Hope it continues, as it will take a few months of real improvement to make up for the past six or eight months of poor trade.

HAS ENOUGH ORDERS TO KEEP HIM BUSY UNTIL MIDDLE OF THE YEAR

T. W. BOSWELL, BUFFALO, ARK.—Must say that we are at present pretty well fortified with orders, except for cut-offs and 24-inch staves. I think we have enough orders to keep us busy until the middle of the year. Further than that I have no definite opinion. We try to make nothing but first-class staves and they are bringing fairly satisfactory prices with us. It is harder to keep production up than to find buyers right now. On the whole we expect to do a very satisfactory year's business.

THE POULTRY AND VEGETABLE BARREL BUSINESS IS VERY BRISK IN TEXAS

WACO BARREL COMPANY, WACO, TEXAS.—We had a very busy fall trade, making over 25,000 barrels during November and December, mostly for packing turkeys. Business has been a little slow since, but we look for a substantial increase after this month. The cold weather has held the vegetable barrel business back some, although we have shipped out a considerable quantity of these barrels. We are also making a good many fish barrels.

OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IS GOOD

A. G. BAILEY COOPERAGE CO., A. G. BAILEY, PRES., WASHINGTON, D. C.—The outlook for business is good. Bad weather is holding the mills back, and with little or no stock made there will be a shortage of stock when the spring opens.

1925 APPLE CROP SHOULD BE FINE

J. H. BEAVER, ESOPUS, N. Y.—As we manufacture only barrels for apples, just at present is out of season for us, but as this year should be a fine apple year in this section we are looking forward to a good cooperage year and are storing barrels to that end. The past year was very poor.

BUSINESS HAS INCREASED OVER ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.

R. E. TRAVER ESTATE, MONTEZUMA, N. Y.—Business with us is very good at the present time, having increased over 100 per cent. in the last two months. The outlook for the near future is very promising as considerable coopers' flag is being purchased by cooperage companies manufacturing tight stock.

1925 SHOULD BE A PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR THE COOPERAGE INDUSTRY

H. ARENSON & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.—Business was very had during 1924, but we join with a number of others in the barrel industry in believing that 1925 will be a good business year in all lines of industry, and it should naturally also benefit the cooperage business.

PRESENT SECOND-HAND BARREL TRADE BETTER THAN FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS PAST

WESTERN SECOND-HAND BARREL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Our second-hand barrel trade is fairly good with us in comparison with the last two or three years at this time of the year. It seems to us that 1925 will be a very prosperous year. We have received orders from several concerns for the next two or three months' delivery.

HAVE SOLD AHEAD, AND, WITH PROFITABLE BUT NOT EXCESSIVE PRICES RULING, BUSINESS SHOULD BE GOOD ALL YEAR

BARNWELL COOPERAGE CO., L. E., MAINGSTAR, BARNWELL, S. C.—We now have sold ahead ten cars at our Barnwell plant and fifteen at our Ehrhardt plant, and are feeling better, as we have faced some hard times, but with prices at 6½ cents per set for 17⅛ pine, we can make a small profit, and we are looking for the prices to go to 7 or 7½ cents per set. At these prices we can make a fair profit, and if the mill men run the prices higher while part of the mills are down it will be another bad time for the mills that run the year round, so it is our desire that prices do not go any more than 7½ cents per set and stay at this price.

BUSINESS IS SHOWING A MARKED IMPROVEMENT

YOUNG-CURLEY-LARKIN CO., E. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—While business has been somewhat below normal with us for the past year, it is, however, at the present time showing marked improvement, and we feel that the outlook for 1925 is good.

BARREL MACHINE ORDERS FOR ALL OVER THE COUNTRY INDICATE THAT GOOO COOPERAGE BUSINESS IS EXPECTED

WEIMAR ENGINEERING WORKS, M. P. WEIMAR, PRES., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The outlook for the future seems very good. We are receiving inquiries from all over the country for hoop drivers, barrel washers and bung borers, which denotes that there will be a greater demand for the wooden barrel this year than last.

HAVE ALREADY BOOKED SOME NICE APPLE-BARREL ORDERS

ELTON G. BOYER, BIGLERVILLE, PA.—We are enjoying very good business for this time of the year. Our line consists chiefly of manufacturing apple barrels, which is naturally rather seasonable; however, we have already booked some very nice orders for the coming season and are keeping the shop running. We extend best wishes to THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, as well as the cooperage trade in general.

ARE LOOKING FOR AN INCREASE IN BUSINESS AND IN STOCK PRICES

WHITNEY, HAYNES & WHITNEY, ELLSWORTH FALLS, MAINE.—Business quiet and prices low on cooperage stock and lumber products. Looking for an advance. Have some manufactured stock in good condition for market. Also equipped for making shooks from good seasoned stock.

TRADE IS NOT YET BOOMING IN BURLINGTON, IOWA

THE WEINRICH COOPERAGE CO., BURLINGTON, IA.—We are not prophetic in our make-up, so cannot predict the future as to business prospects. Right now business with us is very quiet, more so than last year at this time, so we see nothing at present to indicate a boom.

GENERAL BUSINESS IS IMPROVING AND ORDERS ARE PLENTIFUL

WILMINGTON WOOD PRODUCTS CO., WILMINGTON, N. C.—Business with us is quiet due to weather conditions and high water. General business conditions, however, are improving, and we have hopes that cooperage will go along with them. Orders are plentiful, but no money can be made at the prices offered. We do not want peak prices, but we do want a steady demand at living prices.

AS TO QUALITY OF WHITE AND RED OAK STAVES

JOEL BECKWITH, WEST UNION, W. VA.—The outlook for the cooperage business is not good in this section, on account of wages paid by the glass, oil and gas producers. We can pay a fair price for white oak when it is clean of worm holes (as it is generally here), but red, black and chestnut barely pay the cost of manufacture and hauling.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING AND ALL CLASSES OF BARRELS WILL BE IN DEMAND BY SPRING

WM. ABLETT & SONS, PITTSBURGH, PA.—We look for a good year during 1925. Business is picking up already and we feel sure by spring all grades of barrels will be in demand.

MAKE APPLE BARRELS FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION ONLY

BOONE MILL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., BOONE MILL, VA., JACK GARST, PRES.—We only manufacture barrels for the local apple-growing trade. Last year we made 20,840 barrels, but until we know just how the 1925 apple crop is going to develop we will not be in the market for apple-barrel stock, as we do not know how many barrels will be needed by the home growers.

LOOK FOR A "BOOMER" IN 1925

W. R. WRAPE STAVE CO., W. R. WRAPE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Business to date has been very fair with us, although we admit that the price for all stock could be better. We anticipate a sharp rise in the price of oil staves in the very near future, for a glance at the papers shows nothing but rain in the South for the past ten days. We have experienced no real winter weather as yet, and we can always expect at least 70 days of winter in Arkansas when very few bolts are made and hauled. If, as it now appears, we have a late winter and spring, no staves of any amount will be made in Arkansas until May, and what stock the manufacturers now have will bring a very good price. We look for a "boomer" in 1925.

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY ANNOUNCES THREE COURSES IN WOOD UTILIZATION

The following dates have been set for the spring group of instructional courses in wood utilization to be given at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin:

Gluing of Wood—April 20th to April 25th.
Kiln Drying of Lumber—April 27th to May 8th.
Boxing and Crating—May 4th to May 9th.

These three courses have been given at intervals at the laboratory for several years and have been attended by more than 700 representatives of the wood-using industries. The instruction features not only basic knowledge in the different subjects, but its practical application to every-day problems.

Application for the courses or requests for information concerning them should be addressed to the director of the laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

BILL INTRODUCED INTO SENATE TO APPROPRIATE $40,000,000 FOR PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

A ten-year program under which $40,000,000 would be appropriated for purchase of forest land and for forest conservation under the Clarke-McNary land bill and other conservation measures would be authorized under a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon, and in the House by Representative Woodruff, Republican, Michigan.

Purchase of about 8,000,000 acres would be made, principally in the eastern and Great Lakes water shed territories.

The American Forestry Association, sponsoring the measure, suggested that the funds be expended in speeding up forest purchases in the White Mountains, the Appalachians and the pine regions of the southern and lake, conservation and protection of timber in the White and Appalachian Mountains, it is estimated.

Association officials declared that under careful management the proposed federal timber areas in addition to producing lumber and pulp wood, and protecting stream flow, would furnish recreation spaces for three-fourths of the nation's population.

CANADIAN WESTERN COOPERAGE COMPANY STARTS CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PLANT AT VICTORIA, B. C.

According to reports from Victoria, British Columbia, bids on the construction of the new plant of the Canadian Western Cooperage Company, the plans for which, including equipment, call for the expenditure of approximately $100,000, have been received, and the contract awarded. The factory will be of the most modern design and will be operated with hydro-electric power. It is to be built on the Songhees Reserve, which is on the outskirts of Victoria.

HAMPTON STAVE COMPANY SUFFERS FIRE LOSS

The plant of the Hampton Stave Company, at Fordyce, Arkansas, was slightly damaged by a recent fire, which originated in a storage room in the plant. It was discovered in sufficient time to prevent its gaining any material headway, and was confined to the room in which it started.

ASSOCIATION BULLETINS

The following bulletins were issued from the offices of the Associated Cooperage Industries of America during the month of January:

TRADE EXTENSION BULLETIN NO. S8-T5

The annual convention of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, which embraces the Maryland Agricultural Society, the Maryland Fruit Growers, the Maryland Vegetable Growers, the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, the Maryland Tobacco Growers, the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association and the Bee Keepers' Association, was held in a joint meeting at Cambridge, Md., with about 1,200 members in attendance.

A program of worth-while interest and patronage features of advantage and publicity offered exceptional opportunities to our Trade Extension Department to accept an invitation to be present and address the gathering on the subject of cooperage. In addition to the business features of the morning and afternoon sessions, production problems, shipping point inspection of fruits and vegetables, utilization of by-products, packing and marketing of the various farm products were discussed by members of the faculty and staff of the University of Maryland and leading educators throughout the country.

Our theme on cooperage embraced tight and slack barrel usage in each of the branches of farming and was received with general appreciation. An extended discussion, with many questions bearing on the various types of wood barrels being asked of the Field Representative, was indulged in by the delegates after the address. Our wood barrel literature was distributed and taken away for further perusal by those present. Our address and answer to all questions will appear verbatim in the annual report.

It developed at the meeting that the fiber container, known as the "Fi-bo-Pak," was not a substantial container for the packing of apples. This information was publicly announced by a speaker who reported shipping conditions from California. (It will be remembered that the makers of this container used unusual methods to stigmatize the wood barrel in a circular sent broadcast over the country.)

Crops harvested last year were generally satisfactory, especially that of certified seed potatoes, which are largely packed in wood barrels.

The Maryland Tobacco Growers have been procuring used tobacco hogsheads obtained from the United States Tobacco Company. This custom, we understand, is going to be discontinued and new packages used. Cooperage is bought through the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association, George W. Norris, Assistant Manager, Baltimore, Md. Specifications: 36-inch stave, 40-inch head (shooked). Please connect with Mr. Norris at once.

Our attendance as a representative of an industry that is very closely allied with farming was appreciated by those present and served to clear up those quotations that are at times misunderstood by some who do not know the many hazards surrounding the production of good cooperage.

TRADE EXTENSION BULLETIN NO. S8-T6

The annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society was held recently at Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y., and brought together about 500 fruit growers and many representatives of equipment industries whose various wares were displayed in about 100 booths in the large exhibition hall.

A program of exceptional value to obtain the latest and best information available covering growing, packing and marketing fruits and farm products was carried out by men prominent in their professions and familiar with the varying problems of agriculture. Opinions in general were expressed that 1925 will greatly increase the measure of farm prosperity over 1924.

Container exhibits comprised steel drums, a variety of baskets for packing fruit and vegetables, a set of cooperage machinery in operation making fruit barrels, and our Trade Extension Department's exhibit of wood barrels.

Trade talks held with barrel users who visited our exhibit booth brought out general expressions of satisfaction with the quality of barrels produced last year with an entire absence of complaint as to prices.

Requirements for future delivery of barrels for 1925 have been made already by some of the larger users.

This yearly event, held in a vast producing section, offered splendid opportunity to inform and advise the packer of farm products of the advantages in using the most reliable type of container equipment on the farm to insure a profitable distribution.

ASSOCIATED COOPERAGE INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA SELECTS MEMPHIS AS PLACE FOR NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION

Preliminary announcement of the selection of Memphis, Tenn., as the site of the next gathering of the Associated Cooperage Industries of America has been made by Secretary C. G. Hirt. While the event will not take place until the coming May, association officials are already formulating plans and outlining programs that are more ambitious than any so far attempted by the organization. May 4th, 5th and 6th have been designated as the dates upon which sessions will be held. The selection of a hotel for convention headquarters will be made by Secretary Hirt after an investigation of the hostelry facilities which Memphis offers. The holding of the association's annual convention in a city other than St. Louis will break a precedent of long standing and will probably lead to the selection of a wider range of future locations for the event than has been the custom in the past.

SECRETARY HIRT, OF THE ASSOCIATED COOPERAGE INDUSTRIES, GIVES HIS VIEWS AS TO PROSPECTS FOR 1925

Association Secretary C. G. Hirt, in a recent letter to THE JOURNAL, made the following comment on the trade outlook for the coming year:

"With all signs pointing favorably towards a general revival of trade activities during 1925, together with the universal feeling of optimism prevailing throughout the country as to the business outlook—domestic and foreign—for the new year, the cooperage industry may well look forward to a period of prosperity. While, of course, no boom, in the usual meaning of the term, is anticipated or desired, there is every indication that one of the most prosperous years we have ever enjoyed is on the way. This forecast is also concurred in by prominent industrial leaders, whose opinions are, no doubt, based on a careful survey of the existing industrial and financial situation.

"In line with this prospective betterment in business conditions for 1925, will come, also, the need for closer co-ordination of individual effort, so as to keep pace with such developments that may arise.

"During the past few years industry in general has recognized the necessity for organization, so that today practically every line of business is represented by its trade association as a medium through which it can more effectively co-operate as a unit in the protection and advancement of its interests.

"The cooperage industry is equipped with its national organization—The Associated Cooperage Industries of America—which, through its various activities, is rendering valuable service. Its traffic department is continually on the alert, protecting our members on traffic matters. The trade extension department is rendering service both to cooperage operators as well as to users of finished barrels, through its educational campaign, etc. The Inspection Service is ever ready to perform its work, both at point of shipment and destination.

"Besides these activities, and in addition to the many and varied matters handled by the Association office, is the important work being done by our committees in the way of grade rules, specifications, standardization, arbitration, etc. The A. C. I. of A. is accordingly prepared to render efficient service to its members.

"We might say, too, that while our organization represents a large majority of those in the cooperage business, it should, on the other hand, receive the entire support, through membership, of every one engaged and allied with the trade. This unified complete support would enable the A. C. I. of A. to even more effectually extend and expand its services to industry."

A. C. GOODYEAR, PRESIDENT, GREAT SOUTHERN LUMBER COMPANY, TALKS ON CLOSE UTILIZATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

In the course of an address before the recent conference on utilization of forest products, held in Washington, at the call of the late Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Mr. A. C. Goodyear, president of The Great Southern Lumber Company, said, among other things:

"There is, perhaps, no subject of public interest that has been more consistently misrepresented than that of forest utilization. The lumberman has been continually pictured as a tree butcher operating chiefly for the production of sawdust and fires, whether in the mill burner or the forest. In the past his standing in the eyes of the general public was about the same as that of the bootlegger of today. Under the attacks of what he has regarded as a lunatic fringe, the producer of lumber has generally, and, perhaps, wrongly, remained silent. To him it has seemed foolish to assume either that he was deliberately wasting resources upon which his industry was dependent, or that he could be expected in the process of manufacture to save anything that could not be saved profitably. Unopposed, the muck-raker has worked upon our public until the housewife, whose garbage can is richest in proteins, and her good man, whose factory is largely devoted to air pollution, are united in their horror of the man who cuts down trees.

At the same time, the very men who have been most vociferous in their condemnation of the least waste of timber, have been most insistent, in their purchases, on getting the highest grade of lumber only at a nominal price. They have insisted, too, that this lumber shall be of fixed widths and lengths, well calculated to produce waste. More recently, and I believe largely because of the sane vision and quiet efficiency of the present Chief Forester of the United States, a change has come about in the public attitude. People are beginning to realize that complete utilization is possible, and, indeed, is desirable only so far as it is profitable. The sawmill man of old, so far as the knowledge and market of his day would permit him, used his timber just as fully as it is used in the most modern operation, and the sawdust pile he left was a monument not to his inefficiency and heedlessness, but to his courage and enterprise in penetrating the wilderness and making its resources available for the great growth which this country has seen. Inevitably with the progress of time and the development of new uses for forest products, the unprofitable has become profitable, and just at the moment when our timber resources have been depleted to a point approaching the minimum necessary for our requirements, complete utilization is rapidly becoming generally possible, and under favorable conditions has, in my opinion, become an accomplished fact.

"Forty or 50 years ago, in the hills of northern Pennsylvania, lumbering operations were on a large scale. The pines and the hemlocks and the hardwoods were being cut down and brought to the mills for manufacture. The logging operations left a tangle of tops and broken pieces on the ground which waited only for the fires which were nearly inevitable. At the mills the refuse burner was the hardest working part of the plant. Here and there stood a struggling wood alcohol plant that used the inferior hardwoods, and at several places kindling wood factories worked up the softwood mill refuse that would otherwise have burned. But still there was a large amount of material left in the woods and the fires in the burners were hot. The waste could not be used profitably.

"In 1890 there was built at Austin, Pa., a pulp and paper mill, which, so far as I know, was the first mill in this country to use woods and sawmill refuse as its raw material. From the beginning of the operation of this plant, the burner of the Austin sawmill went on a starvation ration. Twenty years later, when a flood wiped out the town and a new sawmill was built some miles away, we did what no lumber operators in this country had done before—we built a mill without a burner and we kept it without a sawdust pile. The mill refuse was used in three ways—for making kindling wood, for making pulp and for fuel, and that was all the mill refuse there was. In the forests the softwood refuse was gathered up and shipped to the pulp mill; the hardwood went to a stave factory, and the hardwood tops and broken pieces to wood alcohol factories; and that was nearly all the woods refuse there was.

"A former chief forester of the United States, who has not always seen eye to eye with the lumberman, wrote of this Norwich operation a year ago: 'The utilization at Norwich was probably more complete than that of any other large lumbering operation in America.' And yet, with this degree of utilization, the only effect on the permanency of the forest industry at this particular place was to increase the chances of reforestation by reason of the smaller amount of inflammable material left in the woods. We did not practice reforestation. Under the tax laws of the State of Pennsylvania, it was not possible to do so profitably, and in our lumbering operations it is not our intention to do anything that is not profitable. Complete utilization alone does not have any appreciable effect upon the permanency of forest industry.

The cooperage exports for October consisted of 2,943,063 tight staves, 4,491,272 slack staves, 578,874 sets of heading, 135,008 tight shooks, 121,892 slack shooks, and 37,801 casks, barrels and hogsheads.

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PROPHECIES FULFILLED

A weight of evidence continues to accumulate, which indicates beyond any reasonable doubt, the realization of the prophecies of the business optimists who foresaw a prosperous year in 1925. Testimony emanates from practically the entire cooperage stock and barrel-producing area, which is cheeringly corroborative of the statements made by leaders in every line of endeavor, predicting a brisk demand for containers immediately following the holidays. While there was, naturally, some small measure of exaggeration in the estimates of the business which would be available, the bulk of the most conservative opinion was sufficiently confident of a revival of trade to be highly encouraging to the timid element, and disconcerting to the habitual pessimists who insist upon actual proof of a fact before it is admitted. There are few, if any, sections of the country that have not felt the surge of re-awakened business activity, and the possible few isolated instances of continued stagnation are unquestionably influenced by purely local circumstances.

The industry is probably in a better state of preparedness today to take advantage of and to enjoy increased patronage than it ever has been in the past. Technical knowledge of great value is constantly being gathered by various governmental and private agencies co-operating with individual operators and with the national body, The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, improved methods of manufacture are being evolved, new fields are being entered in the search for barrel users, and old fields are being re-worked to reclaim the patronage that has been weaned away to other packages. As a matter of fact, the trade as a unit is actively and aggressively asserting itself as one of the major industries of the country.

The Trade Extension Department of the Association is contributing a wonderful piece of work to the general progress of the trade. In the role of trade propagandist, investigator, complaint adjuster, and the numerous other characters that it plays successfully, it is worth many times the cost of its maintenance, and its expansion to a complete organization which could give unhampered service in the many directions in which its offices could be utilized, is a matter which should receive immediate attention of its sponsors.

It is to be hoped that 1925 will bring to the entire industry a full appreciation of its great value, and that the end of the year will find them solidly behind it.

CANADA IS HAVING A REAL OLD-FASHIONED WINTER. DOMESTIC BUSINESS IS OPENING UP NICELY, WHILE EXPORTS WILL SOON BE BACK ON PRE-WAR BASIS—JAMES INNES

We are having a real, old-fashioned winter in Canada—plenty of snow and ice—in some places a little too much snow for economic logging, but it has been steady for December and January.

Business is opening up very nicely, but it will be a few weeks yet before things get into full swing.

Stocks of finished material were pretty well cleaned up at the mills the end of January, and the mills will be starting to cut staves and saw heading about the middle of this month.

Prices for contracts this year have not been fixed yet, but there is not likely to be much change, especially if the winter continues as good as at present.

Export business keeps increasing, and this year should be back to pre-war basis.

INCREASED DEMAND AND FIRM PRICES PLEASING TO EASTERN COOPERAGE TRADE —C. M. VAN AKEN

The increased cooperage demand, which started the latter part of last year, has continued during January, thus making the eastern cooperage man's introduction to 1925 an attractive one.

The effect of the war has not worn off entirely because, just as soon as there was an increase in the demand for cooperage late last fall, many of the manufacturers immediately began to imagine that they saw 15-cent heading and $30 hoops in the near future. These fancy prices are not any nearer a realization now than they were then, although with the increased demand there has been some increase in cooperage prices, which was justified and legitimate.

No one can tell what the future is going to be, but there is every indication of a normal demand for cooperage during the next month or two at least, and with a normal demand, we can reasonably expect prices to remain firm, and it is obvious that one has a beneficial effect upon the other, for we have all been impressed with the fact that firm prices with a slight advance in sight stimulate buying, whereas there is nothing that will stop buying more quickly than an inclination on the part of the sellers to reduce the price. On the whole, the eastern cooperage people generally have been well pleased with their introduction to 1925.

COOPERAGE BUSINESS IN ENGLAND IS IMPROVING RAPIDLY. BETTER MONEY EXCHANGE RATE HELPS INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The cooperage trade in England, which was far from satisfactory during 1924, is rapidly improving, and promises much better business during the coming year, according to James Webster & Brother, Ltd., of Liverpool, England. From a recent letter to THE JOURNAL the following description of prevailing conditions is quoted:

"There is little we can say in the way of market report, as for the last month the cooperage market here has been very quiet indeed. We are confident, however, that this will be better very shortly. In fact, by this mail we have sent orders to America for five carloads of cooperage stock, and it certainly is a long time since we ordered five carloads in one mail.

"The continued improvement of sterling as compared with New York is undoubtedly an advantage to U. S. A. shippers, as it is bringing their prices more in line with continental manufactured staves. As far as slack cooperage is concerned, we anticipate that the requirements for the flour trade will be restricted this year owing to the supply of wheat being much below the usual quantity required for importation into this country, the only flour packed in barrels being for the export trade. Home-trade flour is always packed in bags.

"Thank you very much for your very good wishes, and shall be glad if you will allow us this opportunity of expressing same to all our friends on your side. We can assure you that our services are always at their disposal when there is any information we can give them.

"With kind regards, we remain,

"Yours truly,

"JAMES WEBSTER & BROTHER, LTD.,
"Per J. C. TINKLER."

Announcement of the immediate reconstruction of its stave mill at Decatur, Alabama, which was recently destroyed by fire, has been made by V. J. Blow, president of the Holland-Blow Cooperage Company. The new plant will embrace the latest ideas in construction and equipment and will be of greater capacity than the one destroyed.

GIGANTIC SUGAR PRODUCTION IN PROSPECT WILL BENEFIT THE COOPERAGE INDUSTRY

A. L. Poessel, who directs the cooperage activities of A. L. Poessel & Company, Chicago, and whose digests of conditions touching the trade have the authority of logical deductions, has the following to say relative to the immense production of sugar that is promised for 1925:

"Immense world production is reported. Cuban cane crop the largest in history. Beet sugar crop will take all capacity of European mills, while American mills have an excess capacity of 50 per cent. greater than America needs, so it is logical to suppose that the American refiners will be called on to refine all or nearly all of Cuba crop for world distribution.

"Usually all export sugar goes into sacks, and domestic sugars have largely gone into sacks in the recent past, owing to the supply being largely for immediate use; however, the crop indicates large supplies that must be stored, and the No. 1 sugar barrel is the ideal container for storage sugar.

"Molasses will also be in extraordinary supply from the Cuban crude mills, and as this is largely used in production of industrial alcohol, there should spring up quite an increased demand for alcohol barrels.

"Indications are that large stocks of export sugar will be carried a longer time in store than formerly, and therefore for the best preservation of sugar so held, it should be shipped out in barrels.

"This should take up a considerable supply of 30-inch No. 1 slack staves, 19⅛-inch No. 1 slack heading, 6-foot and 6-foot 9-inch elm hoops, 34-inch by ¾-inch spirit staves, 20½-inch by ¾-inch spirit staves, and possibly 21-inch diameter spirit heading."

Mr. Poessel's opinion as to the prospects for a brisk business with the sugar-producing industry is shared in many quarters, and the matter of the return to popular use of the reliable sugar barrel is again assuming the status of a distinct probability.

CHANGES MADE IN THE SALES FORCE OF "HENRY WINEMAN, JR."

Several changes and additions have recently been made in the field force of "Henry Wineman, Jr.," Detroit, which, according to the company's announcement in introducing them to the trade, will increase the efficiency of the organization and enable it to render better service to the slack cooperage buying trade.

Mr. Owen A. Rockefeller, who succeeds Mr. Geo. Millham, will cover the territory embraced in the Hudson River District and the sections contiguous to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. His headquarters will be at Tivoli, N. Y., and a branch office will be established at some central point to facilitate speedy handling of business.

Mr. Fred T. Mears will assume representation in the territory formerly handled by Lewis and Middleton, of Parksley, Va., which embraced the eastern shore of Virginia. Mr. Mears, whose headquarters will be at Onancock, Va., is fully acquainted with the cooperage business, having for several years been in the field force of the former National Manufacturing Co., of Detroit.

A traffic representative whose duties will consist of handling the company's shipments through the Norfolk Gateway has been appointed in the person of Mr. M. D. Brown, of Norfolk. The importance of this post will be patent to all consumers of cooperage material whose supplies must come through the Norfolk district, and they will unquestionably appreciate the assistance of a personal representative of the company in securing speedy delivery of their stock purchases.

The Wineman organization as at present constituted is one of the most complete covering the eastern trade, and its different units are so distributed as to afford personal service to the slack cooperage needs of consuming trade from the Niagara border to the Carolinas.

FOREIGN MARKET FOR AMERICAN APPLES BETTER THIS SEASON THAN LAST

Foreign markets are consuming slightly more American apples this season than last. Total exports from the United States and Canada from the beginning of the 1924-25 season to December 20th amounted to the equivalent of 2,861,000 barrels, as compared with 2,777,000 barrels during the corresponding period of the 1922-23 season. Total exports to British markets during this period were equivalent to 2,478,000 barrels, as compared with 2,562,000 barrels during the corresponding period last year. Increased takings by Scandinavian and other continental markets and by South American markets offset the slight decrease in exports to the United Kingdom. As the season progresses and later totals are compiled, they are expected to show a substantial gain.

Cooperage Trade in Louisville Still Lags a Trifle But Prospects Are Looming Brightly. Local Plant of J. D. Hollingshead Company Badly Damaged by Fire

Consumers of packages are apparently a little slow in getting back into the market since the holiday period, and the local tight cooperage interests haven't been able to sign up much business so far. Plants are operating at from 25 to 50 per cent. of capacity in some cases, and are not so busy as had been expected, although many operators feel optimistic and think that conditions are just a little more promising than they were.

The cooperage market is a trifle firmer than previously on raw material. It is reported that slack material is advancing, as gum, elm and other hardwoods are stronger. Pine and soft woods have also been advancing. The lumber markets are generally strong. Production is slow, due to heavy rains, high waters and floods in the South, and conditions under which logging is practically at a standstill. Stave and heading mills are principally engaged in cutting up stock in hand.

Tight Stave Market

Prices of tight staves and heading show red oak circled heading at 39 to 40 cents a set; white oak, 40a41 cents; gum, 34 to 36 cents. Red oak staves are quoted at $42 to $45 for oil grade; white oak, $48 to $50; spirit staves, $75 to $80; and gum staves $35 at mill points. There is still some inquiry being heard for No. 2 gum or low-grade staves.

Tight Barrel Market

Prices of tight packages are being held fairly well, as low quotations do not appear to stimulate demand. While there are isolated concessions being made on large orders, average business is being transacted at the following quotations:

Gallons	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$0.65	$0.70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

Slack Cooperage Demand Fairly Good

The slack cooperage market has been in very fair shape as a result of flour mills running on a goodly basis up to the present time, but with prospects of lighter consumption, as flour at over $11 a barrel at mill is not meeting with much demand. Wheat, at around $2.14 paid by mills, is one of the surprises of the season. The embargo on live poultry into the eastern States has resulted in a good deal of poultry being killed and dressed in Kentucky. It is moving East without any difficulty, whereas there has been a lot of red tape in shipping live stock, which had to go through various investigations, car fumigations, etc.

Serious Fire at Plant of J. D. Hollingshead Co.

The plant of the J. D. Hollingshead Co., Louisville division, was gutted by fire which broke out at two o'clock on the morning of January 21st, the blaze spreading so fast that an area of a half-block was shortly in flames, and a general alarm was spread as nearby manufacturing plants and some adjoining residence property were in grave danger. A strong east wind swept the blaze rapidly through the plant, which was of brick and frame construction, with frame sheds, part of it being two stories high and the main section three stories.

There was a large stock of staves and heading in the sheds at the time, and the fire was very hard to control in this material. Thousands of gallons of water were dumped upon it, but it rekindled frequently and constant watchfulness was necessary. Such stock as was not burned was badly damaged by heat and water.

The loss will run $150,000 or more on preliminary estimates; it is partly covered by insurance. The company will be somewhat handicapped in filling orders in hand, although pressing orders will be filled by shipments from one of their various other distribution points.

The Hollingshead Company, unfortunately, had on January 1st leased to other interests the plant of the Smith Cooperage Company which it had been holding for more than three years against just such an emergency as now exists. They had been using it as a storage warehouse and auxiliary factory in times when the capacity of the main plant was taxed, but having recently received an attractive proposition for its rental they accepted it, only to have their plant put out of commission 21 days later.

Governor Fields Retards Forestry Legislation in Kentucky

Clarence H. Sherrill, of the C. H. Sherrill Hardwood Co., Merryville, La., former president of the Hardwood Institute, was recently in Louisville, where he made a short talk at the Hardwood Club meeting, and was later quoted in one of the local newspapers on the subject of reforesting. Mr. Sherrill argued for tax exemption of land during the reforesting period as the only hope of lumber for future generations. He also told of the improved prospects in Louisiana as a result of the Legislature having enacted a bill under which forest or cut-over lands are tax free during reforestation. Mr. Sherrill is also connected with the Sherrill Russell Lumber Co., Paducah, Ky., and is well known in the State.

Incidentally, Governor Fields, of Kentucky, is holding back forestry work in that State by refusing to approve the appointment of the chief forester selected by Clell Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture. Commissioner Coleman has the privilege of appointing a chief forester and named his choice, an experienced college man, with years of government forest service in his record. Governor Fields, who has the right to approve or disapprove of the commissioner's selection, has refused to confirm the appointment. It is that he desires to pay a political debt by giving the post to an adherent. The matter has been in deadlock since last spring, when the law was enacted creating the office of State Forester. The Louisville Courier Journal and Louisville Times, as well as other papers, have been berating the Governor for some months in this connection, but without result. In the meantime the State receives no Federal aid for the forestry work, and there is nothing being done.

Louisville Division Southern Hardwood Traffic Association Holds Annual Meeting

About fifty-five members were present at the annual meeting of the Louisville division of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, which was held at the Brown Hotel on January 20th. W. I. Wymond, of the Chess & Wymond Company, cooperage manufacturers, and retiring vice-president of the local division of the association, stated that the organization had done some excellent work and that personally he believed that his company got more out of it than out of any other organization in which it has ever held membership. The company became members nine years ago when the local division was formed with eight members. Today it has over 50 members, including a number of cooperage concerns. J. G. Brown, of W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co., Louisville, was named vice-president for 1925, and J. S. Thompson was re-named as secretary-manager. Mr. Thompson also delivered an excellent talk, his report covering the various activities of the organization during the year in the matter of working for fair freight rates, collection of claims, securing through rates, reduction in rates that are unfair, etc. Talks were heard from J. A. Townshend, of the Memphis, or parent, organization, and from J. Van Norman, counsel for the body, while several members made short talks.

Southern Railway Company Grants Milling in Transit Privilege

The Southern Railway Co. has recently announced that lumber and forest products from its lines in the South, consigned to eastern cities, could be stopped off at Louisville, if routed through the city, under the milling-in-transit privilege. Heretofore through routings were made only through the Cincinnati and Potomac River gateways.

Announcement was recently made by officials of the Southern Railway of a survey of a new line from Danville, Ky., 125 miles to Jellico, Tenn., through virgin timber and coal properties, the road being anxious to enter the great southeastern Kentucky coal fields. It will probably be some time before any work will be started, as the survey has been under way only a short time.

Trade Notes

J. N. White, Louisville Cooperage Co., states that high water in the South and the cessation of stave and heading marketing at many points has resulted in firmer prices on staves and heading, which will probably hold in view of higher prices on lumber, stumpage, etc. The company is still operating southern mills in cutting up stocks of bolts on hand, but isn't working in the woods. At the Louisville barrel and keg plants the company is operating about 25 per cent. of capacity on mixed orders.

H. L. Rollwage, vice-president and sales manager of the Chess & Wymond Co., Louisville, after about a quarter of a century with the company, has resigned, leaving on January 15th, to give his time to some outside interests. The change came as a surprise to the trade, which had figured that he was anchored to the company.

William A. Watts, of the Chess & Wymond Co., recently returned from a trip to Bermuda, getting back to Louisville shortly before the first of the year.

The F. R. McCracken Co., New Albany, Ind., which lost its plant by fire some weeks ago, has built a new fireproof plant on the terminal line of the Monon Railroad, and recently secured a city permit for getting in a switch. The plant was just recently completed. The company produces auto wood work, including floorboards, and is also reported to cut staves.

JACK PINE BECOMES HIGHLY RESPECTED CITIZEN OF THE LAKE STATES

The once despised jack pine of the Lake States is coming into its own at last, according to A. E. Wackerman, of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn., now that its more popular rivals, particularly white pine, have practically disappeared from the former "inexhaustible" forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Jack pine is now considered of sufficient importance by the members of this Forest Experiment Station to warrant the painstaking preparation of tables of growth and yield for this species.

Numerous tree measurements taken last summer in a series of localities, providing examples of every age and density of jack pine growth, are being worked up this winter into tables that will show the amount of timber in well-stocked stands on poor, medium and good forest lands of the region.

The federal foresters regard the future of jack pine in that region as assured, as a pulp wood and for other purposes where trees of large dimension are not required. Hence, an effort has been made to prepare a dependable and broadly applicable set of yield tables for a tree that the old-time lumberman a few years ago would have scorned to recognize as other than a "forest weed." Thus, as the timber situation of the country becomes more acute, the foresters point out, more and more attention is being focused on those species which formerly were but little used and considered of no value.

FRENCH EXPERIMENTING WITH AFRICAN WOODS IN ENDEAVOR TO FIND SUBSTITUTE FOR AMERICAN OAK STAVES

Scientific experiments with native West African woods are being sponsored by the French Government in an effort to find a suitable material for wine staves to replace American oak which is now so largely used.

Before the war France imported her cask wood at a cost of approximately 13,000,000 francs per year. In the year 1923 the imports amounted to 52,761 tons, representing a value of 35,252,000 francs. The United States, despite the rate of exchange, shipped to France 22,444 tons of staves, or practically two-thirds of the tonnage purchased from foreign countries.

At times in the past, attempts have been made to use various species of woods native to the French colonies in West Africa. The results have, however, not been entirely satisfactory.

The present investigation, which is being conducted under the supervision of M. Bertin, Chief of the Colonial Wood Service, will be thorough and exhaustive and will be inaugurated by preliminary instruction of resident foresters in the technique of stave and cask manufacture. The men assigned to this work are first taken on a tour of inspection and observation through the French stave manufacturing centers, and equipped with the first-hand knowledge which they gather by contact with practical production, are sent to their posts to co-operate with native producers in seeking the wood desired. If the present search for a substitute is successful, the French market for American oak staves will be placed in serious jeopardy.

PENSACOLA COOPERAGE COMPANY COMPLETES REBUILDING OF STAVE PLANT RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE

Arising from the ashes of the plant destroyed by fire last August, a new and complete tight stave and heading factory has been placed in operation at Pensacola, Florida, by the Pensacola Cooperage Company. The new plant is modern in every detail and of larger capacity than the old one.

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

The demand for flour barrels has been fairly active during the past month, having been on a considerably larger scale than a year ago at this time. The amount of flour produced here and at Niagara Falls and Tonawanda probably ran over 7,000,000 barrels last year, as two new mills were added to the list of producers during 1924. The amount of flour produced by the above cities in 1923 was 6,462,571 barrels and in 1922 the total was 6,708,827 barrels. So, with such large production figures recorded, the cooper is bound to get a fair share of prosperity, even though most of the flour goes in sacks.

Special Demand for Flour Barrels for Shipment to Hot Climates

Considerable special inquiry has been made of late for flour barrels suitable for carrying flour to hot climates. This means a heavy twelve-hooped barrel, some of which are being made here for shipment to Africa and elsewhere. Some of these barrels bring as much as $1.25 each, all depending on how much work is put on them.

Heavy Snows Have Not Delayed Transportation

Buffalo has experienced some unusually snowy weather so far this winter, the snowfall starting early in December and the ground having continued covered ever since, with frequent additions to the original supply. In past years, under similar conditions, a good deal of traffic delay and congestion has taken place, but no complaints on this score have recently been made. The railroads have been moving large amounts of freight expeditiously, and seem to be able to cope with the elements much better than they were wont to do formerly.

Fluctuating Prices Bad for Cooperage Business

Little change in slack cooperage prices has been recorded during the past few weeks. Staves, hoops and heading are all about where they have been for weeks. This steadiness is encouraging to the trade, who are hopeful that the erratic changes in quotations in the past few years are not going to be repeated this year. The mills are not carrying any large stocks, it is said, so there does not seem to be much, if any, decline likely to take place for a while. The mill men figure that prices are down about as low as they can produce the stock. Hoops, at any rate, are expected to remain strong, as the amount of good hoop material is small. The tendency of using metal hoops continues marked, as it has since the scarcity of elm brought about the use of other material.

Second-Hand Barrel Trade Gets Direct Inquiries

Buffalo's second-hand barrel men receive many inquiries from individuals who used to obtain what barrels they needed from the grocery stores. The latter do not get many barrels nowadays, as compared with former times when sugar and crackers, for example, were sold in bulk.

One of the dealers who carries all kinds of barrels and kegs is H. Feldman, who has a place at 1 Watson Street. He said the other day, with reference to his stock, "I challenge any man in Buffalo to ask for any kind or size of barrel that he wants. Not only am I able to supply most ordinary needs, but special ones as well. Have him call me by telephone and I will supply the proof."

Willis K. Jackson Loses Yacht in Niagara Ice Jam

During the heavy ice jam which raised the level of the lower Niagara River many feet last month, much property along the bank of the stream was destroyed. The loss included the power cruiser "Evelyn III," owned by Willis K. Jackson, member of Jackson & Tindle, of this city. The yacht was valued at $25,000.

Veteran Cooper Passes On

William Harvey Burbank, a veteran cooper and pioneer resident of Gaines, Orleans County, died suddenly on December 28th of heart failure, while spending the holiday week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Marvin Root, Wolcott, N. Y. He was 84 years old and was born in Langdon, N. H. For many years he conducted a cooperage shop at Gaines, three miles north of Albion, where he made fruit barrels. A number of years ago he retired. He was a widower and leaves six children: Dr. William O., of Gaines; Charles, of Canandaigua; Mrs. Jay Cook, of Pavilion; Mrs. Albert M. Sterling, of New York City; Mrs. Marvin Root, of Wolcott; Mrs. Anna B. Crandall, of Albion. A brother, Orrin, lives at Hillsdale, Mich.

MID-WEST SAFETY CONFERENCE PROVES AN INTERESTING AND INSPIRING EVENT

So successful was the Mid-West Safety Conference, conducted under the auspices of the American Society of Safety Engineers, Engineering Section, National Safety Council, at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, January 19th, that the National Safety Council will make the conference an annual affair. The recent conference was the third held in Chicago, and attracted more than 400 engineers and plant executives from Chicago and other industrial centers within a radius of several hundred miles to its morning session on fire prevention and its afternoon program devoted to a variety of safety topics.

Fire-prevention One of Main Topics of Discussion

Fire-prevention discussion, which, in view of the constant fire-hazard which menaces cooperage operations, is an item of vital interest to the trade, was one of the most interesting numbers of the convention program.

Small Fire Extinguishers Explained

The use and characteristics of small fire extinguishers were presented by E. J. Smith, engineer, department of oils and gases, Underwriters' Laboratories, Chicago. Mr. Smith described the various types of hand fire extinguishers in common use, the class of fires in which they are serviceable and the question of proper maintenance. The most important part to remember, he pointed out, was to use only the charges supplied by the manufacturer for use in his particular device. With regard to the soda and acid extinguishers in common use, he stated that no substance could be added to the extinguishing agent to lower the freezing point and the only solution was to store the extinguishers where they would not be subjected to freezing temperature. Mr. Smith also referred to the possible hazards from the use of carbon tetrachloride extinguishers, stating that while the use of such extinguishers in confined places was probably dangerous, the hazard from the gases caused by combustion was even greater.

Chemical Engines and Hose

Chemical engines and fire hose were described by R. W. Hendricks, chairman of the committee on hose couplings, National Fire Protection Association, Chicago. Mr. Hendricks described the chemical engines of the warehouse type and those for yard service. In connection with the use of wheeled chemical engines for inside use, it is important to keep aisles and passageways clear so that they may be transported quickly to the scene of the fire. Red or white aisle lines painted on the floors have been found useful. The use of chemical streams on electric arcs or wiring carrying high voltage may be dangerous on account of the conductivity of the liquid. Care should also be exercised in handling sulphuric acid when engines are being charged to avoid possible acid burns. In addition to the portable chemical fire engines both automatic sprinklers and stand pipes are desirable. The stand pipe system furnishes the only reliable means of obtaining effective fire streams at the upper stories of high buildings in the shortest possible space of time. The threads on fire hose couplings should be interchangeable with the hose of the public fire departments and of the nearest neighboring plant likely to render assistance.

Practical Fire-fighter Gives Some Tips

Fire protection from the viewpoint of the fire department was presented by Lieutenant John T. Manning, Chicago fire department. Lieutenant Manning explained the causes of several disastrous fires in supposedly fire-proof buildings. Confidence in fire-resisting construction has, in many cases, led to inadequate stand pipe systems. Among the directions given by Lieutenant Manning for preventing or minimizing the destructiveness of fires were:

Have direct aisles from stairways to fire escapes. Be sure the fire hydrants around the plant are free and unobstructed. Assign one or two men to the duty of keeping fire extinguishers, fire pails, sand pails, and other fire-fighting equipment in conspicuous positions just at the stairway or exit doors. Have signs posted on sprinkler shut-offs, drain valves and overflow drains, especially in basements, showing location. Never pile stock on floor, pile it on skids to allow the water to flow away. Don't use halls and stairways as storerooms; at night fires the custom is to haul the line up the inside stairway.

The various talks on the fire menace were received with avid interest and strict attention, and their conclusion found a consensus of opinion that they constituted the best fire-prevention program ever presented at a safety conference.

WITH THE PHILADELPHIA COOPERS

The cooperage business in Philadelphia is looking up decidedly. There is nothing resembling a boom being experienced, but there are some distinctly noticeable and highly gratifying symptoms of returning vigor developing in the local situation.

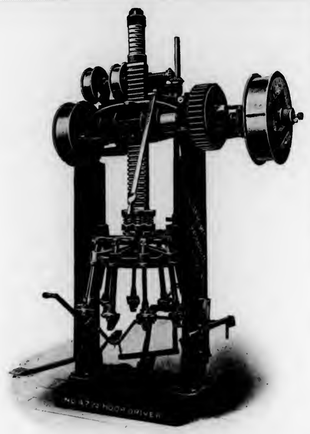
It has been a long time since the local tight trade has enjoyed a volume of business that has even been approximately satisfactory, and the present inspiring atmosphere which envelops the various plants scattered over the city is a welcome relief from the pall of dullness and spiritlessness that has hung over them for the past year or more. We do not intend to convey the impression that the yards and shops are humming and bustling with feverish activity or that orders are being placed in great abundance. We note the situation as inspiring because the whole local trade is on its toes and going after business, with determination and energy in the conviction that general trade conditions in every line of merchandising and manufacture in this territory are so improved and so rapidly speeding along the road to complete recovery from the recent slump, that this is the psychological time to garner the orders that they have waited for so long. For the past year or more local coopers have faced a condition that admittedly held out little prospect for volume business regardless of how fervently they pursued it—consumption of cooperage was at a low ebb and consumers, very naturally, were declining to buy barrels to store in their warehouses. Concessions in price meant little or nothing because they had no immediate use for the goods and could not be induced to purchase stocks against a future need of indeterminate date. However, these same buyers are now giving audience to cooperage salesmen and are making interested inquiry as to prices, dates of delivery, and the various other factors pertinent to the purchase of barrels, and are exhibiting unmistakable evidence that they are in the market to *buy*. All of which accounts for the inspiration that is prevalent in local circles.

The actual manifestation of the return of brisk trading is found in the increasing number of fair-sized orders for tight barrels that are being received from a wide range of consuming lines. This business has been in sufficient volume, over the past month, to furnish steady work for practically all the yards in town. Previous to the first of the year working schedules were three or four days per week on the average, but for the past month and continuing into the current month the average operation has been practically full time with full crews. The most encouraging phenomenon is the diversity of origin of the orders that are coming in. Paint, packing house, oil, varnish, road oil, condiments, syrup and a multitude of other consuming lines that have been more or less stagnant for a long period, are now taking containers in varying quantities and are giving promise of continued patronage on a larger scale as the year advances. Some contract business covering deliveries well into the fall is also beginning to appear and inasmuch as it is unusually early for this class of trade, considerable of the optimism prevailing among local dealers finds its source there.

The demand for kegs has not yet been determined, as the normal buying season is yet a few weeks in the future, but with little carry-over stock in the hands of the retail distributors and consumers, dealers in this territory are looking forward to a satisfactory business on this item.

In the slack line conditions are also quite encouraging. The plants manufacturing or handling the lighter containers, both new and second-hand, are running on slightly better schedules than they were during December, and are feeling, in a noticeable degree, the stimulating reaction to bettered general consumption. As a matter of fact, the Philadelphia slack purveyors found little to complain of all during the past fall and any increased business that they enjoy at the moment can be classed as "velvet." Sugar, chemicals, glassware, dry paints, insecticides, meats and other staple consuming lines are all active, and the volume of barrels which they are absorbing is creating a ready market for local production. Along with the increasing demand from the staple lines there is a growing "pick-up" business that serves to fill in the gaps and to keep the slack dealers in a cheerful and optimistic frame of mind. Altogether, looking at the tight situation as highly promising, and at the slack situation as very nearly satisfactory in its present status, the cooperage situation in and about Philadelphia can be interpreted, logically, as "looking up."

Holmes Rack and Pinion Hoop Driver



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Does twice the work of a screw machine.

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Hynson's Chamfer Howel or (Go-Devil)

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AND FOR MAKING PROFIT FOR THE USERS

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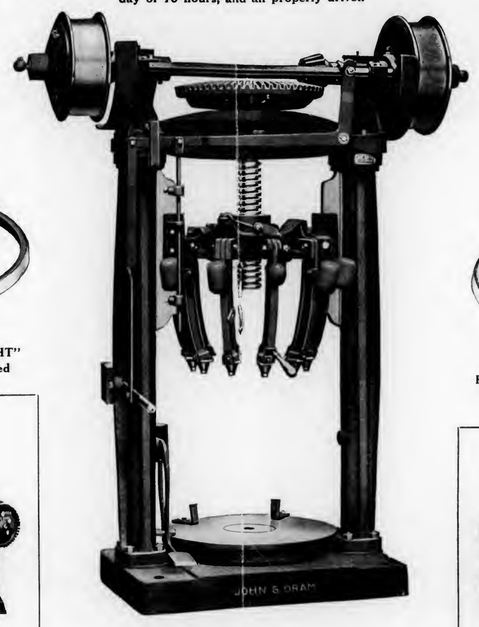
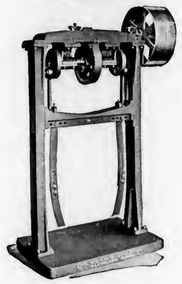
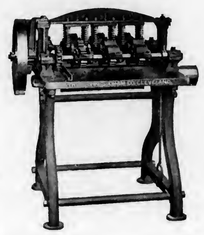


HEADING ROUNDER

NEW "ORAM" RAPID BILGE-HOOP REMOVING MACHINE

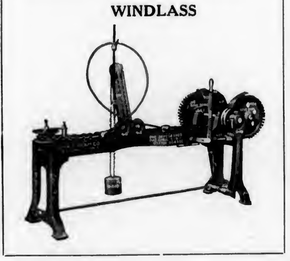


HEADING PLANER



STEEL TRUSS HOOPS
ELECTRIC WELDED—"MADE RIGHT"
Outside painted any color, if wanted

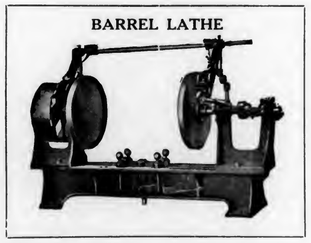
WINDLASS



STAVE JOINTER

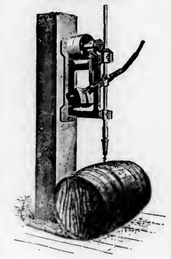
STEEL TRUSS HOOPS
ROUND EDGE—SPECIAL CARBON STEEL
Sizes stamped inside, if wanted

BARREL LATHE

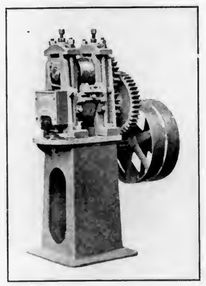


NEW "ECONOMY" (PATENTED) HEADING-UP MACHINE

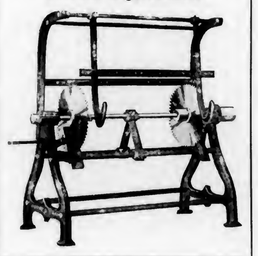
BUNG BORING MACHINE



PUNCHING, FLARING AND SHEARING MACHINE

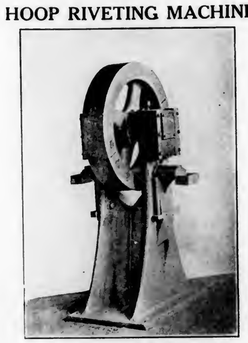


STAVE EQUALIZER



HEADING JOINTER AND DOWELLING MACHINE

HOOP RIVETING MACHINE



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NEW ORLEANS **NEW YORK**

Department of Commerce Publishes Biennial Census of Cooperage Industry for 1923. Gain Shown Over Figures for 1921

The Department of Commerce announces that, according to the data collected at the biennial census of manufactures, 1923, the establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of hogsheads and barrels reported products to the value of $61,335,443, and those whose principal products were other containers made of staves, such as casks, kegs, tubs and vats, reported a combined output valued at $11,798,566, making a total of $73,134,009 for the industry. This total represents an increase of 29.1 per cent as compared with 1921, the last preceding census year.

In addition, cooperage products are manufactured to some extent by establishments engaged primarily in other industries. The value of the products thus produced outside the industry proper in 1921 was $2,793,748, an amount equal to 4.9 per cent. of the total value of products reported for the industry as classified. The corresponding value for 1923 has not yet been ascertained but will be shown in the final report of the present census.

Of the 623 establishments reporting for 1923, 107 were located in New York, 70 in Pennsylvania, 54 each in Ohio and Virginia, 37 in West Virginia, 33 in Illinois, 26 in New Jersey, 18 each in Maryland and Missouri, 15 each in Massachusetts, North Carolina and Wisconsin, 14 in Louisiana, 13 each in California and Florida, 11 in Michigan, 10 each in Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, 8 in Texas, 7 each in Iowa and Minnesota, 6 each in Connecticut, Kansas, Maine and New Hampshire, and the remaining 24 in 9 other States.

The statistics for 1923 and 1921 are summarized below.

The figures for 1923 are preliminary and subject to such correction as may be found necessary upon further examination of the returns.

	1923		1921	Per cent. of increase*
Number of establishments	623		625	—0.3
Wage earners (average number)†	12,028		9,876	21.9
Maximum month	June 12,440	Oct.	10,532	....
Minimum month	Dec. 11,069	July	9,070	....
Per cent. of maximum	89.0		86.1	....
Wages	$13,214,900		$10,108,589	30.7
Cost of materials (including fuel)	48,317,650		40,586,207	19.0
Products, total value	73,134,009		56,633,404	29.1
Hogsheads and barrels‡	61,335,443		49,796,285	23.2
All other	11,798,566		6,837,119	72.6
Value added by manufacture**	24,816,359		16,047,197	54.6
Horsepower	33,419		(††)	....
Coal consumed (tons of 2,000 lbs)	57,493		(††)	....

* A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

† Not including salaried officers and employees nor proprietors and firm members. Statistics for these classes will be given in final report.

‡ Total value of all classes of products made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of specified classes of products.

** Value of products less cost of material.

†† Not reported.

MAYS MANUFACTURING COMPANY ERECTS NEW STAVE MILL

Re-entering a tract of timber land, near Leslie, Ark., that had been abandoned over eight years ago, the Mays Manufacturing Company are installing a stave mill for the reworking of the territory. It was discovered that a goodly quantity of high-grade tight stave timber remains on the land, and the new mill will have sufficient raw material for a long run. The main office of the company is in St. Louis, Missouri.

WIGGINTON COOPERAGE COMPANY INCORPORATED

A new cooperage organization has been launched at Talladega, Alabama, under the name of the Wigginton Cooperage Company. The organization has been capitalized at $10,000. Information as to the kind of stock which will be manufactured by the company was not available at the moment of going to press.

FIRE CONSUMES HEADING PLANT AT HOPE, ARKANSAS

The tight heading mill of the Hope Heading Company, at Hope, Arkansas, was recently almost totally wiped out by a fire which originated in the engine room of the factory. This is the second destructive fire which has occurred in this plant within the past few years. While no estimate of the loss has been given out, announcement of the immediate rebuilding of the factory has been made by one of the officials of the company.

FIRE IN COOPERAGE PLANT AT KALAMA, WASH.

A recent fire, which was ignited while some frozen water pipes were being thawed out, resulted in damage to the extent of approximately $2,000 to the plant of the Finke Brothers Cooperage Company, at Kalama, Washington. Strenuous work by the local fire department was required to prevent the blaze from consuming the entire plant. The loss entailed is covered by insurance.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S STATISTICS ON APPLE CROP—1922-1924

State	Production: Total 1922	Total 1923	Total 1924	Commercial 1922	Commercial 1923	Commercial 1924	Price Dec. 1: Per bushel 1922	Per bushel 1923	Per bushel 1924	Per barrel 1922	Per barrel 1923	Per barrel 1924	Total farm value, basis Dec. 1 price: Total 1922	Total 1923	Total 1924	Commercial 1922	Commercial 1923	Commercial 1924
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*
Maine	1,250	2,500	3,241	232	480	651	1.07	.96	.86	2.95	2.70	2.51	1,338	2,400	2,787	684	1,296	1,634
New Hampshire	775	935	1,462	119	150	292	1.35	1.40	1.13	3.50	4.00	3.20	1,046	1,309	1,652	416	600	934
Vermont	960	521	924	128	89	160	1.60	1.70	1.38	4.70	5.15	3.83	1,536	886	1,275	602	458	613
Massachusetts	3,010	3,300	3,345	461	600	660	1.45	1.50	1.23	3.90	3.80	3.42	4,364	4,950	4,116	1,798	2,280	2,257
Rhode Island	200	450	324	20	80	64	1.10	1.35	1.38	3.90	3.80	3.85	220	608	447	78	304	246
Connecticut	1,300	1,600	1,700	108	200	200	1.20	1.50	1.39	3.00	4.50	4.06	1,560	2,400	2,363	324	900	1,056
New York	36,000	25,000	23,800	6,000	4 200	3,738	.81	1.20	1.08	2.80	3.70	3.68	29,160	30,000	25,704	16,800	15,540	13,756
New Jersey	2,610	2,203	2,300	552	470	474	.95	1.40	1.34	2.70	4.00	3.69	2,480	3,084	3,082	1,490	1,880	1,749
Pennsylvania	11,400	10,855	7,267	1,216	1,266	780	.96	1.00	1.30	2.80	3.00	3.73	10,944	10,855	9,447	3,405	3,798	2,909
Delaware	1,414	1,200	1,200	380	340	310	.90	1.00	1.00	2.56	3.00	3.46	1,273	1,200	1,200	973	1,020	1,073
Maryland	1,500	2,300	1,749	280	460	254	.90	.86	.98	3.00	3.00	3.11	1,350	1,978	1,714	840	1,380	790
Virginia	8,960	10,000	15,184	1,400	1,950	2,520	.90	.94	.84	2.90	3.10	2.79	8,064	9,400	12,755	4,060	6,045	7,031
West Virginia	5,625	8,320	7,000	881	1,400	800	1.02	1.00	.95	3.10	3.00	2.95	5,738	8,320	6,650	2,731	4,200	2,360
North Carolina	6,000	2,700	6,500	236	100	307	.90	1.40	1.03	2.90	4.15	3.41	5,400	3,780	6,695	684	415	1,047
South Carolina	383	274	426	....	....	....	1.40	1.80	1.33	....	....	....	536	493	567	....	....	....
Georgia	1,135	864	1,388	95	60	110	1.00	1.50	1.27	3.10	4.75	3.65	1,135	1,296	1,763	294	285	402
Ohio	7,298	12,395	8,325	608	1,033	694	1.30	1.05	1.31	3.75	3.15	3.62	9,487	13,015	10,906	2,280	3 254	2,512
Indiana	4,148	5,035	2,800	277	300	145	1.23	1.15	1.52	3.55	3.25	4.37	5,102	5,790	4 256	983	975	634
Illinois	9,720	7,500	6,200	1,450	1,400	925	1.05	1.15	1.29	3.40	3.60	4.09	10,206	8,625	7,998	4,930	5,040	3,783
Michigan	11,850	13,159	7,333	1,699	2,118	1,222	.88	.85	1.14	2.75	2.80	3.58	10,428	11,185	8,360	4,672	5,930	4,375
Wisconsin	2,024	2,340	1,378	101	136	98	1.18	1.15	1.50	3.60	3.55	4.47	2,388	2,691	2,067	364	483	438
Minnesota	1,020	1,520	979	41	61	38	2.00	1.30	1.60	6.00	4.20	4.80	2,040	1,976	1,566	246	256	182
Iowa	4,410	4,350	3,000	220	290	150	1.17	1.18	1.42	3.83	3.55	4.40	5,160	5,133	4,260	843	1,030	660
Missouri	9,400	7,072	5,300	1,250	850	588	.82	.92	1.09	2.50	2.85	3.43	7,708	6,506	5,777	3,125	2,422	2,017
South Dakota	263	212	150	4	3	....	1.70	1.77	1.84	4.50	4.80	....	447	375	276	18	14	....
Nebraska	1,620	880	1,162	130	103	120	1.20	1.45	1.43	3.30	4.05	4.47	1,944	1,276	1,662	429	417	536
Kansas	3,280	2,166	2,812	546	400	471	1.00	1.20	1.27	2.90	3.90	4.18	3,280	2,599	3,571	1,583	1,560	1,969
Kentucky	5,070	2,625	6,075	169	70	162	1.30	1.40	1.07	3.75	3.80	3.24	6,591	3,675	6,500	634	266	525
Tennessee	4,250	1,311	4,500	95	30	106	1.16	1.50	1.23	3.28	4.50	3.95	4,930	1,966	5,535	312	135	419
Alabama	1,098	731	1,190	18	12	....	1.45	1.70	1.50	4.70	4.90	....	1,592	1,243	1,785	85	59	....
Mississippi	216	120	315	....	....	....	1.70	1.58	1.68	....	....	....	367	190	529	....	....	....
Louisiana	37	31	45	....	....	....	2.25	2.00	1.62	....	....	....	83	62	73	....	....	....
Texas	264	270	365	15	15	....	1.50	1.55	1.55	4.00	4.50	....	396	418	566	60	68	....
Oklahoma	1,140	1,240	1,575	38	42	54	1.35	1.20	1.23	4.00	4.00	4.17	1,539	1,488	1,937	152	168	225
Arkansas	2,400	3,025	3,630	520	656	787	1.02	1.10	1.12	4.00	3.10	3.43	2,448	3,328	4,066	2,080	2,034	2,699
Montana	610	990	574	115	130	70	1.00	1.30	1.29	3.00	3.90	4.00	610	1,287	740	345	507	280
Wyoming	40	35	35	....	....	....	2.00	1.80	1.38	....	....	....	80	63	48	....	....	....
Colorado	4,250	3,010	3,024	1,034	803	806	.75	.95	1.30	2.25	2.85	3.90	3,188	2,860	3,931	2,326	2,289	3,143
New Mexico	750	1,400	720	150	315	150	1.30	1.80	1.53	3.90	5.40	4.50	975	2,520	1,102	585	1,701	675
Arizona	77	128	70	9	14	7	2.05	1.80	1.42	6.15	5.40	4.25	158	230	99	55	76	30
Utah	1,085	1,119	650	198	260	140	.80	.78	1.23	2.40	2.34	3.75	868	873	800	475	608	525
Nevada	35	56	35	....	....	....	1.60	1.40	2.04	....	....	....	56	78	71	....	....	....
Idaho	3,900	5,600	2,520	1,150	1,600	714	.72	.75	1.20	2.16	2.25	3.60	2,808	4,200	3,024	2,484	3,600	2,570
Washington	25,775	33,000	23,000	7,341	9,600	6,650	1.00	.77	1.40	3.00	2.31	4.20	25,775	25,410	32,200	22,023	22,176	27,930
Oregon	6,300	8,000	6,500	1,260	1,750	1,750	.95	.85	1.12	2.85	2.55	3.36	5,985	6,800	7,280	3,591	4,462	5,880
California	7,850	10,500	7,370	1,399	2,100	1,474	.90	.75	1.22	2.70	2.25	3.66	7,065	7,875	8,991	3,777	4,725	5,395
United States	202,702	202,842	179,443	31,945	35,936	28,701	.99	1.02	1.18	2.93	2.91	3.67	199,848	206,696	212,193	93,636	104,656	105,259

Bureau of Internal Revenue Summarizes the Income Tax Problem of the Average Taxpayer In Twelve Clear and Lucid Statements

Recognizing this as the season of vexation for the average taxpayer who computes his own income tax, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has released twelve "lessons" on this intricate subject, that are of material aid to the countless puzzled and bewildered citizens who year after year struggle and wrestle with the knotty problem of making a correct return of their taxable income to the government.

In the following twelve statements the bureau expounds the matter in concise and easily understandable terms, and their perusal and assimilation should make the filing of the coming year's report a procedure of comparative ease. The prelude sets forth who is liable to the tax and to whom, where and how it is paid, while the computation of the levy is explained in the following paragraphs.

Who? Single persons who had net income of $1,000 or more or gross income of $5,000 or more, and married couples who had net income of $2,500 or more or gross income of $5,000 or more and must file returns.

When? The filing period is from January 1 to March 15, 1925.

Where? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives or has his principal place of business.

How? Instructions on Form 1040A and Form 1040; also the law and regulations.

What? Two per cent. normal tax on the first $4,000 of net income in excess of the personal exemptions and credits. Four per cent. normal tax on the next $4,000. Six per cent. normal tax on the balance of net income. Surtax on net income in excess of $10,000.

No. 1

Your income tax for the year 1924 is less, in proportion to your income, than was the tax for 1923. A rate reduction, however, is not the only benefit afforded by the revenue act of 1924. Increase in the exemption for married persons, a 25 per cent. reduction on "earned income," and other changes in revenue legislation are of immediate interest to every taxpayer.

The revenue act of 1924 requires that returns be filed by every single person whose net income for 1924 was $1,000 or more, or whose gross income was $5,000 or more, and by every married couple whose aggregate net income was $2,500 or more, or whose aggregate gross income was $5,000 or more. Last year returns were required of married couples whose aggregate net income was $2,000 or more. Husband and wife, living together, may include the income of each in a single joint return, or each may file a separate return showing the income of each. Net income is gross income less certain specified reductions for business expenses, losses, bad debts, contributions, etc.

The period for filing returns is from January 1 to March 15, 1925. The return, accompanied by at least one-fourth of the amount of tax due, must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has his legal residence or has his principal place of business.

No. 2

The exemptions under the revenue act of 1924 are $1,000 for single persons and $2,500 for married persons living together, and heads of families. In addition a $400 credit is allowed for each person dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer, if such person is under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

The normal tax rate under the revenue act of 1924 is 2 per cent. on the first $4,000 of net income in excess of the personal exemptions, credit for dependents, etc., 4 per cent. on the next $4,000, and 6 per cent. on the balance. Under the preceding act the normal tax rate was 4 per cent. on the first $4,000 of net income above the exemptions and credits, and 8 per cent. on the remaining net income.

The revenue act of 1924 contains a special provision for reduced taxes which did not appear in previous laws. All net income up to $5,000 is considered "earned income." On this amount the taxpayer is entitled to a credit of 25 per cent. of the amount of the tax.

For example, a taxpayer, single and without dependents, may have received in 1924 a salary of $2,000, and from a real estate transaction a profit of $3,000. His total net income was $5,000. Without the benefit of the 25 per cent. reduction his tax would be $80. His actual tax is $60. From his net income of $5,000 he is allowed a personal exemption of $1,000; the tax of 2 per cent. on the first $4,000 is $80, one-fourth of which, or $20, may be deducted.

For the purpose of computing this credit, in no case is the earned net income considered to be in excess of $10,000. A taxpayer may have received for the year 1924 a net income from salary of $20,000, but the 25 per cent. credit can be applied to only one-half of this amount.

No. 3

If you are single and support in your home one or more persons closely related to you and over whom you exercise family control, you are the head of a family and entitled under the revenue act of 1924 to the same personal exemption allowed a married person, $2,500. In addition, a taxpayer is entitled to a credit of $400 for each person dependent upon him for chief support, if such person is either under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. Such dependent need not be a member of the taxpayer's household. For example, an unmarried son who supports in his home an aged mother is entitled to an exemption of $2,500 plus the $400 credit for a dependent, a total of $2,900. If from choice the mother lived in another city, the son, although her chief support, would be entitled only to the $1,000 exemption, plus the $400 credit. The mother not living with him, he is not considered the head of a family.

An exemption as the head of a family can be claimed by only one member of a household.

The $400 credit does not apply to the wife or husband of a taxpayer, though one may be totally dependent upon the other.

No. 4

The revenue act of 1924 provides that the status of a taxpayer relative to the amount of his personal exemptions shall be determined by apportionment in accordance with the number of months the taxpayer was single, married, or the head of a family. Under the preceding act the amount of the exemption to which the taxpayer was entitled was determined by his status as a single person, a married person, or the head of a family on the last day of the taxable year, December 31st, if the return was made on the calendar year basis, as most are.

For example, a taxpayer married on September 30, 1924, would be entitled to an exemption of $1,375. For the first nine months he is classified as a single man entitling him to an exemption of $750—three-fourths of the $1,000 exemption allowed a single person—and for the last three months he is entitled to an exemption of $625—one-fourth of the $2,500 exemption allowed a married person.

If on June 30th a taxpayer ceased being the head of a family—the support in one household of a relative or relatives being discontinued—he is allowed an exemption of $1,750—one-half of the exemption of $1,000 granted a single person plus one-half of the exemption of $2,500 granted the head of a family. With regard to the $400 credit for a dependent, the taxpayer's status is determined as of the last day of the taxable year. If, during the year, his support of such dependent ceased, he is not entitled to this credit.

No. 5

In making out his income tax for the year 1924 the business man, professional man, and farmer is required to use Form 1040, regardless of whether his net income was or was not in excess of $5,000. The smaller form 1040A is used for reporting income of $5,000 or less derived chiefly from salaries or wages.

Forms have been sent to persons who last year filed returns of income. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve the taxpayer from his obligation to file a return and pay the tax within the time prescribed, on or before March 15, 1925. Copies of the forms may be obtained from offices of collectors of internal revenue and branch offices. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return, or in four equal installments, due on or before March 15th, June 15th, September 15th and December 15th.

No. 6

The taxpayer must include in his income-tax return for the year 1924 all items of gross income specified by law. In the case of a storekeeper, gross income usually consists of gross profits on sales, together with income from other sources. The return must show the gross sales, purchases and cost of goods sold. The professional man, lawyer, doctor, dentist, must include all fees and other compensation received from professional services. The farmer must report as gross income the proceeds of sales or exchange of products raised on the farm or whether purchased by him and resold. He must report also gross income from all other sources, such as rentals or profits from the sale of farm lands.

Net income, upon which the tax is assessed, is gross income less certain deductions for business, expenses, losses, bad debts, contributions, etc. To take full advantage of the deductions to which entitled, taxpayers should read carefully the instructions on the form under the heads of "Income from business or profession."

No. 7

Net income, upon which the income tax is assessed, is gross income less certain specified deductions for business expenses, losses, contributions, bad debts, etc. A storekeeper may deduct as a business expense amounts spent for rent of his place of business, advertising, premiums for insurance against fire or other losses, cost of water, light and heat used in his place of business, drayage and freight bills, and the cost of maintenance and repair to delivery wagons and trucks, and a reasonable allowance for salaries.

A professional man, such as a lawyer, doctor, or dentist, may deduct the cost of supplies used in his profession, expenses paid in the operation and repair of automobiles used in making professional calls, dues to professional journals, office rent, cost of water, light and heat used in his office, and the hire of office assistants.

The farmer may deduct as necessary expenses all amounts actually expended in carrying on the business of farming, such as amounts paid in the production and harvesting of his crops, cost of seed and fertilizer used, cost of minor repairs to farm buildings, and cost of small tools used up in the course of a year or two. The cost of farm machinery, equipment and farm buildings is not deductible as expense.

Deductions for personal or living expenses, such as repairs to the taxpayer's dwelling, cost of food, clothing, education of children, etc., are not allowed.

No. 8

Losses if incurred in a taxpayer's trade or business or profession or in "any transaction entered into for profit" not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, are deductible from gross income in determining net income upon which the income tax is assessed. To be allowed, losses not incurred in trade, business, or profession must conform closely to the wording of the statute. For example, a loss incurred in the sale of a taxpayer's home or automobile, which at the time of purchase was not bought with the intention of resale, is not deductible, because it was not a transaction "entered into for profit." Losses sustained in the operation of a farm as a business venture are deductible. If sustained in the operation of a farm operated merely for the pleasure of the taxpayer, they are not deductible.

No. 9

Losses arising from fires, storms, shipwreck, "or other casualty," or from theft, whether or not connected with a taxpayer's business, may be deducted from gross income in his 1924 income tax return. If his home or automobile is destroyed by fire or his property damaged by storm, the loss is deductible for the year in which it was incurred.

Loss of property by theft or burglary is an allowable deduction, and need not be incurred in the taxpayer's trade or business.

A loss from embezzlement is also deductible.

All losses are deductible only to the extent by which they are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

No. 10

A debt discovered to be worthless and charged off the books of the taxpayer for the year 1924 may be deducted from the gross income in computing net income for that year. The return must show evidence of the manner in which the worthlessness of the debt was discovered, and that ordinary and legal means for its collection have been or would be unavailing.

Bad debts may be deducted in whole or in part. When deducted, the taxpayer must be able to show with a reasonable degree of certainty the amount uncollectible. Partial deductions are allowed with respect to specific debts only.

A valid debt proved to be worthless may not always be a proper deduction. For example, unpaid amounts representing wages, rentals, or similar items are not allowed as deductions unless included as gross income in the creditor's return for the year in which the deduction is sought or in a previous year. The fact that expected income was not received does not reduce the amount of taxable income of the creditor.

Unpaid loans made to needy relatives or friends with little or no expectation that they would be repaid are not deductible, but are regarded as gifts.

No. 11

Where by reason of illness or absence from home additional time for filing an income tax return is required, the taxpayer should address to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., a request for an extension. Collectors of internal revenue are not, as under preceding acts, permitted to grant such extension. The request must be made before the return is due—on or before March 15, 1925, if made on the calendar year basis—and must contain a full recital for the causes of the delay.

An extension of time for filing the return does not extend the time of payment of the tax or any installment thereof unless so specified in the extension. As a condition of granting an extension, the commissioner may require the submission of a tentative return and estimate of the amount of the tax, and the payment of at least one-fourth of the estimated amount.

No. 12

Under the revenue act of 1924, thousands of persons are required to file returns of income although the incomes are not taxable. The act provides that returns shall be filed by every single person whose net income for 1924 was $1,000 or more or whose gross income was $5,000 or more, and by married couples living together, whose aggregate net income was $2,500 or more, or whose aggregate gross income was $5,000 or more. The exemptions are $1,000 for single persons and $2,500 for married persons living together, plus a $400 credit for each dependent. A person may have a gross income of $5,000 and, by reason of the deductions for business expense, bad debts, losses, etc., a net income of less than $1,000. A single person may have an exemption of $2,500 as the head of a family. Nevertheless, returns are required in both instances.

Heavy penalties are provided by the act for failure to file a return and pay at least one-fourth of the amount of tax due within the time prescribed, on or before March 15, 1925.

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GRAHAM STAVE AND HEADING COMPANY ACQUIRES ANOTHER PLANT

The Graham Stave and Heading Company, Jackson, Mississippi, has acquired the stave mill at Natchez, Mississippi, formerly owned by the Holland-Blow Cooperage Company. The plant is being reconditioned and will be placed in production at once. Mr. Eugene Graham, president of the Graham Stave and Heading Company, predicts continuous operation of the new unit, which will employ approximately fifty hands.

STAVE MILL BURNS IN VIRGINIA

The stave mill of Norfleet Brothers, located about three miles outside of Suffolk, Virginia, was almost completely destroyed in a recent fire, which originated in an adjoining saw mill and spread to the stave plant. The loss, which is estimated to be about $10,000, was only partly covered by insurance. Rebuilding operations will be undertaken immediately.

BARREL FACTORY CLOSES

The barrel factory at Lakeville, Massachusetts, the last industry of what was once a thriving and bustling community, is soon to be closed and dismantled. The business which once kept the plant humming with activity, producing cranberry barrels, has dwindled to such proportions as to make the operation of the factory unprofitable. The Bettys Neck Company, which owns the plant, has ordered its dismantlement.

BRITISH GUIANA NOT BUYING AMERICAN STAVES AT PRESENT

According to a report submitted to the Lumber Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, by Consul Gaston Smith, who is stationed at Georgetown, British Guiana, that colony is importing no American staves at present. The part of his report referring to cooperage states:

"A fair quantity of rum is exported, and formerly this product required a limited amount of white oak staves, which were imported from the United States. Since 1921, due to a depression in the rum exports, there have been no imports of staves, and in the "Commercial Review," a monthly publication of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, in which statistics of imports appear, there shows opposite the items 'Red Oak and White Oak Staves' the remark, 'None, market overstocked.'

"During 1924 there has been an increase in the export of rum from this colony, but as a rule either second-hand puncheons or casks are brought in and filled, and few, if any, exports are made in new casks or puncheons.

"The following are the British Guiana customs import statistics on staves from 1921 to August, 1924:

White Oak Staves

	1920		1921	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
U. Kingdom	279,501	$67,776	.....	.....
United States	335,729	97,782	470,116	$107,102
Totals	615,230	$165,557	470,116	$107,102

	1922	
	No.	Value
United States	70,081	$31,874
Canada	5,124	2,200
B. W. Indies	1,024	400
Totals	76,229	$34,474

"No imports of staves recorded in the years 1923 or 1924."

VAIL-DONALDSON COMPANY RESUMES OPERATIONS AT WALTERS, ARKANSAS

The slack stave plant of the Vail-Donaldson Company, of St. Louis, located at Walters, Arkansas, has been put into operation after an extended shut-down. The improved demand for slack cooperage stock is expected to keep the plant running on full schedule through the coming spring and summer.

ALGOA COOPERAGE COMPANY CHANGES ITS NAME

The Algoa Cooperage Company, Marked Tree, Ark., will hereafter be known as the Marked Tree Cooperage Company. Mr. Frank Benton, former general superintendent of the company, has acquired a substantial interest in the concern, and the change in name is a development of the change in the personnel of the organization.

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HERMAN GROEPPER

Death wrote finis on a career of over 53 years in the cooperage trade when it summoned Herman Groepper, of St. Louis, to the great beyond. Mr. Groepper entered the vale of shadows on December 24th, taking leave of this earth from the midst of his family at his home in St. Louis. His departure removes one of the most notable figures from gradually thinning ranks of the pioneers of the industry, and leaves a host of genuinely grieving friends and acquaintances mourning their loss. Mr. Groepper was born in St. Louis on November 21, 1857. At the age of 14 years he entered his father's cooper shop as an apprentice, and from that date until the time of his death he was continuously active in the trade. Following his father's death, which occurred in 1879, he assumed the direction of the business, which he and his brother subsequently acquired and incorporated under the name of Groepper Cooperage Company. In 1900 Mr. Groepper purchased his brother's interest and became sole proprietor of the business. During his 53 years' activity in cooperage circles, from apprentice to proprietor, Mr. Groepper earned the respect and admiration of his fellow-men, and THE JOURNAL, speaking for the cooperage industry, offers the surviving members of his family its heartfelt sympathy.

NORMAN A. KENNEDY

To the many cooperage friends of Norman A. Kennedy, of Kansas City, the news of his sudden death comes as a distinct shock. Mr. Kennedy, who was president of the N. A. Kennedy Supply Company, was stricken with heart disease while attending business at the office of his company. He was one of the leading figures in the butter tub trade and his acquaintance in cooperage circles was widespread. He was born in Horning, N. C., in 1869 and went to Kansas City in 1900 where he founded the business of which he was the head when he died at the age of 56 years. To his widow, Mrs. Jeanne Kennedy, his sole survivor, THE JOURNAL, in the name of the cooperage industry, extends deep sympathy and condolence.

CHARLES HUDSON

Death claimed another of the leaders of the cooperage industry when Charles Hudson, of Memphis, was called to his eternal rest. Mr. Hudson passed away on December 26th, at his home in Memphis, after an illness of comparatively short duration and from which he was apparently, a short time prior to his demise, recovering. His death inflicts a distinct loss upon the cooperage industry, to which he had devoted so many years of his life and in which he was noted for his upright and honorable dealing. As president of Hudson & Dugger Company he exercised a large influence in the tight heading trade, and his business career, both in the cooperage industry and in the various other fields in which he was active, yielded him the respect and admiration of an unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The sympathy of THE JOURNAL and the entire cooperage trade goes out to his widow, Mrs. K. Galvin Hudson; his daughter. Marie Hudson, and his son, Galvin Hudson, who survive him.

ANDREW J. TOLAND

The cooperage industry recently lost one of its outstanding figures in the death, on December 30th, of Andrew J. Toland, of Philadelphia. Mr. Toland, who was president of the N. & H. O'Donnell Cooperage Company, was one of the most widely known and most highly respected men in the industry, and his passing will be mourned by a host of friends throughout the trade. He led an active career in business circles in Philadelphia, and at the time of his death was interested, aside from his cooperage business, in the Federal Trust Company, the Epiphany Building and Loan Association, the William Bryan Building and Loan Association, and numerous other enterprises. Until approximately a year ago Mr. Toland was in the best of health and attended his various affairs with characteristic energy, but since that time he suffered a gradual decline until at the ripe age of 63 death claimed him and closed a long and honorable career. He is survived by three sons (Andrew J. Toland, Jr., Dr. J. Hart Toland and Hugh Toland) and three daughters (Helen Toland, Anna Toland and Bernice Toland), to all of whom the deep and sincere sympathy of the cooperage industry and THE JOURNAL is extended in their irreparable loss.

NOBLE MACHINE COMPANY TO DISCONTINUE BUSINESS

According to official advice to THE JOURNAL, the Noble Machine Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana, which has for years conducted a business in new and rebuilt cooperage machinery, will liquidate its stocks and discontinue activity in this line. No definite date has been set for the winding up of the company's affairs, but it is understood that the liquidation will be accomplished as rapidly as possibly.

BELGIUM REMOVES RESTRICTION ON EXPORT OF USED CASKS AND BARRELS

Effective January 8, 1925, the restriction which was formerly imposed upon the exportation of used barrels and casks from Belgium has been removed, and these goods can now be shipped out of the country without the special authorization which was necessary before the regulation was changed.

WANTS IN COOPERAGE LINES

Western Second Hand Barrel Co., 612 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo., is in the market for several cars of natural color hardwood lard tierces; also can use a few cars of linseed, lubricating and machine-oil barrels.

Star Cooperage Company, Inc., 246 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga., is in the market for a second-hand thin-hoop driver.

Henry A. Thorndike, P. O. Box 43, Newport, R. I., is in the market for 30-gallon Irish and Norwegian mackerel and herring barrels.

"Cut-offs" (care of THE JOURNAL*) desires quotations on wine and oil-grade white oak cut-offs, also red oaks, from 18 to 30 inches.*

ROLE OF FIRE IN PINE FORESTS OF CALIFORNIA SUBJECT OF NEW BULLETIN

The part forest fires have played in the history of the forest stands in the Sierra region of California has been vividly brought out in a new publication, entitled "The Role of Fire in the Pine Forests of California." It embodies the results of observations and study over a considerable period of years. The fire history of the pine forests has been traced through the record kept by the trees in the form of fire scars, and through the interpretation of this record it has been possible to work out what has happened in the past two and a half centuries.

The action of fire in the virgin forest, according to this recent publication, has resulted in a decrease in the yields secured from the old-growth forest. Second-growth stands, free from the cumulative effect of repeated fires, show yields much higher than virgin forest 200 years older.

The light ground fire is responsible for some of this loss. A tree into whose base these "harmless" fires have gradually eaten becomes weakened, invites the entrance of decay, and becomes a ready prey to wind-throw. The process of attrition thus started is continued throughout the life of the stand, making the forest more and more open and permitting the entrance of brush and weed growth of little economic value.

Fires in second-growth stands normally result in the total destruction of the forest. Although this is seldom the case in the old-growth stands, each of these light ground fires, in addition to causing fire scars at the base of the trees, destroy the young growth present on the ground in old stands and so rob the forest of a vitally important nucleus of a new forest crop when the old one is removed. The final effect of repeated fires is to reduce the forest to a non-productive brush field of little economic value which is a greater fire menace than the forest itself.

Systematic fire protection, the publication states, is shown to have a positive rather than a negative benefit, for its objects are both preventing an economic loss through the destruction of the forest and the gradual building up of the forest stand with a general increase in the productivity.

Its cost is not merely insurance, nor should it be classed as part of the overhead in the carrying charges of a forest property, for fire protection is rightly a part of the capital investment. Fire is not merely an enemy of the still unharvested timber crop. It is a ruthless foe whose destructive work is always cumulative.

Farmers Manufacturing Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAVES, HEADING
SLACK BARRELS
PACKAGES--ALL KINDS
FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Plants Located from Florida to New York
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Manufacturers of
Tight Cooperage
Milk, Oil and Lard Tierces and Kegs
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FREIGHT RATES TO

St. Louis, 13c	New Orleans, 24c
Louisville, 20.5c	Buffalo, 31.5c
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Milwaukee, 23.5c	Norfolk, 40.5c
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Manufacturers of
Air Dried and Listed Tight Barrel COOPERAGE
Red Oak, White Oak, Ash PORK STAVES
All kinds of Cut-Offs and all kinds of Hand-made Staves, Slavonian made.
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can possibly get along without advertising in THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, but you will get along much better and much faster IF YOU DO USE THE ONLY PAPER THAT SPECIALIZES YOUR CLASS OF BUYERS.

Ed. Hamilton Launches Statistical Report Service Covering Cooperage Production in the South. Last-minute Data to Be Furnished In Monthly Bulletins

Ed. Hamilton, Wynne, Arkansas, widely known in cooperage circles as president of the Wynne Stave Company and an ex-president of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, has inaugurated a statistical service, which should prove of immense value to the trade in general in gauging production and setting plant operating schedules. The service, which is styled "Hamilton Reports," will issue a monthly statistical bulletin setting forth up-to-the-minute data on the output of hardwood rough material in the territory from St. Louis to New Orleans. Information on weather conditions, woods conditions, labor supply, price trends, market conditions, raw material stocks, finished stock, and every fact bearing upon the production and marketing of cooperage in the territory covered, will be compiled by impartial and competent observers and sent to subscribers to the service regularly each month. The potential value of a service of this character may be judged from the introductory report which was issued last month and which was accompanied by a chart showing the average production by volume in the various recognized stock-producing districts of the South. The report follows:

"In making this report for December, it being the first report, it is necessary to review conditions from August to that time. With the exception of a portion of the eastern section of the hardwood-producing belt in the South, and a narrow strip along the northern line, there was less rainfall from July to December than has occurred in any year since 1881. Conditions for cutting and hauling timber were ideal from the production standpoint, and the lowest lands were dry for months. There was a large production beginning in July and August in most sections, reaching the peak in September. In October the small mills, who usually contract their output, began to retard their operations and some closed down entirely; this has continued to this time, and in very few cases have we found the same mills, even when in operation in December, with more than a few days' supply of logs on hand. Anyone who has not made an investigation of the small mills would be amazed at their number, and a proper survey of them, by reason of the quantity and isolation, is decidedly the larger part of the work in assembling these reports. The larger and stronger operators began the usual fall accumulation of rough material supplies for the winter and spring months, and have succeeded well. There would have been a much larger output had buyers been in the market actively, but outside of tight barrel heading bolts there has not been an aggressive demand for custom output of rough material since early October. Buyers of hickory logs and butts became more active in November and continue so. Beginning the middle of December there has also been a continued firmer tendency in other lines, and in some instances higher prices are being paid for rough material. Although labor will be more plentifull in the spring than it was in November and December, prices for hauling will have to be advanced if there is to be an output of any consequence, by reason of the fact that hauling conditions are becoming more difficult and expensive on account of rainfall. The hard surfaced roads in some sections of the South have been of material aid in the production of forest products, and accumulation points along their lines have been added to railroad loading points.

"To obtain an approximate idea of lumber and cooperage material production of hardwoods in the South it is necessary to get this information at the primary source of production, which is rough material. This information, to be of value, must be gathered by parties who are familiar with woods operations and farming conditions, and who have absolutely no interests whatever in the value of any part of hardwoods. It is quite difficult for the average man, however honest he may be, to detach his mind from personal interest.

"The rainfall and crop conditions of the South will be compiled in these reports. As probably 50 per cent. of the labor of cutting and hauling logs and cooperage material is done by the farmer and farm labor, we will pay particular attention to crop conditions and the agricultural prosperity of each farming section, the prosperity of farming operations regulating very largely the amount of labor available for this work. The output of timber is next in value to the cotton crop of the South, and when farming conditions are not prosperous there is an early exodus of man labor from the fields, leaving the folks to 'lay by' the crop and do most of the gathering. A prosperous farming section requires a larger price for labor and teams to induce this force to the woods even for a shorter interval. From three to six months of the year is utilized by a portion of farm labor for timber work in the South."

REVISED FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA ISSUED

Consolidated Freight Classification No. 4, to be effective February 10, 1925, has been issued and is now being distributed to the railroads and subscribing shippers. This is the well-known standard publication issued by the Classification Committees and employed by 1,200 railroads, steamship and electric transportation lines in the United States and Canada, and is used by such carriers as an essential part of their tariffs of freight rates.

The classified arrangement consists of listing of all commodities and indicating for the various forms of packages, whether for less than carload or carload quantity, the class ratings as published in the freight tariffs of the carrier. In addition numerous rules are given governing packing requirements, method of loading and conditions under which various ratings, carload minimum weights, etc., will apply. The new issue contains approximately 17,000 separate descriptions of articles with assigned ratings.

Copies at $2 per issue, which price will include subsequent supplements, can be obtained from the following: F. W. Smith, chairman, Official Classification Committee, 143 Liberty Street, New York City; E. H. Dulaney, chairman, Southern Classification Committee, 101 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.; R. C. Fyfe, chairman, Western Classification Committee, 516 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Shippers of cooperage material will find the new issue an invaluable aid in traffic matters.

CHARTERS SOUGHT FOR VARIOUS COOPERAGE INTERESTS OF G. I. FRAZIER AND HIS ASSOCIATES

Petitions have been filed by G. I. Frazier, head of G. I. Frazier Company, Nashville, Tenn., and his associates, asking for charters in varying amounts for several cooperage and timber enterprises in which they are heavily interested.

The organizations mentioned in the petitions and the capitalization requested to be authorized are: G. I. Frazier Company, $500,000; The Seminole Stave and Heading Co., $25,000; The Winfield Stave and Lumber Co., $25,000; The Interstate Tie and Timber Co., $10,000; The Altamont Stave and Lumber Company, $10,000; Frazier and Hunt Company, $25,000; The Gray Stave and Lumber Company, $10,000, and The Alabama Stave and Lumber Co., $10,000.

The incorporators of the above concerns who are identified in the case of each company, are G. I. Frazier, R. S. Clark, J. R. Williams, W. H. Cully and R. C. Link. The action taken does not indicate any change in the personnel of the organizations affected, as the signers of the applications for the charters have been identified for years with the concerns named. The administration of the different organizations will be carried on as previously from the general offices of G. I. Frazier Company in Nashville, Tennessee.

TWO NATIONAL FORESTS ESTABLISHED IN THE SOUTH

Establishment of two new national forests in the South is announced by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, bringing the total number of national forests up to 149.

One of the new forests, known as the Jackson, is located about six miles southeast of Columbia, S. C., on the site of Camp Jackson. This forest embraces about 20,000 acres and was created by President Coolidge under authority of the Clarke-McNary forestry act, which provides, among other things, for national forests to be established on military reservations subject to regulations agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.

The second new national forest is known as the McClellan and consists of about 15,350 acres adjoining the city of Anniston, Ala., on the site of Camp McClellan. This forest was also created by the President under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary forestry act.

Both the Jackson forest and the McClellan forest will continue to be used for all necessary military purposes under plans agreed upon by the Departments of War and Agriculture.

As soon as funds are available the Forest Service will place these two new national forests under administration. The areas will be protected from fire and trespass, sales of forest products under sound forestry practices will be made, the stands of timber now on the tracts will be improved and new growth of timber crops will be encouraged. The development of roads and trails throughout the forest areas is also an important part of Forest Service management.

These new forests, say forestry officials of the Department of Agriculture, will serve for the present principally as demonstrations of forestry practice, as many years must pass before the timber stands grown under the Forest Service system will be ready for the market. All timber on the areas will be managed on the perpetual supply plan, which provides for new tree crops to take the place of the matured trees.

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Tight or slack material of the highest quality.
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Two Greenwood Heading Turners.
One Heading Sawing Machine.
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Always
With 1,400 machines on our own floors, the chances are we can save you money on just the machine wanted.
We earnestly solicit your inquiries.
WAYNE MACHINERY CO.
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1 Defiance triple-head hoop planer, like new.
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1 42" Greenwood stave cutter.
1 Greenwood 24" heading planer.
1 20" Trevor heading planer.
1 4" Rochester heading turner, like new.
1 48" Trevor heading saw machine.
ZERN MACHINERY EXCHANGE
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FOR SALE
For sale cheap: Allis-Chalmers Corliss steam engine, bore 22 x 42, 350-horsepower, in A1 condition. Address ERNEST H. ERZKUS, 625 Howard Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Complete outfit for sawing slack staves. Address R. A. BREEDEN, Stanardsville, Va.

FOR SALE
Used stave machinery, in excellent condition:
Two 20 x 39" Whitney stave-sawing machines, complete. Suitable for sawing staves up to 32" in length.
Two 20 x 39" Whitney stave saw drums.
Two 46" Gerlach double steel wheel stave jointers, complete.
Shafting and pulleys for operating above machinery.
SERFAS LUMBER CO.
EASTON, PA.

FOR SALE—One second-hand Holmes tight barrel crozer, No. 117, with stationary heads. Also one second-hand Holmes hand trusser, No. 52, for kegs and barrels. Both machines in fine condition. Address F. J. HESS, 1950 Railroad Street, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE
At our Des Arc slack stave plant the following machinery:
Two 32" jointers.
One log jack and endless chain.
One saw gummer.
One automatic grinder.
Two equalizer saws.
Office safe.
Belting and pulleys.
Address INDEPENDENT COOPERAGE CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana, or D. J. BURKS, Des Arc, Ark.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A practically new (1923 model), 20" Whitney cylinder stave saw. Address JOEL BECKWITH, West Union, W. Va.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—Set of slack and tight barrel machinery. Address DALLAS COOPERAGE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—A second-hand thin-hoop driver. Must be in good condition. Address STAR COOPERAGE COMPANY, INC., 246 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

STOCK AND BARRELS WANTED

WANTED—1,000 new, 15½-gallon, oak kegs, for delivery as required by us over January, February and March, 1925. The kegs to conform to the below specifications. All kegs to be subject to our final approval.
SPECIFICATIONS
The kegs must contain no bung holes.
Tare weight, 32 lbs. Fitted with four stout hoops.
Capacity, 156 lbs. water.
Outside length and girth of bilge, 20" x 175/8" x 143/4" diameter of head.
Thickness of staves, 5/8" to 3/4".
The kegs require to be made from well-seasoned best white oak, free from knots, shakes, sap woods, and any other defects, and entirely free from porous staves.
The kegs to be well finished inside and out with the staves beveled at one end (for taking out of the head).
The minimum capacity of these kegs should be such that they will hold 156 lbs. of water.
Four stout hoops, double riveted, are required, the end hoops having four 3/4" holes punched, viz: Two holes three inches apart and two other holes on the opposite side of the hoop. These holes are required for the purpose of wiring across the ends of the keg for sealing and securing our disc plate.
Address quotations to ALEXANDER EAVES & CO., 8A Rumford Place, Liverpool, England.

WANTED—Thirty-gallon Irish and Norwegian mackerel and herring barrels. Address HENRY A. THORNDIKE, P. O. Box 43, Newport, R. I.

STOCK WANTED

PINE HEADING BOARDS
We want to purchase quick one car of 20" mill-run, kiln-dried, pine heading boards, surfaced one side to ½" and saw-jointed both edges of boards. Quote price per set of sufficient boards to make two heads, i. e., two flats of 20" wide f. o. b. car southern points. Note: The edges must be saw-jointed, i. e., rough edge because in this way it avoids the duty. Will pay cash less 1% ten days after arrival of car and measured off.
REID BROS.
Bothwell, Ontario, Canada
Near Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—We wish to get in touch with a manufacturer of hickory hoops who can furnish a steady supply at periodical intervals. State shipping point. Address "HICKORY," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—17,000 to 20,000 sets of staves and heading, red oak or ash, planed, 34" x 3/4", K. D. J. & B., 81" to the bundle. Quote prices on both delivered Atlanta, Ga. Two cars to be shipped each month. Address STAR COOPERAGE COMPANY, INC., 246 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED
Quantity cut-off staves, white oak oil and wine grades, and red oaks, 18 to 30 inches. Quote delivered to Philadelphia, stating quantity and shipment. Address "CUT-OFFS," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR SALE
Five-thousand 30-gallon ale and lager barrels, in first-class condition. Address JOHN CONNOLLY, INC., 623 Jackson Street, Hoboken, N. J.

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Ten cars oil barrels. These containers can be bought at an attractive price. Address MAX GOLDSTEIN, 250 Bowman Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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WANTED—Partner with capital to start slack barrel stave factory in Texas. Address DANIEL A. KIVLEN, P.O. Box 146, Station "A," Dallas, Texas.

EXPERIENCED cooperage broker and manufacturer, knowing the trade well and mill operators in the East and South, desires to become associated with good jobbing house or form jobbing partnership with reliable, responsible cooperage man. Party now has offices in heart of consuming territory in east apple belt. Past experience in slack cooperage only. Address "A. P. C.," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

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WANTED—Position operating stave or heading mill on contract basis per thousand. Have 25 years' experience manufacturing staves and square heading. Am sober, industrious and have high school education. Address "STAVES," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as a working slack barrel machine foreman. Have had twenty years' experience; am reliable and can give plenty of good references. Address "FOREMAN," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED
WANTED—Superintendent for slack pine heading mill. Man who can handle labor and get results and who knows the business from stump to finished product.
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TIGHT BARREL STAVES AND HEADING
From five-gallon to full barrel sizes.
Bilge-sawn keg staves a specialty.
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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....13
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2

BARREL MACHINERY

Grotnes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill....2
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y....13
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa....4

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Traver, H. E., Montezuma, N. Y....24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....13
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark....23
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....13
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....21
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....20
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....23

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....6
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....16
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....13
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....2
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass....18
Southern Stave Saw and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala....6

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....13
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....2
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass....6
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page
Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Cohen Cooperage Works, Jack, Indianapolis, Ind....19
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....25
Kreicy, John, Wilmington, Del....19
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1234 7th St., Wash., D. C....24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D C....24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va....20
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....5
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....25
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....6
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa....24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....4

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va....20
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....6
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....21
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La....23
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....3
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....20
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala....23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....F. C.
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C....5
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn....5
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....20
Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn....23
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo....25
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....5
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Himmelberger-Harrison Lbr. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo....4
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....6
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo....4
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....6
Ozark Co., The, Planters Bldg., St. Louis, Mo....3
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....23
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....21
Poessel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill....19
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn....5
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Skuse's Cooperge, Rochester, N. Y....24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala....F. C.
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....3
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa....23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va....23
Turner-Farber-Love, Leland, Miss....3
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind....25
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo....16
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....4
Wineman, Henry, Jr., Detroit, Mich....3
Wylie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich....19

SPRAYING MACHINES

Page
Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio....26

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....2
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y....13
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York....26
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif....24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn....25
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....6
Kingston Cooperage Co., Kingston, N. Y....21
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....26
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....16
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill....24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....4
Washingon Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Weitl & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio....20

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La....23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....F. C.
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....25
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....20
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn....23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., R. C., Canton, Miss....23
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....26
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....16
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark....26
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill....24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....21
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washingon Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....20
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....16
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washingon Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
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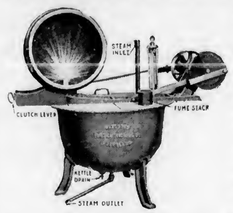

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio 11-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y. 22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo. 13
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York. 2

BARREL MACHINERY

Grathes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill. 2
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y. 13
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio 11-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y. ..... B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa. 1

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y. 23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y. 22
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill. 25
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y. 24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y. 22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo. 13
Redlich Mfg. Co., 617 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill. 24
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York. 2

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark. 23
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo. 13
Redlich Mfg. Co., 617 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill. 24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill. 21
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y. ..... B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill. 26
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark. 22

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill. 25
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y. 16
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 25

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo. 13
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y. ..... B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Grlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio. 2
Loveley & Son, D., Lowell, Mass. 18
Southern Stave Saw and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala. 6

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y. 22
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo. 13
Redlich Mfg. Co., 617 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill. 24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill. 24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York. 2

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio. 2
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass. 6
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page
Arenson & Co., B., Pittsburgh, Pa. 24
Cohen Cooperage Works, Jack, Indianapolis, Ind. 19
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J. 25
Keevey, John, Wilmington, Del. 19
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 24
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1234 7th St., Wash., D. C. 24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D. C. 24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y. 25
Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va. 20
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio 5
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J. 25
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis. 25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn. 6
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa. 24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla. 23
Skaer's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y. 24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va. 20
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill. 25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn. 6
Penrose Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill. 21
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La. 23
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich. 3
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York. 2

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill. 20
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala. 23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn. ..... F. C.
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C. 2
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y. 22
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn. 5
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga. 20
Field-Lantz Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn. 23
Gibson-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo. 25
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio 5
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill. 25
Himmelberger-Harrison Lbr. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo. 4
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo. 4
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn. 6
Ozark Co., The, Planters Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 3
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark. 22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill. 21
Pessel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill. 19
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn. 5
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga. 23
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill. 24
Skaer's Cooperge, Rochester, N. Y. 24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala. ..... F. C.
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich. 3
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. 24
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa. 23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va. 23
Turner-Parker-Love, Leland, Miss. 3
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York. 2
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. 25
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo. 16
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4
Wineman, Henry, Jr., Detroit, Mich. 3
Wylie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich. 19

SPRAYING MACHINES

Page
Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 26

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio 2
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y. 13
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio 11-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y. ..... B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y. 2

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York 26
Hanna-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. ..... F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill. 25

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif. 24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn. 25
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn. 6
Kingston Cooperage Co., Kingston, N. Y. 21
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore. 26
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio 24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y. 16
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill. 24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 25
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla. 23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. 24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash. 24
Welti & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio. 26

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La. 23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn. ..... F. C.
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y. 22
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga. 20
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La. 23
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn. 23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill. 25
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., R. C., Canton, Miss. 23
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore. 26
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y. 16
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark. 26
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill. 24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill. 21
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill. 24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. 24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash. 24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark. 23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga. 20
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La. 23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill. 25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y. 16
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga. 23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. 24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash. 24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark. 23

MT. OLIVE STAVE CO.
BATESVILLE, ARK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tight Barrel Staves *and* Heading
IN
WHITE OAK, RED OAK, GUM and ASH
PROMPT SHIPMENT CLOSE INSPECTION QUALITY

Layton Cooperage Co.
Incorporated
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TIGHT AND SLACK
Also Tanks, Barrels and Kegs
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OFFICE: 301, 303 WATER ST., PORTLAND, ORE.

AMERICAN WIRE **HOOPS**
TWISTED SPLICE Used for slack cooperage BARRELS—sugar, flour, apple, potato, veneer truck, fish, salt, lime, KEGS and BASKETS
ELECTRIC WELDED Used for smooth woodenware, butter, lard and wash tubs, candy pails, jacket cans, etc.
Made to measure ready for use. Strong, economical, easily applied.
Made of specially adapted steel in plain, bright or other finishes.
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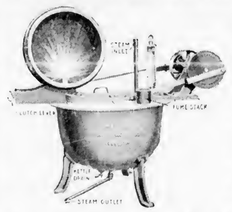
For lining the interior of barrels, tubs, etc., with any hot or cold liquid coating. These Outfits can be operated by HAND or POWER, and will economize in labor, time and material.
A package is laid over spray nozzle, clutch thrown in and after pump has made from 5 to 6 strokes, clutch is thrown out and package is coated. ***Capacity*** as fast as the men can handle the cooperage.
We also build Superheaters and Branding Machines.
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"FIRST"

First in the field as the exclusive champion of the wooden barrel—first in promotion of the welfare of the cooperage industry—first in trade influence and popularity—first in every measure of trade paper service, hence

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The National Coopers' Journal

Philadelphia **Pennsylvania**

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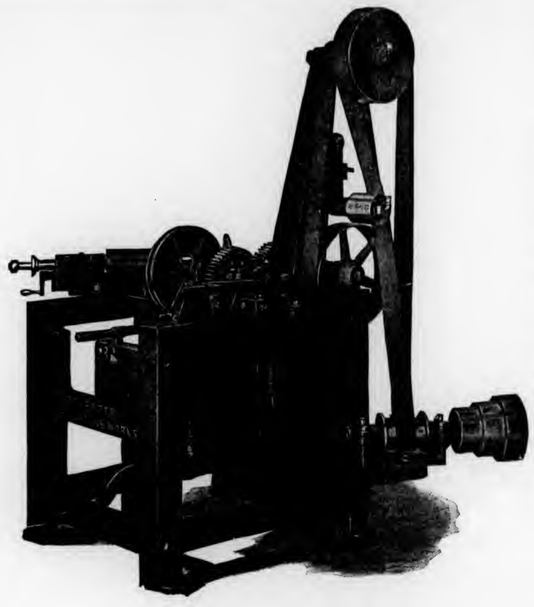
THE NATIONAL Coopers' Journal

DEVOTED TO THE COOPERAGE INDUSTRY.

A PAPER OF GREAT VALUE TO ALL STAVE, HEADING, HOOP MANUFACTURERS AND COOPERS

VOL. 40 | Published the First of Each Month. Subscription Price $2.00 Per Year. Foreign Subscription $2.50 Per Year. | Philadelphia, March, 1925 | Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post-Office in Philadelphia, Pa. | No. 11



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This Turner is designed for Circling Slack Keg Heading, Barrel Heading and Square Edge Covers.

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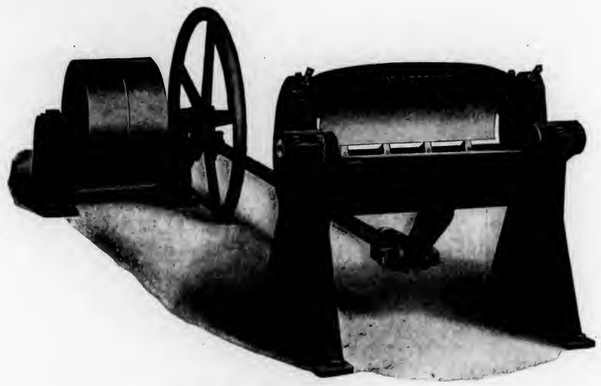

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A new design machine of extremely strong and rigid construction especially adapted for cutting hardwood staves. Write for particulars.

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Trevor Patent Jumbo Heading Sawing Machine

NEW "TREVOR"

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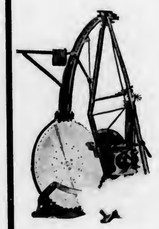

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Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 120 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 800 pounds weight.
We manufacture machinery for sawing, jointing, planing and crozing, staves; for sawing, jointing, dowelling, planing and circling heading.

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Scrap Machinery invented before the Civil War and install a Gerlach Outfit that will make Tight barrels that are tight, from any strong, non-porous timber.

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Wood is tasteless, stainless and rustless and being a poor conductor of heat or moisture, keeps its contents in their original condition.

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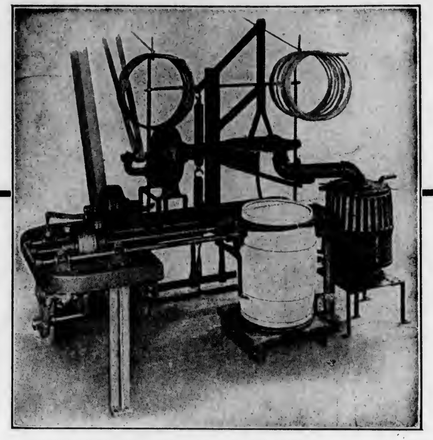

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for heading-up and hooping off all classes of slack cooperage. Repeat orders and the successful operation of every machine sold in various parts of the country, is our history to date.

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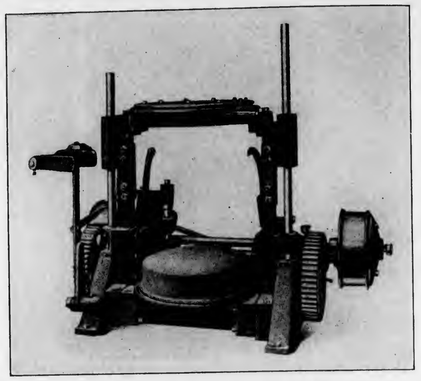

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Operates with

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Handles packages from 5 to 55 gallons capacity. Machine delivered with one head—size optional with purchaser. Additional sizes furnished at nominal cost. Head changes made in 10 minutes.

Capacity, 700 to 1000 barrels daily

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Enormous Factory Capacity
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OUR STOCK Conforms to the Highest "QUALITY" STANDARDS

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WARRIOR HEADS

means PINE HEADING
properly made from
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who know how

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Any size Heading from 12 inches to 24 inches

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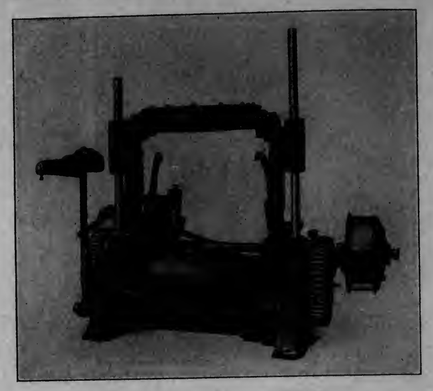

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are the three outstanding features of our
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Operates with
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Handles packages from 5 to 55 gallons capacity. Machine delivered with one head—size optional with purchaser. Additional sizes furnished at nominal cost. Head changes made in 10 minutes.

Capacity, 700 to 1000 barrels daily

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STAVES
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Thirty years of Quality production is the foundation upon which our leadership in the trade is based. Our equipment, technical knowledge and experience is placed at your disposal.

Enormous Factory Capacity
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Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed

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Manufacturers of

Kiln-Dried Pine
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OUR STOCK Conforms to the Highest "QUALITY" STANDARDS

Cut Clean Dried Thoroughly
Shipped Promptly

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WARRIOR HEADS

means PINE HEADING
properly made from
Southern Pine by men
who know how

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Cooperage Stock
MEMPHIS :: TENNESSEE

Any size Heading from 12 inches to 24 inches

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We manufacture
Slack
Barrel
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Cottonwood Staves are our Specialty, but we can supply all kinds of slack cooperage stock.

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MANUFACTURER
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Barrels & Shooks

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HOOPS and STAVES

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SLACK BARREL GUM, ELM AND ASH STAVES

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Their quality and manufacture
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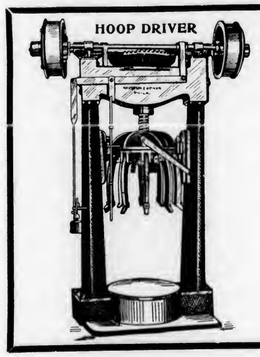

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Special Machines Built to Order

In building our machines we seek to gain the highest efficiency in every way, and users of our make will find this our guarantee, which always holds good.

Let us know your requirements

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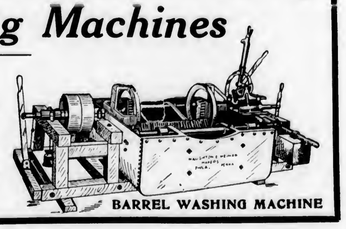

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—"Bone-Dry" STAVES—

The "Bone-Dry" family is growing—an addition being STAVES. We are now operating a modern Stave Mill in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. You are acquainted with "Bone-Dry" Gum Mixed Timber Heading. Let us introduce you to "Bone-Dry" STAVES. You will be impressed, we are sure.

BONE-DRY is the BEST BUY

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"We consider the confidence that the trade reposes in us as our greatest asset—it is the direct result of our constant effort to produce and sell nothing but honest, dependable goods.

"We take a wholesome pride in the 'Quality' cooperage stock that goes into the market under our direction."

"They made their way the way they're made"

Slack Cooperage Stock

STAVES—HOOPS—HEADING

Staves from 24 inches to 48 inches

Hoops all Lengths *Heading all Diameters*

MILL SHOALS COOPERAGE COMPANY

Syndicate Trust Bldg. - - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

Kegs and Barrels
Slack and Tight
Cooperage

Hoops, Staves, Headings
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We make new drums and resteel old drums fitting any machine

Thirty years' experience

Why send your saws a thousand miles to be resteeled when we can do it in the South at a large saving?

All Work Guaranteed

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WE do not have to shout "quality" when we talk about the cooperage stock we manufacture. Our reputation is built into our goods, and the many years that we have successfully catered to the choicest consuming trade has established our products as "preferred material."

Slack Barrel Staves Elm Hoops
Gum and Pine Heading
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MEMPHIS -:- TENNESSEE

Mills Hope, Arkansas; Memphis, Tenn.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Tight Barrel Circled Heading

W. T. Smith Lumber Company, Inc.

Manufacturers of

Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber, Hardwood Lumber, Staves, Heading, Veneers, Box Shooks, Crates, Shingles, Lath

Straight or Mixed Cars

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ALABAMA KILN-DRIED PINE AND GUM HEADING

CHAPMAN :: :: ALABAMA

To Slack Stock Manufacturers and Consumers

We render a jobbing service that is administered in accordance with the highest development of merchandising practice.

Ample finances, a comprehensive field force of aggressive and experienced salesmen, and an active central office that is constantly in close touch with the needs of the trade, offers producers a ready outlet for their goods.

Stocks spotted at various points throughout the country, cars constantly in transit, and personal attention either through our representatives or our main offices, offers consumers a superior service that is speedy, economical and satisfactory.

Henry Wineman, Jr.

Lincoln Bond and Mortgage Bldg.
DETROIT, MICH.

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Representatives:
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The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR | Philadelphia, March, 1925 | $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 11

The Sugar Barrel Is Scoring a Comeback in Louisiana Refineries. Practically All the Large Sugar Companies Are Packing a Heavy Percentage of Their Present Output in Wood

The small sugar mills in this section closed down, of course, as soon as their season's work was ended, but this is certainly a busy time with the big refineries, where sugar from the Indies is being made into standard grades. The proportion of barrels being used in these refineries is very much larger than was anticipated. This fact, however, is not especially interesting to the city coopers, for almost all of the refiners make their own barrels.

Godchaux Refinery Uses 1,000 Barrels per Day

It may be a surprise to the people who thought that the sugar barrel, like the flour barrel, had passed into history, to learn that the Colonial, American, Henderson and Godchaux refineries are all using barrels now. The refinery of the Godchaux Sugars, Inc., at Reserve, La., is using about 1,000 barrels a day, and the others seem to be doing quite as well.

When barrels of the highest possible grade are being used at the rate of 1,000 per day it pays to make them by machinery, so the Godchaux people have long maintained a well-equipped machine coopershop, and they now have Robert Ragas in charge of their cooperage department.

Mr. Ragas' wide experience in the making of cooperage, both by hand and by machinery, as well as his ability to handle labor, both white and colored, and his genial knack of "getting along" with people, make him peculiarily fitted for this position, and we may be sure that the Godchaux people are giving their trade the best possible packages.

N. J. Long Cooperage Still Does Flourishing Business

The death of N. J. Long, Sr., has not made any change in the business of his various shops. Mr. Long spent a good, long life in the building up of the cooperage business, and when the weight of years became oppressive his son gradually relieved him from the onerous part of the work, and when the old gentleman died last December this son, N. J., Jr., though still a young man, had had the benefit of twelve years' experience in the business, and that under a man who knew how to succeed.

The old sign, "N. J. Long, Cooperage," is still on the same old door, 115 North Front Street, which is a fair-sized establishment not far from the docks. The larger Long shop, out on the Old Basin Canal, is also in active operation.

THE JOURNAL has frequently called attention to the fact that the cooperage business in this section is no longer concentrated in the city, but is constantly expanding, spreading out, and the elder Mr. Long was one of the first to meet the changed situation, and his son, following in his footsteps, now has four shops in neighboring towns. One of these is at Long Beach, Miss., which is the center for certain fishing industries, and the main shipping point for a rich trucking country. The town of Long Beach is just the right size, for it has work enough to keep one shop busy, but not enough to show any inducement to another to butt in.

Mr. Long's shops at Donaldsonville and Laplace are also most favorably located, both places being great shipping centers, Donaldsonville especially ranking as one of the most enterprising of the medium-sized towns in the State. His shop at St. James caters mainly to Vacherie.

Mr. Long owns his shop buildings at Long Beach, Laplace and Donaldsonville, but at St. James he utilizes an old sugar house, which serves his purpose very well.

"Cash and Carry" Plan in Country Shops

These shops in the country towns enjoy one great advantage—they do not have to deliver their products to their customers. The buyers come after their packages, and think it quite a matter of course that they should haul the barrels home themselves.

J. J. Williams is still, as he has been for years, with the Long shops. Mr. Williams calls himself the bookkeeper, but with him bookkeeping includes such various side lines as managing shops, buying supplies and hustling for new business. It is a well-known fact that you may write, circularize, wire and telephone these fish and produce shippers as much as you please, and will never get an order. To get orders from these men you must know them personally, understand their needs, know what they want and when they want it, and then go after their business yourself. If you can meet these truck shippers as an old, familiar friend, you may be sure that they will meet you in the same spirit, and you will find them good men to do business with. To do this, however, you will have to grow up with your trade.

Exports to Mexico Continue to Grow

All the shops in the city are now doing a good business, though all claim to be able to handle more orders if necessary.

The number and variety of cooperage and stock shipments to Mexico is increasing, and that business has become quite valuable not merely to a few export firms, but also to the regular shops. These shipments amount to about two carloads for every working day, not an enormous business, by any means, but then it is one of the many items which combine to make the wheels go round.

Ill-fitting Heads a Menace to Barrel Prestige

The handlers of some large shipments of barreled sugar on the docks recently complained that the barrels were leaking. An investigation showed that the joints were tight both in the staves and the heading, but that the sugar was sifting out around the heads. The heads were not beveled to fit the croze of the staves, or the staves were not crozed to fit the bevel of the heads, which amounts to the same thing. To keep fine, granulated sugar from sifting, the bevel of the head must be at just the right angle to fit tightly against the side of the groove cut in the staves. This is a point which every practical cooper must watch closely, if he wants the sugar barrel to score a real comeback. Work that is careless on this point simply will not *go* at this stage of the game. Good joints are not sufficient. The heads must fit into and against the staves evenly and smoothly if your barrel is to successfully carry the grade of sugar they are shipping now.

COURSES IN DRY KILN METHODS TO BE GIVEN IN ARKANSAS

H. C. Givens, State superintendent of trade and industrial education of Arkansas has announced two schools for teaching kiln drying of lumber in co-operation with the Forest Products Laboratory. The first school will be held at the plant of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, Pine Bluff, on March 9th to 21st for hardwoods. The second will be held at the plant of the Crossett Lumber Company, Crossett, on March 20th to April 11th, for pine. The tuition is $150.

The subjects considered at both schools will be:

Building and equipment of dry kilns—Principles of design, desirable equipment, temperature records and controllers.

Operation—Methods of testing kilns, safe drying schedules, heat, humidity and circulation in kilns, steaming and conditioning.

Study of wood-structure and composition, moisture content, shrinkage and swelling.

Defects in kiln drying and how to prevent them, also many other subjects.

Particulars can be obtained from H. C. Givens, State superintendent of trade and industrial education, Little Rock, Ark.

THE ANNUAL SUMMER SLUMP IN PRICES ON SLACK BARREL MATERIAL ENCOURAGES "HAND-TO-MOUTH" BUYING—FRANK M. SCHERER

No one will deny that the cooperage business is spasmodic and prices are ever fluctuating, and after having had a good, steady business in November and December, we naturally anticipated a decline in January and February; however, we feel that March, April and May will bring on a better business.

All producers should help to stabilize the cooperage market so that there will be no drastic price changes and perhaps the good old days, when the consumer found it profitable to cover his yearly requirements in one contract, and when the millman found it equally profitable to sell his output for the year in the same way, will return. We feel it is the duty of manufacturers of stock and containers to work together as closely as possible to bring back stability. It would be difficult to ask an outsider, for instance, one who is not a member of the industry, to co-operate. We refer to industrials. We, within our own trade, must work together, and the outsider will naturally follow with us.

A repetition of the slump in apple-barrel stock, such as we experienced last year, would be embarassing to the entire cooperage industry, as the consumers of apple-barrel stock are among the leading users of slack barrels. Years ago the apple-barrel consumer and the large orchardists, who made their own barrels, usually began to purchase in late April or early May, and shipments would extend through the succeeding months until about the 15th of September. From that time on until the close of the season the eastern trade, especially, would depend on the various jobbers to keep them supplied with transit cars in event they were needing stock quickly. A few of the larger coopers would buy in the fall and early winter because of the bargains that were offered, and this practice has developed to such an extent that there are very few consumers who now wait until summer to purchase their stock.

The great difficulty for all of us has been the sudden decline in prices during the summer months, just when the farmers are ready to buy their barrels from the coopers. Upon investigation we have found that practically every large user of barrels, whether he makes them himself or buys them from the local cooper, is kept posted on stock prices through quotations and circular letters, and it is easy for him to calculate the production cost of barrels based on the stock prices effective when he is buying. This discourages early buying and encourages "hand-to-mouth" orders. We believe this can be remedied to a certain extent and the coopers will have more faith in buying early and storing stock for future needs.

The old cry that "it is the jobbers' fault" must be disregarded because there were plenty of jobbers, more so than there are now, in business during the good old days when it was customary to contract for six months or for a year. Since the war we venture to say that there are very few millmen who do not quote direct to the consumer, and a great many of them are placing their stocks direct; whether we care to admit it or not, the fact remains that when material is handled by legitimate jobbers it can be better placed to better advantage—especially apple, potato and truck-barrel stock and the like.

A jobber's position in the trade is a very important one and it would be better not to engage in the business unless he is able to take care of the millmen financially, and at the same time to carry the consumers and to so conduct his activities, generally, as to give both the manufacturers and the consumers a square deal. Our idea of the responsible jobber is one who is willing to show his records for inspection to both the consumer and the manufacturer at any time a dispute should arise. Every one recognizes that he is in business to make a reasonable and legitimate profit and this being understood, there is no necessity for secrecy in any transaction.

The brisk demand for steel bands and steel hoops is keeping the various mills in the Sharon and Youngstown districts running on full schedule. The total tonnage on order is sufficient to warrant 100 per cent. operation for some months to come.

PULSE OF THE TRADE

TRADE IN COOPERS' FLAG SATISFACTORY.

The pulse of the cooperage trade continues to beat full and strong, as is indicated in the brief expressions of opinion as to prospects for the coming few months, which are detailed on this page. The scope of the territory represented encompasses practically the entire cooperage area of the country, and it is very encouraging to note the unanimity of the optimistic view which the trade holds at this time. There is every warrant for satisfaction with the present situation, in the face of the fact that it shows considerably more promise than was evident at the same season last year. There can be little question that the trade is on the verge of a prosperous era.

HAS SOLD A GOOD VOLUME OF APPLE BARRELS FOR DELIVERY THE COMING SUMMER

F. Cakleton, Wyoming, N. Y.—I don't run my shop in the winter. I open up May 1st, and have bought my stock for 1925. We are looking for a good year. I have sold a good many apple barrels to be delivered in the summer.

1925 SHOULD BE A GOOD YEAR IN APPLE-BARREL TRADE

E. M. Dutton, Newfane, N. Y.—In 1923 and 1924 we had not quite half a crop of apples in this section. 1925 is the Baldwin year, and I look for a good crop of apples, if weather conditions are favorable. I make apple barrels only and have some stock, but will need more if a good apple crop is harvested.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY OF 1925 BETTER THAN THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF LAST YEAR

Chess & Wymond Co., Louisville, Ky.—Our business for January and February is a little better than it was during same months of 1924. We look for a reasonable amount of business the balance of the year, but nothing sensational. If the foreign markets open up, better business will be materially aided.

DEMAND FOR SLACK BARRELS IS BETTER THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR A LONG TIME PAST

Canton Barrel Company, Canton, Ohio.—At the present time we are pleased to say that business in slack barrels is getting better—much better than it has been for a long time. However, tight barrels are moving very slowly, with very few inquiries regarding them. We wish to advise that we are in the market for an unlimited amount of uncoopered or coopered potato barrels, deliveries to Pennsylvania and New York points, also an unlimited quantity of sugar barrels.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN FOREIGN MARKET WILL DEVELOP BETTER EXPORT BUSINESS

M. S. Daniels, New York, N. Y.—My business is very largely in the export lines of cooperage. Business abroad has not been over active for some time, in fact, it has not been up to normal of pre-war times. There are some more favorable conditions today than heretofore and a better business is expected in the near future. However, financial conditions will have to improve abroad before one will be willing to take any risks in an uncertain market of limited demand.

HOOP PRICES AND INQUIRIES ARE SATISFACTORY AND A GOOD YEAR SEEMS ASSURED

The Ferriday Hoop Co., Ferriday, La.—We find business in our section of the country to be fairly good. We are having a dry winter and never have seen logging conditions better than they are now, that is, for this time of the year. We have about the ordinary supply of logs on hand for this time of the year and a rather small stock of hoops. Inquiries are plentiful and prices for hoops seem to be holding up pretty well. It looks to us as if 1925 will be a very good year.

DEMAND FOR HOOPS KEEPS PLANT BARE OF DRIED STOCK. SOFT ROADS HINDER TIMBER HAULING

Decatur Cooperage Co., Decatur, Ind.—More than the usual number of inquiries for hoops are coming in regularly and we are moving our stock as fast as it dries. Due to our inability to get timber in over the soft roads, we may be forced to shut down for a while this spring.

DEMAND FOR BUTTER TUBS IS STEADILY INCREASING AND 1925 PROMISES TO BE A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.—Trade is opening up and is increasing nicely with the season, and we anticipate a good volume of business on "Schmidtub" white ash butter tubs for 1925. We are purchasing liberal supplies of white ash staves, heading and hoops.

DESPITE PRESENT SLUGGISHNESS PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT FOR A REASONABLY GOOD YEAR

Cleveland Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Trade is very quiet at present, but, of course, it is the off-season. We still look for a reasonably good year and gradual improvement starting in March.

DEMAND A TRIFLE DULL. NOT PURCHASING ANY SURPLUS STOCKS

James Coughlan's Cooperage, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Trade at present is rather dull, except in casks, which continue steady, especially in metals. The demand for new and second-hand barrels has not picked up as expected and there is nothing to indicate an increased demand in the near future. We are confining our purchases to present demands and will not carry a large stock for promised increases. At present we are entirely booked for supplies until spring.

BUSINESS IS BRISK AT PRESENT AND A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IS EXPECTED DURING THE CURRENT YEAR

John Ebersberger, Inc., Newark, N. J.—Business with us is quite good, and we expect a large increase for 1925. We are always in the market for No. 1 oil and oil half-barrels, alcohol and turpentine barrels. Also, No. 1 one-time-shipper steel drums.

PRESENT TRADE GOOD AND INDICATIONS POINT TO LARGE DEMAND THROUGHOUT YEAR

Curry-O'Reilly Company, New York, N. Y.—Business is as good as can be expected at this time of the year with good indications for a large demand on account of the scarcity of second-hand packages. Prices are very firm.

BUSINESS OF 1924 WAS NOT INSPIRING, BUT THE OUTLOOK FOR 1925 IS EXCELLENT

Louis Cote, Reg'd, Quebec, Canada.—Your favor of February 12th, requesting information as to business at present, and our opinion as to the outlook for the future is excellent.

During the past year our business has been fair, but not sufficiently remunerative to stimulate a very great amount of enthusiasm.

However, we are anticipating a much stronger demand for new and second-hand barrels of all kinds for 1925.

We are in the market for oak and gum staves and headings for tight barrels and kegs, and would be glad to receive quotations on same.

BUSINESS NORMAL FOR THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR, BUT PROSPECTS ARE GOOD FOR NORMAL INCREASE

Canadian Western Cooperage, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.—Business is rather quiet, as usual, at this season of year. Prospects for immediate future, fair.

DINWIDDIE STAVE COMPANY NOT OPERATING THIS YEAR

Dinwiddie Stave Co., Louisville, Ky.—We are not manufacturing staves this year, therefore, can tell but little about the outlook.

FORREST CITY STAVE CO. HAVE SUFFICIENT BUSINESS ON BOOKS TO GUARANTEE GOOD YEAR

Forrest City Stave Co., Pine Tree, Ark.—Please send The Journal to the Forrest City Stave Co., Pine Tree, Ark., from now on. We have moved the Cherry Valley plant to the above place and have about four or five years' run ahead. Have taken over a larger tract of timber and have just gotten the mill in operation. Also have contracted a nice order ahead, so the outlook is very good for us at present.

PLENTY OF BUSINESS BUT LITTLE PROFIT

August Erfurt, Philadelphia, Pa.—I can sell all the barrels I can get, and, therefore, I have plenty of work *but no profit*. In my thirty years' experience I have never worked so hard as I am doing now, for every barrel I sell must be washed thoroughly clean or my customers will not accept them. Some of the large concerns demand second-hand barrels that are better than new ones—air tight, no patched staves, no stapled staves—in short, a No. 1 barrel at a No. 2 price. However, it looks as though conditions are changing for the better and that business will be easier this summer.

DEMAND FOR PACKAGE-GRADE CYPRESS IS BRISK AND THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Deblieux Lumber Company, Inc., Opelousas, La.—Our output consists of cypress. The demand for upper grades is fair, while the demand for package grade is brisk. The outlook, we would say, is good.

SECOND-HAND CONTAINER BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS IS VERY SATISFACTORY

Burbank Cooperage Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.—Our business is very satisfactory. We specialize in second-hand containers, operating the largest plant in the South. We are in the market for new 28½-inch and 30-inch K. D. and cut slack staves.

HEALTHY EXPANSION IN VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND IN PRICE IS LOOKED FOR

Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn.—Our idea as to trade is that the cooperage business is looking up. Especially so since it is now flat on its back. Having adjusted ourselves accordingly, we are now looking forward to a healthy expansion in both volume and price.

BUSINESS WAS GOOD LAST YEAR—WILL BE BETTER THIS YEAR

American Barrel Co., Salem, Mass.—Business was good with us last year and we look forward for still better this year.

TRADE IN COOPERS' FLAG SATISFACTORY. SMALL CROP MAY RESULT IN SHORTAGE OF THIS MATERIAL

P. T. Casey, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—The new crop of coopers' flag is only about 25 per cent. of normal, and there is every indication of a severe shortage of this material for the next year. I have a fair supply of extra-good quality stock on hand and inquiries are coming in satisfactorily. We are looking for a very good year.

HEAVY RAINS HAVE RETARDED PRODUCTION IN GEORGIA. BRISK BUSINESS EXPECTED DURING COMING SUMMER

Brenizer & Cook Stave Co., Douglas, Ga.—There have been very few staves manufactured in this section since the first of December on account of continued rains. We expect to do a good business through the late spring and summer, and at better prices than prevail at present.

BUSINESS IS GOOD AT PRESENT AND WILL CONTINUE TO IMPROVE

Jack Cohen Cooperage Works, Indianapolis, Ind.—Business with me is good at present, and the indications are that it will continue to improve throughout the year.

TRADE IS QUIET BETWEEN SEASONS, BUT A GOOD YEAR IS EXPECTED

Carl Cooperage Co., San Francisco, Cal.—Trade in San Francisco at present time is somewhat quiet, it being between seasons. However, we expect a good year, having had plenty rain, which will insure good crops. This refers to northern California. The southern part of the State is far below normal in rainfall.

THE GRISMORE-HYMAN COMPANY TRANSFERS MAIN OFFICES TO NEW QUARTERS

The Grismore-Hyman Company, Memphis, which in former years was one of the leading manufacturing firms in the cooperage business, but which in the recent past disposed of its string of stave and heading mills, has moved its executive offices from the ninth to the sixteenth floor of the Central National Bank Building. Although retired from the production phase of the business, the company still retains a substantial interest in the cooperage line.

Both Tight and Slack Cooperage Show a Trifle of Improvement in the Louisville District. Fire at the Plant of J. D. Hollingshead Company Was of Incendiary Origin

The tight barrel trade of Louisville is finding business just a trifle better than it was on kegs and barrels, but still the local cooperage plants are not rushed—they are running at a little better than 50 per cent. of capacity. However, with general business active, and various products in demand, it is felt that there will be a better business over the next few months than was the case last season, when there was continued dullness, with merely a few short spurts of activity.

Possibility of Small Production This Year

Stiffer lumber markets, with a generally good demand for both hard and soft woods, may result in a smaller production of cooperage stock in the South this year, by small mills cutting lumber or staves, according to market conditions, and this may have a tendency to brace prices of both tight and slack staves and heading. There has also been considerable bad weather and high water this season, which has retarded over-winter production somewhat.

Tight Stock Quotations

The tight stave and heading market is reported fairly steady, red oak circled heading at mill points being worth around 40 cents, some quotations going higher; white oak, 42 cents; gum, 35ca37c; red oak oil staves, $45; white oak, $50; spirit staves, $75a$80, and gum staves, $35.

Tight Barrel Quotations

Tight barrels can be had at around $2.50 and probably a shade lower on oil stock in quantities. The local trade is holding the market at fairly firm figures, and there hasn't been any real change over a period of many months. The market is given as follows:

Gallons	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$0.65	$0.70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

Slack Trade Continues Fairly Good with Prices Firm

In the slack trade, business continues at about what it has been, with demand showing no material change. The flour people have been busy on old orders, but at present high flour prices are not booking much new or contract business. Flour at present is quoted at around $11 a barrel in car lots, or about $3 a barrel higher than it was a year ago.

Indications are that there will be a big potato crop here this year, and more than the usual amount of acreage on garden truck, which gives promise for heavy spring and early summer shipments. Seedsmen report an abnormally large demand for garden seed among farmers and truck growers, and seed potatoes are unusually cheap, due to a big second crop of potatoes last fall. Onions are high, that is, onion sets, which indicates that onion acreage may not be so large, but that potato acreage will be increased.

Prices on slack barrels have not changed in months as materials are holding up very well, and, in fact, are a bit stronger than they were. Produce barrels of the one-head variety can be had down to around 45 or 50 cents, with best grades of two-head barrels running up to around 90 cents and a dollar. Slack barrels have been quite steady over the past two years or more.

Hollingshead Fire Was of Incendiary Origin

In connection with the fire, which destroyed the Louisville plant of the J. D. Hollingshead Co., in January, it later became known that the plant was burned by a fourteen-year-old boy, former inmate of a reform school, who, when arrested, admitted setting fire to fourteen or more buildings in Louisville, resulting in a loss of over a quarter of a million dollars. He stated that he started the fires because he liked to watch a good blaze and see the fire department in action. The company was fairly well protected by insurance, and is now clearing off the land with the plan of erecting a new plant, which will be of fireproof construction.

Forestry Muddle About to Be Cleared Up

After many weary months of arguing, Governor W. J. Fields, of Kentucky, and Commissioner of Agriculture Clell Coleman are closer together regarding the matter of choice in the head of the office of State Forestry in Kentucky. The law provides that the Governor shall have the right to reject appointments, but that the head of the Agricultural Department makes the appointments. Coleman made his appointment, but Fields wished another man to have the job, and the matter reached a deadlock. After the newspapers entered the discussion, the two men discarded their original candidates and are endeavoring to get together on a third man, and it is beginning to look as if the office may eventually be established and placed in operation. For four years or more there has been no forestry work in the State, as the old office was abandoned by legislative enactment, and was re-established by the Legislature in 1924.

L. & N. Railroad Will Tap Rich Country with New Line

Much interest is being manifested in eastern Kentucky timber districts regarding routings that will be followed by the Louisville & Nashville R. R., in building two connecting links from the eastern Kentucky division in the Hazard district, and from the Cumberland Valley division in the Harlan district, to tap the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, commonly known as the Clinchfield, which recently went under a 999-year lease to the L. & N. & Atlantic Coast Line. These connections will traverse rich timber and coal lands and open a lot of new territory on the Virginia border. Rumors were recently printed in Wall Street papers to the effect that the survey was about completed and work would soon start, but officials of the L. & N. have stated that it will require months to make the surveys, as it is very rugged country, and one in which there will be much mean construction in avoiding grades and sharp curves. The L. & N. is now spending many millions of dollars in getting rid of grades and curves, and is not going to build any makeshift railroad in the Harlan or Hazard sections, but one that can carry the heaviest coal trains, with a minimum of power.

Kentucky Still Offers Opportunities for Stave Operations

There have been a good many rumors of late, regarding lumber as well as stave-mill developments in eastern Kentucky, but running down such rumors doesn't show that there is much real development. The Louisville Cooperage Co. and Chess & Wymond Co. are operating a few mills in eastern Kentucky, but have the bulk of their operations in Louisiana, while there are a few small companies cutting staves in eastern Kentucky, but there hasn't been much stave development in some time past.

Anent the Effect of Prohibition on the Cooperage Trade

A rather ludicrous article appeared recently in a Louisville newspaper in the form of publicity for a dealer in second-hand barrels who uses some space in the advertising pages of the paper. In this article it was claimed that prohibition had not affected the cooperage industry, which is a huge joke considering the volume of business in tight cooperage enjoyed before prohibition, and what it has today. Prohibition has affected the used barrel to a considerable extent, as distillers of cheap grades of whisky, cologne spirits, etc., are not buying up used barrels as they did, and there is not anything like as many whisky barrels available. Even the country distillers formerly shipped solid car lots of emptied barrels, used in their bottling operations, through brokers and barrel handlers, and the business really amounted to something, as on the dullest sort of a market empty whisky barrels were worth fifty cents or more.

H. L. Rollwage Goes to Louisville Wood Products Co.

H. L. Rollwage, formerly vice-president of the Chess & Wymond Co., who resigned in January, has taken up an active connection with the Louisville Wood Products Co., manufacturers of moulding, interior trim, etc., having previously been financially interested in this business, in which his brother has been actively engaged.

J. D. Hollingshead Company Will Rebuild Plant Recently Destroyed by Fire

Paul Dysart, of the J. D. Hollingshead Co., is spending a few days in the headquarters office at Chicago, regarding plans for rebuilding the Louisville plant. Mr. Dysart, prior to going to Chicago, reported that the company was managing to take care of its local business quite nicely from the Thebes, Ill., plant, and that business was quite good, as the flour mills have even been running on some of the recent Sundays, and there has been a good, scattered demand from many consuming lines, the dressed-poultry packers having been taking a fair amount of barrels.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF PRODUCTION COSTS IS EXPENSIVE IGNORANCE

It is becoming more clearly patent with each succeeding year, that an accurate knowledge of production and distribution costs is absolutely essential to the present-day conduct of business. The National Chamber of Commerce has been urging the importance of uniform cost accounting for several years past, and its aggressive presentation of facts and data supporting its assertions is at last gaining recognition from the industries of the country. Haphazard or "rule of thumb" methods of calculating costs are no better than total ignorance on the subject, and under these conditions wasteful and ruinous business competition is all too prevalent.

This is illustrated, for example, in quotations to the government for supplies of every description. These force the manufacturer in nearly every line of industry to the pessimistic conclusion that some of his competitors have little or no idea of costs, for at one time or another offers are made at prices lower even than the cost of materials.

In its study of cost accounting the Department of Manufacture of the National Chamber has, in the course of five years during which it has come in contact with representative executives of various industries, discovered that this is a general condition. Legitimate competition is a spur to greater effort, but ignorance is an unknown quantity against which there is no defense.

"The Chamber is convinced," it says in a statement of the problem, "from its study of successful movements in uniform cost accounting, that the elimination of uniformed disastrous competition comes from the development of uniform cost accounting for a line of business, and from the adoption of these uniform methods in the accounting systems of its individual members. There is an evolution in many industries going on now that proves the truth of this statement. The printers, the cotton finishers, the malleable iron founders, the tent and awning makers, the news-print manufacturers, and the knitted underwear manufacturers are some of the groups that are reaping the benefits.

The subject of uniform cost accounting has on previous occasions been introduced in the meetings of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, with but a nominal interest being evinced by the members. In view of its unquestionable importance, it should be reopened at the coming convention in Memphis and threshed out to its logical conclusion—adoption and immediate use.

CLEVELAND COOPERAGE COMPANY ACQUIRES PAIL AND TUB FACTORY

The absorption of the Ohio Pail Company, Middlefield, Ohio, by the Cleveland Cooperage Company, Cleveland, was recently announced. The purchasers plan to re-equip the plant with new machinery, which will be installed and in operation by the middle of the current month, so that there will be no interruption in production. The line of products will be expanded and include, besides pails and tubs, numerous other articles of woodenware.

SANDUSKY COOPERAGE AND LUMBER COMPANY BUYS SITE FOR SLACK BARREL PLANT

According to information emanating from St. Louis, the Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Company, of that city, has purchased a site in East St. Louis, upon which it is proposed to establish a slack barrel factory of large capacity. While the Sandusky company has maintained its executive offices in St. Louis for the past few years, transferring them to that city from Toledo, Ohio, when it merged with the former Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company, it has not hitherto operated a plant in the Missouri metropolis. However, since the liquidation of the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company and the reorganization of the Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Company, the growth of its business in the territory contiguous to St. Louis, makes the establishment of a local plant a necessary item in the company's steady expansion.

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WAKE UP!

To the cooperage manufacturer who has spent even as little as a half-score years of activity in our line, it must be truly amazing to note the tremendous advantages that modern business enjoys, in comparison to the conditions under which it was carried on but a few short years ago. He must contemplate with awe the tremendous strides that have been made in merchandising practice, and regard with something akin to wonderment, the gratuitous help which present-day manufacturers and merchants receive from the numerous agencies brought into being by his own initiative, or instituted by our paternal government for his advancement and progress.

Modern business, with the help of its highly efficient industrial associations, its subsidized research bureaus, its collective publicity campaigns, its foreign trade organizations, and its innumerable other present-day aids, has advanced far and away beyond the point of development which even the most visionary of the old-line business men would have had the temerity to prophecy. The giant advances that have been made and which are still being made with ever-increasing vigor, are not so apparent to the younger generation as they are to the old-timers—for the reason that the younger men were born heir to highly refined conditions, and have no personal knowledge of the onerous handicaps and obstacles which beset their fathers, and made the conduct of business in their time a much more arduous undertaking than it is today. Accepting their advantages as rights conferred by Divine Providence, they are prone to look upon them with scant appreciation, and to hold them in that value with which "something that is gotten for nothing" is generally regarded.

However, this lack of appreciation is not exclusively the attribute of the younger generation. A great many of the veterans of our industry, notwithstanding the fact that they, if anybody, should be extremely thankful for changed conditions, exhibit a woeful lack of interest in the instruments which have been placed in their hands for the furtherance of their individual needs. Our industry as a whole has not, and is not, making full and proper use of the various institutions and agencies which are at its disposal for advancement in every direction. Unless we stir ourselves out of our lethargy and awake to the opportunities which lie at our door, we must, inevitably, fall behind competitive industries in the march of progress.

We have a national organization which receives far less than the unanimous support to which it is entitled; we have research laboratories to which access can be gained for the asking, where invaluable experimental work can be conducted in the perfecting of our product, and we neglect to utilize them; we have a governmental forest bureau soliciting our co-operation in the preservation and protection of our raw materials, which we almost totally ignore; and we have many other avenues of progress which we refuse to tread. We can hardly afford to admit that we are satisfied with the present conditions of our industry, and content to carry on indefinitely in our present state of development—progress does not lie along that road. Competition is growing keener every day, and if we are to meet it with any degree of success, we will be forced to arouse ourselves without delay.

BUSINESS IN AND AROUND NEW YORK HAS BEEN NORMAL DURING FEBRUARY, AND CONDITIONS INDICATE A SUSTAINED DEMAND FOR NEXT FEW MONTHS

—C. M. VAN AKEN

The business for the month of February has been somewhat curtailed in this locality on account of the heavy snows that have prevailed throughout the fruit section. There has been a normal demand for cooperage along promiscuous lines. This demand has been healthy because the people have been placing orders for cooperage to take care of barrel business that was actually in sight, and they were situated so that they could take delivery of the material as they anticipated when it arrived, but in the fruit district a different situation has applied—people have been, figuratively speaking, "covered up with snow." Many of them have asked to have the shipments of material purchased held back, and to talk about additional business at a time when it was difficult to get ten feet away from the house, was something that they would not want to do; so the fruit-stock orders that would have been placed during February, under normal conditions, have been held up. This holding back of the shipment of orders placed, together with the reticence on the part of the buyers to place additional business, has caused a little weakening in the prices of fruit-barrel cooperage; hence, we are now wondering whether during March the buyers are going to hold back for more of a weakening in prices, or whether the weather conditions at the mill will justify a slight upward tendency of prices, thus prompting the buyers to get busy. On the whole, a fair volume of business has been moving to this section, and, as there is a healthy condition existing, outside of the fruit-barrel business, we are anticipating a general good business for the coming few months.

THAWS IN CANADA WILL LIKELY RESULT IN SEVERE SHORTAGE OF COOPERAGE STOCK THIS COMING SPRING—JAMES INNES

At this writing (February 20th) lumbering in the woods has been suspended, as the unusual thaw has set in, melted all the snow, and, as there is no frost in the ground, the snow having come before it froze up, the woods are a quagmire; and as it is so late in the season, logs and bolts already cut are likely to stay in the woods until July.

This condition of affairs is going to entail a very short crop of staves, hoops and heading, this season, and will also make the output of hardwood lumber phenomenally small.

Business is opening up nicely, and next month (April) should see things in full swing. Prices are unchanged, and, as stocks at the mills are low, the only tendency should be upward, when the season opens.

BARREL TRADE IN ITALY

In a recent report to the Lumber Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Consul-General Homer M. Byington makes the following comment on the barrel trade in Italy.

Prior to 1914 a large part of the barrels used in southern Italy were imported either assembled or as shooks and staves. Since Germany and Austria were the sources of a considerable portion of these imports, the war made it necessary to greatly expand the existing facilities for manufacturing these articles in Italy.

The following extract from the Statistical Importazione e di Esportazione, issued by the Italian Ministry of Finance, covers the imports and exports during the first nine months of 1924:

Article	Imports	Exports
Barrel staves	7,960,848 pounds	61,575,352 pounds
Barrels (capacity)	1,394,894 gallons	9,740,153 gallons

A peculiar feature of the manufacture of barrels in southern Italy, and one which might offer opportunities for American manufacturers of barrel-making machinery, is that the whole trade still relies on handicraft. Staves are still made with adz, draw knife, and plane exclusively in southern Italy.

A STRONG APPEAL FOR SIMPLIFICATION AND STANDARDIZATION OF PRODUCTS

An appeal to the manufacturers of the country included in its membership, to support the campaign for the elimination of waste in industry by means of simplification and standardization of products, was issued today by the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

In a bulletin on the subject the department says that, as a result of its four years' effort in this movement, it has come in contact with 400 distinct manufacturing lines. Not all of these have undertaken a co-operative study of the problem of eliminating unnecessary varieties in the products, but many are taking an active interest in the question.

"Notwithstanding the very evident gains and economies which are certain to accrue from a reasonable application of simplified practice," says the Department of Manufacture, "it is surprising that numerous lines have as yet taken no very definite steps in this direction. The Department of Commerce, the American Engineering Standards Committee and the National Chamber have been and are working to the best of their ability to arouse those lines to the point of determining upon some action."

The Department cites a long list of simplification projects successfully carried out. As a typical example of the results achieved, it gives the testimony of one line which reports that on one raw material item alone, it has scaled down the average inventory from $100,000 to $20,000 without decreasing production, and has increased production in certain departments from 10 to 25 per cent. Manufacturers interested should see this bulletin—the department will also supply on request, details concerning any line which has been simplified.

EASTERN NATIONAL FORESTS ENLARGED BY NEW PURCHASE

The National Forest Reservation Commission has just authorized the purchase of 132,014 acres of land in 10 eastern States for additions to national forests, according to the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The average cost of the land will be $5.24 an acre. More than 21,000 acres are in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and are partly of heavily forested lands in some of the scenic regions.

In Pennsylvania the purchase of 23,320 acres was authorized, thus increasing the area of the Allegheny Forest, which protects the headwaters of the Allegheny River, to nearly 200,000 acres.

Purchases in Southern States

Additions to purchases were authorized in Virginia of 10,578 acres; in West Virginia to 2,500; in Tennessee, 11,559; in North Carolina, 13,033; in South Carolina, 3,046; in Georgia, 39,624; in Alabama, 1,645; and in Arkansas, 5,098. The commission went on record in favor of an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the further purchase of lands for eastern national forests.

According to W. W. Ashe, secretary of the commission, this brings the total area of lands being acquired for national forests in eastern and southern States to 2,580,604 acres. The lands not only are of great value in the protection of watersheds of many of the most important streams available for navigation and incidentally for hydroelectric power development, but are also of material importance in supplying timber, and for demonstrating to private owners the methods of managing national forest lands for the production of timber to make them profitable investments. The timber shortage in the eastern States necessitated the importation from the west coast of more than a billion feet of timber last year. All of this might have been produced in the eastern States, the Forest Service states, were the available timber lands under good forest management and fully productive.

The present National Forest Reservation Commission consists of the Secretaries of War, Interior, and Agriculture; Senators Overman, of North Carolina, and Keyes of New Hampshire; and Representatives Gordon Lee, of Georgia, and Hawley, of Oregon.

WILLIAM BARRON RETIRES

William Barron, who, for the past 26 years was manager of the Poplar Bluff (Arkansas) plant of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, and who, through his long activity in the trade, is widely known throughout the cooperage industry, has been placed on the retired list, with full pay for the remainder of his years, as a reward for faithful and efficient service. He is succeeded in the managership of the plant by Mr. William B. Scott, who has been prepared for the assignment under the tutelage of Mr. Barron.

WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS IN DUTCH WOODWORKING TRADES CONFER ON WAGE SCALE

Commercial Attache Fayette W. Allport, stationed at The Hague, Netherlands, in a recent report to the Department of Commerce, described the wage situation in that country as follows:

"Due to various difficulties between employees and labor organizations in the Dutch lumber trade, negotiations regarding a collective agreement for the entire country, were doomed to failure. The employers originally proposed a 55-hour week or a wage reduction of 15 per cent. Even after the employers had materially altered their conditions, no agreement could be reached and local negotiations were resumed, with the result that several local labor agreements were concluded. In Amsterdam wages remained the same, in Zaandam there was a reduction of 2-3 per cent. after a struggle, and in some other localities a reduction of 3-5 per cent. went into effect.

The collective agreements are effective until March 31, 1925, except for the lumber trade at Amsterdam, where the agreement expires on March 15, 1925. At the end of the previous year the labor organizations gave notice that they desired to cancel the collective agreements. In the coopers' and boxmakers' branch, the employers proposed a 50½-hour week, no extra pay for the first four overtime hours, and 25 per cent. extra pay for additional overtime. The request by the labor organizations for additional compensation in view of the high cost of living has been refused by the employers.

In the furniture branch an agreement was reached on the basis of an hourly wage reduction of two Dutch cents, hence the present hourly wages of the furniture makers in the four municipal classes are 68, 66, 63 and 59 cents, and of the polishers 64, 61, 58 and 55 cents, respectively. The employers in the mass production industry, however, did not sign this agreement, although some factories regulated their wages in accordance with those of the collective agreement. Toward the end of the previous year the labor organizations gave notice that they wished to cancel this collective agreement, because they were of opinion that more favorable conditions could be obtained.

Exhibit of slack-barrel machinery shown at New York State Horticultural Society's annual meeting by Trevor Manufacturing Company. Mr. Delbert A. Bereau, inventor of the equipment, stands in the center of the booth.

Together with the coopers and boxmakers, who formed a separate group which entrusted its interests to the Dutch Lumber Association, the following weekly guilder wages became effective:

	Skilled: Lumber-trade	Coopers	Unskilled Coopers: Lumber-trade	
Amsterdam	34.50	33.50	29.50	28.75
The Hague	38 and 34.25	.....	28	.....
Rotterdam	32.50	32.50	27.50	27.50
Schiedam	32.50	32.50	27.50	27.50
Hoorn	25.75	25.25	21	21
Leerdam	25.75	25.75	21	21
Zaandam	32.25	.....	27.25	.....
Westzaan				
Koog a/d Zaan				
Zaandijk	31.25	.....	26.25	.....
Leiden	28	.....	22.80	.....
Enschede	26.50	.....	21.50	.....

From the foregoing table it will be noted that the highest wages are being paid in Amsterdam (lumber port), The Hague, Rotterdam and Zaandam (important lumber center).

CANADIAN WESTERN COOPERAGE COMPANY EXPANDS BUILDING PLANS

A steady stream of orders and the splendid outlook for a sustained rush of business, are given as the underlying reasons for the expansion of the plans of the new cooperage plant of the Canadian Western Cooperage Company at Victoria, B. C., to encompass an addition to the proposed factory, which will cost $40,000. The original plant contract, which was awarded some weeks ago, called for a series of buildings to cost $125,000.

NEW COOPERAGE COMPANY IN VIRGINIA

A charter has recently been granted to the Virginia Cooperage Company, of Cloverdale, Va., authorizing it to manufacture and sell barrels, boxes and baskets. The capital stock is set forth as $50,000 and the officers of the organization are given as W. A. Reid, Troutville, Va., president; G. W. Wills, Cloverdale, Va., secretary, and T. D. Kenzie, Troutville, Va., treasurer.

TREVOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S EXHIBIT AT ROCHESTER FRUIT SHOW

One of the most interesting exhibits shown at the Annual Fruit Show of the New York State Horticultural Society, which was held in Rochester, N. Y., recently, was a completely equipped slack barrel shop in operation. The Trevor Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., were the exhibitors, and they had on display a full outfit of slack barrel machinery, which gave a practical demonstration of its efficiency by turning out hundreds of bright, new, perfectly-coopered fruit barrels with amazing speed. The exhibition was in charge of Mr. Delbert A. Bereau, the inventor of the equipment, which was developed and perfected by the Trevor Manufacturing Company, who have acquired all manufacturing and marketing rights covering it. The novel display aroused unusual interest and attracted large crowds of onlookers throughout the entire time the show was in progress. It was designed to demonstrate the speed and economy of machine manufacture of the highest-quality barrels, and judged by the enthusiastic commendations voluntarily expressed by the majority of those who inspected it, it achieved its purpose.

The company reports installations of similar equipment in the shops of E. M. Dutton, Newfane, N. Y., Warren Townsend, Gasport, N. Y., and many others at various points throughout the country.

V. W. KRAFFT LEAVES THE VOLL COOPERAGE COMPANY TO HEAD NEW ORGANIZATION

On March 1st an event of more than ordinary interest to the cooperage trade occurred in the launching of the Krafft Cooperage Company, which is headed by Victor W. Krafft, who, for the past few years has been associated with the Voll Cooperage Company, St. Louis, as vice-president and treasurer.

The new company has taken over the tight stave mills formerly operated by the Voll Cooperage Company, and will manufacture and deal in tight stock exclusively, maintaining administrative and sales offices in St. Louis.

Mr. Krafft is one of the best known men in cooperage circles, having been secretary of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America during the post-war boom days when it enjoyed its greatest numerical strength, and having, while holding that office, come into close, personal contact with practically the entire personnel of the industry. The new organization which he heads as president and active manager should, under his able direction and guidance, achieve a success commensurate with his popularity with the trade.

SLOGANS USED TO STIMULATE SALES OF AMERICAN APPLES IN BRITISH MARKETS

England has more than one slogan to boost the sale of American apples, and it is using them to good effect in an aggressive advertising campaign. At the Imperial Fruit Show held in Birmingham, recently, the following slogans were used:

"Spare the apple, spoil the child."
"A pound of apples is worth a ton of cure."
"Eat more apples—you know why."
"Red apples make red cheeks."
"Every youngster needs an apple when his daddy needs a smoke."
"An apple a day, no doctor to pay."
"Fair maid, if pale and wan your cheek, just try an apple cosmetique."
"For health's sake, eat more apples."

APPLE-BARREL MANUFACTURERS SELLING IN WEST VIRGINIA SHOULD TAKE COGNIZANCE OF THIS

Warning that the State support for the West Virginia apple-packing plant and demonstration school at Inwood, W. Va., for which an annual maintenance appropriation of $3,500 has been made since its establishment four years ago was in danger, was issued to the recent annual gathering of fruit growers of West Virginia here by President Frank B. Trotter, of West Virginia University. The appropriation, he said, had been put in the supplemental budget instead of the primary one, and he felt there was some question about its passage. He urged the growers to see to it that the legislators from the fruit belt interested themselves in the passage of the budget or at least the apple-plant appropriation. The uncertainty arises from the general policy of the State Board of Control to reduce expenses for the State institutions, it was explained.

The plant has been under fire from non-fruit growers for years. The opposition is that it caters to a limited class of people and should not be paid for by the State as a whole. The answer, President Taylor said, is that the school is training the young fruit men, any and all who may want to come and take the training for proper handling of fruit in the future, so that there may be the minimum of loss through poor handling. The school, he explained, does not pack apples free for its members, but is only an effort to apply the theory of co-operative intelligent handling of fruit to practical problems involved in the field.

DECIMAL METRIC STANDARDS URGED FOR UNITED STATES

The United States is handicapped by failure to adopt the decimal metric weights and measures, according to an article in the February issue of "The Rotarian Magazine" by Aubrey Drury, director of the All-America Standards Council.

"The present world trend to metric measures is very rapid," the article points out. "Within the last five years, Russia, Japan, Poland, Latvia, Greece, Esthonia, Lithuania, Siam and Persia, have confirmed by legislative enactment their adoption of metric units. Forty great nations have already achieved this progress. The use of metric units by 900,000,000 humans proves their practical value in every-day affairs.

Under metric standardization, our old yard will simply be advanced 10 per cent. to the meter, or world yard; our old pound will be advanced 10 per cent. to the 500 gram weight, or world pound. The United States will advance its old liquid quart 5 per cent. to the liter.

"It is obvious that there will be no need for mental adjustment to familiarize ourselves with the world measurements because they are practically what we have now. The transition will involve only a slight adjustment in the size of units. Like our dollar, they may be decimally divided or multiplied.

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

The slack barrel business is on a fairly satisfactory basis, being confined largely to flour barrels. Production of flour is on the increase here, because of the recent erection of two new mills, and about the same increase in barrels is enjoyed as in flour production. Lately the erratic course of the wheat market has had an effect upon the flour movement, especially the export trade. Europe bought heavily for a time, and then suddenly discovered that it had bought too heavily and shut off.

Blanket of Snow Has Protected Orchards

The orchards are in pretty good condition on account of the heavy blanket of snow, but if that State Legislator who wants to bring in jack rabbits from the West for sportsmen to shoot, gets his bill enacted into a law, the safety of fruit trees will soon be very much less than it is now. As a rule, western New York orchards are seldom attacked by wild game animals.

Little Carry-over of Last Season's Apple Crop

The price of apples keeps strong, and there is promise that nothing will be left over when the season ends, which will encourage the farmer to take good care of his trees. No new prices on apple barrels have been established lately. The most recent quotation is 65 cents, and some sales have been made recently for handling apples out of storage. Flour barrels differ so much in cost and quality that prices vary, being about 80 cents for the most ordinary domestic demand and running up to $1.25 for the fancy twelve-hooped barrel for export trade.

Cider and Vinegar Barrels Not Yet in Demand

Demand for barrels in the tight-cooperage trade has been light of late. It is too early for much business to be placed in the cider and vinegar barrel line, though sellers are beginning to hunt for buyers, and prices are being quoted about as follows: Gum barrels, $2.55; ash, $2.65; oak, $3.

Outlook for Slack Cooperage Is Good

Slack cooperage material is not much changed in price from a month ago, though if anything it is easier. There has been bad weather at the mills for getting out stock, and bad weather has also been prevailing in this territory, so that coopers have been unwilling to buy. It is stated that mill stocks are not heavy and that a little buying movement would probably cause a stiffening in prices. Optimism is felt as to the outlook for the slack cooperage trade, and it is expected to pick up in the near future, or as soon as settled spring weather arrives.

Japanese Use Red Cedar Barrels for "Saki"

An interesting lecture on "Japan in Pictures" was given by Chester J. Hogue on February 18th, at a dinner given by the Buffalo Lumber Dealers' Association and the Buffalo Lumber Exchange, at the Hotel Statler. The speaker, who went as a technical expert with the commission sent to Japan by the Douglas Fir Exploitation and Export Co., after the earthquake, showed some interesting scenes of Japanese forests and of methods used in the handling of lumber and erection of buildings. Wise forestry regulations are in force in the country, and it has some fairly large sawmills, but a good deal of lumber for houses is sawed in a very primitive way. The cooperage industry is not neglected, and red cedar staves are cut in large numbers for use in barrels and casks for storing the national drink, "saki," to which they impart a flavor that is pleasing.

Buffalo Lumber and Cooperage Trade Fights Proposed Freight Rate Raise

Representatives of various Buffalo industries, with attorneys, have been in Washington during the past month in attendance at hearings given by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the proposal of the railroads to raise freight rates, mostly eastward from here. The roads propose to raise some rates as much as 25 per cent, and their plan is finding no favor among members of the lumber and cooperage trades. Rates are already too high, in the opinion of shippers as well as receivers of freight.

Trade Notes

Edward B. Holmes, president of the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Co., left with Mrs. Holmes about the middle of February for a vacation at Boca Grande, on the lower west coast of Florida. This is a favorite fishing resort, so Mr. Holmes will probably have some good stories to tell of the big fish in the Gulf of Mexico.

Willis K. Jackson, president of Jackson & Tindle, sailed from New York on the steamer "Orca," on February 23d, with Mrs. Jackson and a party of friends, for a six weeks' tour of the West Indies, touching at Bermuda and the north coast of South America.

A fatal accident occurred lately at the new plant of the International Cooperage Co., at Niagara Falls. Fred E. Jury, a carpenter, 40 years old, fractured his skull in a fall from a scaffold.

The Quaker City Cooperage Co. reports that the flour-barrel business in the past week or two has been upset by the erratic wheat market. Prior to then, trade was on a satisfactory scale.

E. G. SCHROEDER GOES WITH THE J. C. PENNOYER COMPANY

Mr. E. G. Schroeder, who for the past 22 years was connected with the Southern Cotton Oil Company as the head of their cooperage department, has become associated with the J. C. Pennoyer Company. Mr. Schroeder, who is one of the best known cooperage men in the country, brings to his new assignment a wealth of practical experience gained by his more than a score of years' active work in cooperage manufacture, and a trade acquaintance such as must prove a distinct asset to his new employers.

THE POWELL COOPERAGE COMPANY, MEMPHIS, ABSORBS THE TENNESSEE HOOP COMPANY

The Powell Cooperage Company, Memphis, Tenn., recently announced that they have added the plant of the Tennessee Hoop Company to their growing chain of cooperage operations. The recent acquisition, which is located on the outskirts of Memphis, is a modern factory completely equipped for the manufacture of staves, hoops and heading, and makes a valuable addition to the splendid stock-producing facilities which the company previously possessed.

The Tennessee Hoop Company's products have long been highly regarded by the consuming trade and under the able direction of the new owners the plant will continue to turn out the superior quality of goods upon which its reputation is based.

It was also announced that the executive offices of the Powell company, which were formerly maintained in the Bank of Commerce and Trust Building, have been transferred to the new plant, which affords a readily accessible center from which to administer the growing business of the firm.

SOUTHERN ROLLER STAVE AND HEADING COMPANY PLACES NEW PLANT IN OPERATION

The Southern Roller Stave and Heading Company, Elizabeth City, N. C., which recently installed a complete outfit of slack barrel making machinery, is now in operation and is manufacturing 500 potato barrels per day. Mr. A. B. Houtz, president of the company, states that peak demand during the potato harvest will absorb a production of from 1,000 to 1,200 containers daily.

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY NOW MANUFACTURING STAVES

Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, Cape Girardeau, Mo., manufacturers of the famous "Bone Dry" heading and lumber, have expanded their line by adding "Bone Dry" staves to the list of items which they produce.

A new mill, equipped with stave-cutting machinery of the latest and most improved design, has been added to their huge plant at Cape Girardeau, and is now in operation on full time schedule.

The same high standard of manufacture which distinguishes "Bone Dry" heading, will be rigidly maintained in the production of the staves marketed under this trade-mark, which is now recognized by cooperage stock and lumber consumers as the stamp of quality.

VOLL COOPERAGE COMPANY DISPOSES OF TIGHT STOCK INTERESTS

The Voll Cooperage Company, St. Louis, by reason of a reorganization and change in policy, has transferred all its holdings of tight stave property to the Krafft Cooperage Company, and will hereafter confine its business strictly to manufacturing and dealing in slack stock. The reorganization referred to separates the interest of Mr. E. P. Voll, president of the Voll Cooperage Company, and Mr. V. W. Krafft, former vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Voll continues as the active head of the company which bears his name and which will henceforth deal in slack cooperage stock exclusively, while Mr. Krafft assumes the presidency of the Krafft Cooperage Company, which will restrict its activities to the tight line.

"BARREL AND BOX" SOLD TO CHICAGO PUBLISHING COMPANY

"Barrel and Box," Chicago, published since 1896 until his recent death by the late Edgar H. Defebaugh, and which from its earliest days has devoted much of its space to the cooperage industry, has been sold by the estate of Mr. Defebaugh to the Tradepress Publishing Corporation, of Chicago. The publishing offices of the paper have been removed to 542 South Dearborn Street, from which address the other publications controlled by the purchasing corporation are administered. Mr. Frank H. Tate, who assumed editorial direction of the paper approximately two years ago, will continue as editor and manager.

MOORE LUMBER COMPANY WILL MANUFACTURE SLACK HEADING AT GALVESTON, GA.

The Moore Lumber Company, Galveston, Ga., is installing the necessary equipment in a new plant, that will be devoted to the manufacture of slack heading. The mill will be placed in operation immediately upon completion.

LOUISVILLE COOPERAGE COMPANY MAY ADD SLACK DEPARTMENTS TO ITS BARREL FACTORY

The Louisville Cooperage Company is contemplating the addition of a slack barrel department to its huge tight cooperage plant in Louisville, Kentucky. Up to the present it has manufactured only tight barrels and kegs, but in the interest of serving its patrons with all sizes and all types of barrels and kegs, both tight and slack, the addition of the slack plant is under advisement. Should the proposed slack unit materialize, the company could justly claim to have a complete "tree-to-consumer" cooperage service in both branches of the industry, with its stave, heading and barrel plants equipped to furnish the consuming trade with every item of cooperage in general use.

BOOKS BY THE BARREL

Barrels are being put to a unique and unusual use in a campaign that is being conducted by the American Merchant Marine Library Association in various large cities throughout the country. In order to secure books for the libraries of ships of American registry, the association is seeking contributions of used volumes from the general public, and are placing barrels at busy corners on main thoroughfares in many cities, into which the contributors place the books which they desire to donate to the movement. Four sugar barrels, which are installed at the four corners of Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, are attracting a fine response from the public of the city, and for the first week that they were set out they were filled several times each day.

THE INTERSTATE COOPERAGE COMPANY WILL MAKE TURPENTINE BARRELS IN NEW PLANT AT SAVANNAH, GA.

The Interstate Cooperage Company has recently purchased a factory building in Savannah, Georgia, which will be equipped as a tight barrel plant and put into operation immediately upon completion. Turpentine and oil barrels will be manufactured in the new factory, which will cater to the naval stores trade which centers in Savannah.

The Interstate Cooperage Company has been operating turpentine barrel plants in Georgia and Florida for the past 30 or 40 years and is well known in the industry. It has plants at Valdosta, Lake City, Jacksonville, Ocala and Tampa.

The installation of the Savannah unit is being supervised by Mr. A. B. Ticknor, the vice-president of the company, who, together with Mr. V. J. Blow, the president, spent several weeks of last month inspecting available sites for the plant.

INTERNATIONAL APPLE SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION IN CLEVELAND

The International Apple Shippers' Association have designated Cleveland, Ohio, as the site of their 1925 convention, which will open its sessions in August, at a date to be announced later. This is one of the strongest trade bodies in the country, and as they are quantity consumers of apple barrels, the cooperage industry has an active interest in their meetings. Their annual gatherings furnish an excellent meeting ground for conferences on their package requirements, and there is usually a good representation of slack barrel and slack stock manufacturers in attendance.

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HEADING

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"THE OLD RELIABLE" **WOOD BARRELS**

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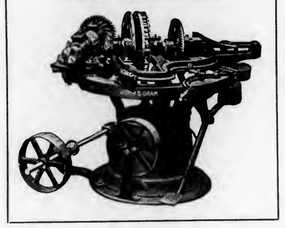
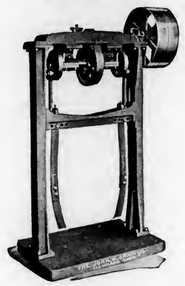


NEW "ORAM" RAPID BILGE-HOOP REMOVING MACHINE



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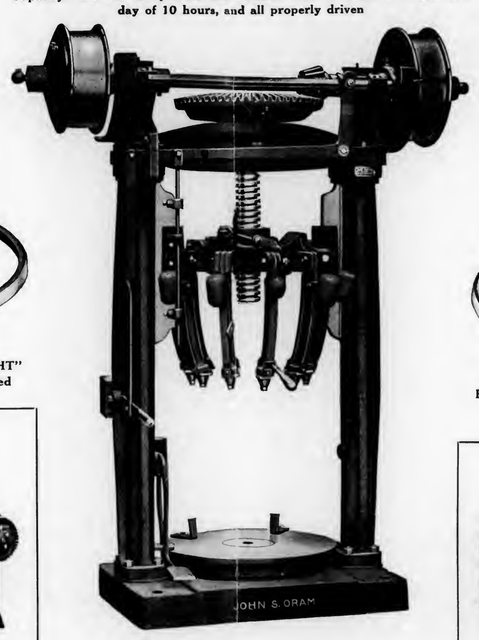

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NEW "ECONOMY" (PATENTED) HEADING-UP MACHINE

BUNG BORING MACHINE

STEEL TRUSS HOOPS

ELECTRIC WELDED—"MADE RIGHT"

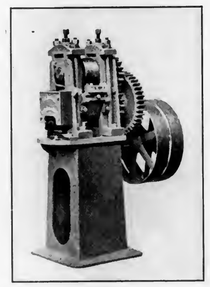
Outside painted any color, if wanted

STEEL TRUSS HOOPS

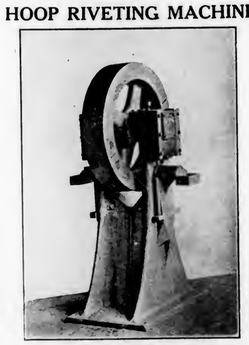
ROUND EDGE—SPECIAL CARBON STEEL

Sizes stamped inside, if wanted

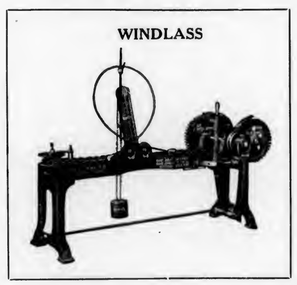
PUNCHING, FLARING AND SHEARING MACHINE



HOOP RIVETING MACHINE

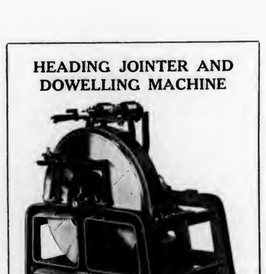


WINDLASS

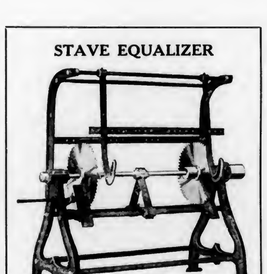


BARREL LATHE

HEADING JOINTER AND DOWELLING MACHINE



STAVE EQUALIZER



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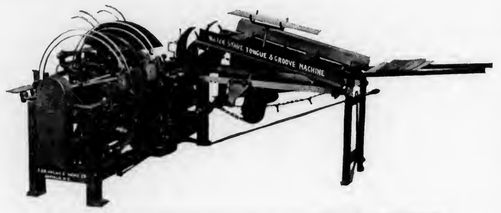

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Our unexcelled Barrel Heater
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ST. LOUIS ∴ MISSOURI

Realizing the Paramount Importance of Forest Regulation the Legislature of Arkansas Acts Speedily on New Forestry Bill. Passes the Senate Same Day It Was Introduced

Recognizing the supreme importance of taking speedy action to stay the tremendous drain on its standing timber, the legislature of the State of Arkansas has in the process of passage a comprehensive Forestry Bill which has the support of all the wood-using industries in the commonwealth. The bill was introduced into the Senate on January 20th, favorably reported by the committee to which it was assigned on January 22d, and passed by the Senate the same day. It is now in the House for consideration. It will doubtless be enacted into law without delay. The bill reads as follows:

A Bill

For an Act to be entitled:

"An act to create and establish a State Forestry Commission; and to prescribe its powers and duties; and to provide for the creation of a State Forestry Fund; and for other purposes."

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

Section 1. There is hereby created and established a State Forestry Commission, hereinafter called the commission, composed of seven members as follows: The commissioner of agriculture, the dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas, and five citizens of the State to be appointed by the governor, of whom at least three shall be owners of timberland or interested in the manufacture and sale of forest products. The terms of the five appointive members shall expire on December 31st, of 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, the term of each to be designated by the governor. Their successors shall be appointed by the governor for terms of five years each, except as vacancies are filled for unexpired terms; provided that the term of a member shall continue until his successor is appointed and qualifies. The members shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be reimbursed for actual and reasonable expenses while performing their duties.

Sec. 2. The commission, on the call of the governor, shall meet at Little Rock within thirty days after appointment, and organize, and shall meet at such other times and places as may be designated by the commission, or on the call of the chairman, or of any three members. The commission shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman, and fix the terms and duties of their officers. The State Forester, hereinafter provided for, shall serve as secretary of the commission, and shall be the custodian of the books, records and papers thereof.

Sec. 3. The duties and the powers of the commission shall be:

(1) To employ a State forester, who shall have been technically trained in the profession of forestry, and who, in addition, shall have had adequate experience in technical and administrative work in forestry, and to fix his compensation, subject to the approval of the governor; to provide and equip office quarters for the State forester and his assistants, and to allow the State forester and his assistants such expenses as are necessary to the performance of their duties; to employ such administrative, supervisory and clerical assistants to the State forester as may be deemed necessary, and to fix their respective compensations, subject to the approval of the governor; and to intrust to the State forester the immediate direction and control (subject to the approval of the commission) of all matters relating to forestry as authorized by law.

(2) To formulate and put into effect such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary to prevent, suppress and control forest and woodland fires, and to encourage and promote forest, woodland and tree planting and growing for the production of timber and wood crops and other beneficial purposes; to cause to be made such studies concerning forest conditions as may seem proper, including the subjects of marketing forest products by farmers and other owners of timber tracts; to encourage public interest in forest conservation by suggesting school programs and using other means of publicity pertaining to the protection and extension of forests and utilization of forest products; to co-operate with any Federal or State department, or institution, county, town, corporation, association of landowners, or individuals, in the preparation and execution of plans for the management, protection, replacement or extension of the forest, woodland and other tree growth in the State; to control the expenditures of any and all funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the purposes of this act; and under proper regulations and restrictions, specially to authorize any officer or employee of the commission to incur necessary and stipulated expenses in connection with the work upon which such person may be engaged; and to submit biennially to the governor and the legislature a report of expenditures, proceedings and results achieved, together with such other matters as are deemed necessary, including recommendations concerning such legislation as is germane to the purposes of this act.

Sec. 4. All moneys appropriated or made available for the use of the commission shall be placed by the State treasurer in a special fund to be known as the State forestry fund, out of which fund it is contemplated that moneys shall be paid for expenditures as the commission may direct in carrying out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. The commission is authorized to receive any gifts or contributions that may be made by persons, associations or corporations interested in promoting the cause of forestry, and may direct all or part of such gifts or contribution to the maintenance of a chair of forestry in the University of Arkansas. The commission is further authorized to accept deeds, executed to the State of Arkansas, to lands that may be covered to the State for the purpose of creating a State forest reserve, and to provide rules and regulations for the management of such lands.

Sec. 6. It is hereby made the duty of all peace officers in this State to enforce the provisions of this act, and the rules and regulations adopted by the commission.

Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed; and the immediate passage of this act being necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Shirley (Arkansas) plant of the National Cooperage and Woodenware Company, of Peoria, Ill., has again been placed in operation after an extended shutdown. Tight staves and heading are produced in this mill and it is expected to have a long run.

WANTS IN COOPERAGE LINES

John Ebersberger, Inc., Newark, N. J., is in the market for No. 1 oil barrels and half-barrels, alcohol and turpentine barrels. Also one-trip steel drums in good condition.

The Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill., are in the market for white ash butter tub staves. Also tub hoops and heading.

The Canton Barrel Company, Canton, Ohio, are in the market for a large quantity of coopered or uncoopered potato and sugar barrels for delivery to Pennsylvania and New York points.

"T. W. O." care of THE JOURNAL, *is in the market for a quantity of short staves.*

Burbank Cooperage Company, New Orleans, La., are in the market for 28½" and 30" kiln-dried slack staves.

"Equipment," care of THE JOURNAL, *is in the market for a full set of used tight barrel machinery.*

Louis Cote, Reg'd, 83 Sault-au-Matelot, Quebec, is in the market for both oak and gum staves and heading.

Lays Brothers, Public Market, Rochester, N. Y., are in the market for 3,000 pear barrels, bushel size.

APPLE EXPORTS TO DATE

Apple exports for the season to February 14th compared with last season, according to figures compiled by the International Apple Shippers' Association, follow:

BARRELS

Week ending February 14th	57,231
Same week last year	72,368
Total to date	2,274,519
To same date last year	2,698,758

BOXES

Week ending February 14th	127,821
Same week last year	155,197
Total to date	4,116,478
To same date last year	3,884,235

REVIVAL OF SCOTTISH AND IRISH FISH TRADE BENEFICIAL TO COOPERAGE INDUSTRIES

According to Canadian Trade Commissioner G. B. Johnson the Scottish and Irish fish industries are booming. In a recent report to the Canadian Government he stated:

"The improvement in Aberdeen's great fish industry in 1924 has been most marked, and the year closed with encouragement. The improvement that has been made is perhaps best shown by the remarkable revival of the export trade in pickled herring to the Continent, which is approaching the figures of 1913, most of which used to be made to Germany and Russia. These countries have now come back into the market to an astonishing degree and seem to indicate the possibility of the use of Canadian barrel staves for the requirements of this trade, which amount to millions of barrels a year; but at the moment it appears that Swedish makers can land their staves on these coasts cheaper than they can be shipped from the Dominion."

Advices to THE JOURNAL set forth the fact that the plant of the North Portland Woodenware and Cooperage Company, North Portland, Oregon, which was destroyed by fire in August, 1924, will not be rebuilt. The company will retire from the cooperage business.

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Louisiana Department of Conservation Closes Contract for First Tract of Land in United States to Be Devoted Exclusively to Reforestation of Hardwoods. Division of Forestry Will Supervise Development

Announcement has been made of the execution of a contract between the Department of Conservation, State of Louisiana, and the Thistlethwaite Lumber Company, covering the acceptance of a reserve of 11,300 acres of cut-over lands for reforestation purposes for a period of 30 years. The project will be under the supervision of the Division of Forestry. The tract is located in St. Landry Parish, in the Atchafalaya Basin.

In the past the pine land owners have been interested in reforestation, and quite a few contracts have been made, but the St. Landry parish reforestation project of hardwood cut-over lands, amounting to 11,300 acres is the first of its kind in the South, and, in fact, in the United States, to develop a second-growth of hardwoods on denuded lands. A great deal has been said about the case with which pine grows but the State foresters' inspection of the St. Landry parish project shows the hardwoods which predominate mostly in red and white oaks, hickories, ash, etc., grow as fast and in many instances faster than the pine trees. A remarkable feature of the Thistlethwaite Lumber Company's project is the fact that Lote Thistlethwaite, now deceased, believed in reforestation 15 years ago, and had practiced this belief during that time, protecting these lands from fires, leaving proper seed trees and taking care of the young timber so it would not be injured in the felling of larger trees. The result today is an ideal stand of young hardwood trees growing rapidly. In memory of the efforts and results that Mr. Thistlethwaite obtained, the contracted forest has been named the "Lote Thistlethwaite Forest Reserve."

Due to the lack of knowledge from many agencies and especially the lumber industry and foresters, very little attention has been paid to the growing of hardwoods in the South. The general prevailing opinion is that hardwoods grow in swamps, and the name swamp has been a misnomer. The hardwood swamps of Louisiana, as a rule, do not retain overflow water for a period longer than three months. The greater portion of the hardwood cut-over lands of Louisiana lie idle for a period of years, as new reclamation projects can not be attempted until the present supply of improved alluvial lands has been utilized and developed. The hardwood trees, especially the oaks, hickories and ashes, attain saw log size of 16 inches and up in 25 years to 40 years. Lumbermen have informed the Division of Forestry of the fact that 30 per cent. of the lumber sawn in these species is being obtained from trees 50 years and under in age. This is especially true of the timber in St. Landry parish, where checks have been made of trees 20 inches in diameter, 25 years old, and 35 inches in diameter, 48 years old. Not only is this true of the hardwood bottoms in St. Landry parish but checks made of plots have shown hardwoods to be of remarkable growth in various sections in Louisiana, not only in the swamps, but in the hills and hummocks bordering on the swamp edge.

In addition to making the 11,300 acres a forestry project for a period of 30 years for timber growing, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Conservation will build and develop experimental plots for educational purposes in the development of farm forestry. The Division of Forestry has now improved its personnel in the farm forestry work, and has three first-class farm foresters working under the State forester. The services of these men are available to all persons in the State.

STAVE EXPORTERS RUN A BUSINESS RISK IN SHIPPING STOCK TO CADIZ (SPAIN) DEALERS ON CONSIGNMENT

Consul Lucien N. Sullivan, reporting trade conditions prevailing in Cadiz, Spain, said in a recent cable to the Lumber Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

"Most of the staves imported here are shipped from New Orleans. In a recent custom house return there was an item of several hundred thousand staves listed as coming from British possessions in the Americas. It was found on investigation that those staves were from the United States and merely transshipped at some English port. Experiments have been made with chestnut staves from Italy, but have been found unsuitable for wine barrels.

"From time to time there also appear in the custom house returns of exports, quantities of staves sent to England. These, however, are in the form of barrels, which are afterwards used for storing whisky, and in which wine has been kept, lending flavor to the whisky.

"Staves are always received here in the rough, all the work on them being done by hand in the cooperage shops of the various wine producers.

"A bad feature of the stave market in Cadiz is that the dealers will accept shipments of staves only on consignment. Consequently, it sometimes happens that a dealer finding that there will be a considerable rise in the market, orders a shipment on his own account, with the result that the stocks of the firm whose staves he carries remain for the time undiminished, while the profits on importations he makes direct. Consignments are, therefore, risky business.

DIVISION OF FOREST PATHOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DESIRES REPORTS OF CHESTNUT TREES THAT HAVE PROVED RESISTANT TO BLIGHT

The chestnut blight is steadily spreading over the country, exterminating the American chestnut as it moves. The financial loss has been very heavy for owners who failed to cut their dead chestnut before it deteriorated, and the United States Department of Agriculture and State Forestry Departments have been active in advocating timely utilization.

However, a few chestnut trees have appeared to show a marked degree of resistance to the blight and it is desirable that the more resistant trees be located and preserved. Some of these may prove to be the starting point for a new growth of chestnut. A tree should have resisted the blight under natural conditions for at least ten years, before it can be regarded as worthy of consideration as a resistant tree. Many trees will throw off blight cankers and apparently be doing well for a few years and then quickly succumb to the disease. The Office of Forest Pathology, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., is interested in receiving reports of exceptionally resistant American chestnuts, that is, trees which survive after nearly all of the chestnuts in the vicinity have been killed. Unusually resistant trees are recorded and examined at some later date. Nuts and grafted trees from the most promising are planted in an experimental orchard at Bell, Maryland, for further testing.

This office is also interested in reports of Japanese and European chestnuts which have survived the attacks of the blight. The removal of infected limbs and the cutting out of trunk cankers on these foreign chestnuts will materially assist them in throwing off the disease. The Office of Forest Pathology is, however, primarily interested in trees which are naturally resistant.

VENTILATION AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Mr. Leonard Greenburg, of the United States Public Health Service and the Yale Medical School, delivered an address on "Industrial Ventilation" before the Baltimore Safety Conference, recently held in that city, during which he said in part:

Ventilation is a problem in the ordinary workroom or assembly hall chiefly and practically entirely during the colder months of the year when windows are as a rule kept shut and artificial heat is used. In 1922, Professor Winslow and the writer presented data based on the actual examination of conditions prevailing during the winter months in a very large number of workrooms, which indicated that 68 per cent. of the workrooms studied were at the time of examination at a temperature of more than 70 degrees and 15 per cent. of the workrooms were 75 degrees and over. That such conditions as these cause a monetary loss there is little doubt, and recently industrial studies by the United States Public Health Service appear to indicate that, due partly to such conditions, also must be ascribed the terrifically high sickness rates from cold among industrial workers.

The remedy for this lies in the simple provision of one or more thermometers in the workroom, depending upon the size of the room; and in the intelligent supervision of the windows and heating unit in the workroom.

Ventilation systems for the purpose of cooling rooms should make provision for the handling of very large volumes of air, with the inlets preferably near the floor level and the outlets near the ceiling. It may be wise in addition to provide in the neighborhood an inlet of cool air, but not directly bathing the worker. The velocity employed in such cases as this may, and preferably, should be fairly high. Again it may be well to reiterate that the air stream should not directly strike the worker.

Dusts are present in the atmosphere to a greater or lesser extent at all times, even outdoors, after a rainstorm and on the heights of mountains. The atmosphere of practically all workrooms contains an amount of dust greater than that found in homes, and in the atmosphere of those workshops where special dust-producing devices are in use, such for instance as crushers, grinders and polishers and sand-blast machines, the amount of dust in the workroom may be enormous.

There are three ventilation methods in use for the protection of the worker against industrial dust: namely, the use of hoods of various kinds provided with exhaust pipings and suction exhausts, the use of helmets equipped with air lines for the purpose of supplying the worker with fresh air, and lastly the use of enclosures provided with exhaust ventilation by means of which the hazardous dust may be removed.

The Purdy stave mill, now located at Carthage, Ark., will be transferred in the near future to Fordyce, Ark., where a more advantageous site has been secured. The Fordyce location offers a more plentiful supply of raw material, as well as better labor supply and transportation facilities.

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AN INTERESTING BUSINESS CONTROVERSY THAT CARRIES A LESSON

A case of considerable interest to business houses everywhere has been recently decided in Municipal Court in Des Moines, Ia., concerning the turning over of an order by one firm to another when the first is unable to fill it.

Along in 1921 the Union Celery Company of Kansas City made a number of shipments of lettuce to the Henkin Brothers Fruit Company, of Des Moines, Ia., which orders had been originally placed with the Cochrane Brokerage Company, but turned over by the latter to the Union Celery Company to fill. Four or five shipments were made altogether, but the Iowa concern refused to pay the Union Celery Company for the goods when billed, claiming that they had placed the order with the Cochrane Brokerage Company and that the proceeds had been credited to a claim it held against the latter firm.

After much correspondence, suit was filed by the Union Celery Company against the Henkin Brothers firm for $161.25 and interest. The case came to trial recently and it was held that the plaintiff could not collect for the value of the goods shipped.

Considerable interest attaches to the case inasmuch as the custom of one firm turning over to another orders for goods which the first is unable to fill is very common in the fruit and produce trade. If, under the law, such goods can not be collected for, no doubt the friendly practice of turning orders to a neighbor when the initial firm can not fill it, will be discontinued.

COOPERAGE PLANT DAMAGED BY FIRE

Considerable damage was wrought to the barrel factory of the Pierpont Manufacturing Company, of Savannah, Ga., by a recent fire. The origin of the blaze has not been determined. Immediate repairs will be made and the plant will continue in operation without serious interruption.

ARE COOPERAGE INTERESTS REPRESENTED?

Package manufacturers in Michigan have established an information bureau at 356-57 Houseman Building, Grand Rapids, Mich., for the purpose of better serving the fruit interests of western Michigan.

The bureau will collect information on crop conditions, crop prospects and prospective package requirements. It will serve 14 manufacturers, advising them what kind of packages will be needed and in what amounts. Whether the harvest will be earlier or later than usual, or about the same as heretofore, will be estimated and forwarded to the different manufacturers.

The bureau is being established as a result of a slight overproduction of packages last year. This carry-over proved expensive to the manufacturers. On the other hand, an underproduction of packages in 1922, they point out, proved costly to the growers and themselves. To prevent overproduction as well as underproduction, the bureau has been established to gauge the demand in advance of the harvest.

C. C. Carey, secretary, is in charge of the bureau. The committee authorized to establish the offices here consist of C. B. Thayer, Benton Harbor, chairman; C. J. Clossom, Benton Harbor; H. W. Barner, South Haven; J. H. Loomis, Ludington, and C. P. Zape, Traverse City.

The Berry Lumber and Stave Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., has surrendered its charter to do business as a corporation.

LONG PERIOD OF INTENSIVE STUDY INAUGURATED IN NORTHEASTERN SPRUCE AND FIR STANDS OF WHITE MOUNTAINS

How the United States Department of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, establishes laboratories in the forests and tests with meticulous care the requirements and capacities of trees and their associate plants, is shown in a recent statement of Director S. T. Dana, of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass., describing the station's new permanent sample plots on a national forest timber sale in the spruce regions of the White Mountains.

By arrangement with the operator purchasing timber from the White Mountain National Forest, four plots have been laid out on the sale area on which the purchaser agrees to cut the timber according to definite specifications. Three different kinds of cutting will be tried out there. One will be to cut all red spruce and balsam fir that is over six inches in diameter at breast height, and to cut all hardwoods on the plot over 10 inches. A second method allows only the mature and overmature softwoods to be cut, with such hardwoods as are interfering with the growth of promising young conifers. The third method takes all softwoods down to five inches in diameter, leaving the hardwoods intact. This last method, says Director Dana, foresters already know to be undesirable, since it gives the hardwoods too great an advantage, but it is desired to compare results at every stage with the more favored methods.

APPRECIATION

The genuineness and sincerity of appreciation are oft attested by the simplicity with which it is expressed. In the course of established routine "The Journal" recently rendered a bill to the Springville Heading Company, Springville, Tennessee, for one year's subscription in advance. A few days later the bill was returned bearing the following notation across its face:

"We enclose check for two years' subscription to the 'Journal.' Please let it keep coming."

Four Plots Laid Out

These four plots, comprising about as many acres of ground, will henceforth be part of Uncle Sam's forest laboratory. Here the forester-scientists will watch the young remaining trees grow, will measure them with greatest care at regular intervals for perhaps the next hundred years. Here also smaller experiments will be carried along. Smaller sub-plots will be laid out on which, for example, all vegetation, trees, shrubs, and herbs, will be intensively mapped; even stumps, old logs, rocks, water courses, and piles of debris from the lumbering operation will be charted.

If the lesser vegetation changes in character as a result of the exposure to light and air from the cutting, this will be noted. Even the very soil will be studied, as to its physical and chemical composition, its moisture and temperature at different seasons and times of day. Above ground the foresters will wish to know what is the dampness or dryness of the air, how much sunlight there is and what degree of heat it contributes to the trees' growth, how much moisture is received from rain or snow, and how quickly this evaporates.

"The study will extend over a long period of time," says Mr. Dana, "but significant results on certain phases of the problem should be secured within a few years."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PICTURIZES "PINES—FROM SEED TO SAWMILL" IN EDUCATIONAL FILM

The Old South, the Storied South, with its magnolias and its mocking birds, its plantations and its Old Black Joes, and its vast, majestic forests of virgin pine, is contrasted with the industrial South of today in a new United States Department of Agriculture contribution to the educational motion picture screen, "Pines—From Seed to Sawmill."

The story tells of the service which the southern pine has given in the development of our country, and how, since the timber resources of the Lake States became depleted, southern pine has been the mainstay in our lumber needs. However, the forests of the South are disappearing rapidly, and in the film is sounded the warning of evils that follow in the wake of forest devastation. The timber needs of the new industrial South and the demands of the eastern and mid-western States are pictured in a plea for reforestation in the southern pines area.

Scenes depict the lumber industry in the South, from the setting out of young trees to the sawing of the logs into boards at the sawmill. The picture contains many scenes of unmatched beauty photographed in the historic Magnolia Gardens of Charleston, S. C., and other famous beauty spots of the South. The picture is a contribution from the Forest Service, co-operating with the Georgia Forestry Association, the Florida Forestry Association and the State Forestry Commission of Alabama. It is two reels in length.

"Pines—From Seed to Sawmill" will be circulated through the educational film service of the department and the co-operating State institutions. Copies may be borrowed for short periods, or may be purchased at the laboratory charge. A complete list of the department's films, with information on the method of distributing them is given in Miscellaneous Circular 27, which may be obtained on application to the department at Washington, D. C.

MOLL COOPERAGE COMPANY TO ESTABLISH ANOTHER BRANCH SHOP

The John Moll Cooperage Company, New Orleans, has completed arrangements to install a branch cooperage shop at Thebodaux, La., to manufacture vegetable barrels on a contract with the Thebodaux Growers' Association, which has over six hundred acres of produce under cultivation that will be shipped to northern markets.

REMLAP HEADING COMPANY OPERATING NEW PLANT AT HAMILTON, GEORGIA

The new plant of the Remlap Heading Company, Hamilton, Ga., has been placed in operation and is running on full-time schedule. The plant will shortly be equipped with a battery of dry kilns, the contract for which has been placed.

BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY CONSIDERING OPENING PLANT AT GREELEYVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Citizens of Greeleyville, South Carolina, are giving much attention to the proposed locating of a branch plant in their town, by the Brooklyn Cooperage Company. According to the advices forwarded to THE JOURNAL, the site of the new factory has already been selected and work on the erection of the buildings will start early in the spring.

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Results of Investigation Into Proper Packing Methods for Export Trade by Transportation Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Published in Book Form

The importance of proper packing has been underestimated in the past by many exporters. Partly because of the fact that shipping companies or marine insurance companies indemnify exporters for the direct losses resulting from pilferage or other damage to goods, many shippers have been indifferent to their share in the problem of getting goods safely and promptly to their destination.

Export packing is by no means the least important of the new problems that face a manufacturer who has decided to enter the export field or who is shipping goods to countries where he has had no previous business. Even manufacturers comparatively old in the export business come in competition with manufacturers having still more expensive or greater resources. Each American exporter, therefore, whether his business be large or small, his experience slight or great, has a direct and personal interest in the development of scientific packing methods and in the dissemination of information on this subject .

It is an axiom that proper packing can be done at an expense that will show an actual saving over inefficient methods. "Cheap" packing has always proved false economy and is a detriment not only to the individual exporter but to our entire foreign trade.

Congress directed the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to investigate the practices of American exporters in packing shipments for oversea trade. Accordingly the Transportation Division of the bureau undertook such an investigation, and the results of its nation-wide survey of export packing methods are embodied in the monograph entitled "Packing for Foreign Markets" (Trade Promotion Series No. 1), which has just been published. This is a publication of 439 pages, containing 238 illustrations of correct and incorrect packing methods. Copies are on sale for $1.25 by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and by the district offices of the bureau.

In the course of the investigation visits were made to a large number of manufacturing plants making and packing products for oversea markets. The most experienced exporters in practically every important industry were interviewed, which resulted in the collection of a large amount of valuable data, including many excellent photographs. The material in the report is, therefore, a compendium based on the experience of men who have become experts through actual contact with the problems they sought to solve. In addition, use has been made of the results of research carried on by the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., particularly with reference to scientific container construction. Special experiments were carried on for the Transportation Division by the Bureau of Standards. Consideration has been given to factors affecting the style of packing to be used, such as loading and unloading facilities at the various ports, conditions of interior transportation, climate, and customs regulations in foreign countries.

It is the duty of the carrier to use care and diligence to see that chances of pilferage and breaking are reduced to a minimum, but it is also directly to the interest of the shippers to co-operate in this effort by packing goods so that they will withstand the unavoidable hazards incident to the journey they are to make.

WHEN STOCK WARPS AND TWISTS, THE FAULT MAY BE IN MOISTURE CONTENT OF WOOD OR DUE TO LACK OF UNIFORMITY OF DRY-KILN CONDITIONS

REPRINTED FROM *Canadian Woodworker and Furniture Manufacturer*

What causes wood to warp and twist? To listen to some practical men there are some woods which just naturally warp regardless of how carefully they may have been dried, while other woods will hardly show any signs of warping irrespective of how they may be treated. If this idea is correct it seems to remove, to a considerable extent, the element of personal responsibility from the drying operation.

Undoubtedly there are woods which are more inclined to warp than others, but there is far more to this problem of warping than the natural tendency of the stock. For instance, one piece of wood cups when run through a surfacer and some material removed from one side. Another piece will warp when laid on the floor or other flat surface. Can these two occurrences be explained by laying the blame on the nature of the material itself?

Internal stresses and strains in dried timber are a fruitful source of warping. As it dries the fibers become set and rigid to such an extent that they are able to resist the push or pull of these stresses. A contributing factor here is the fact that during drying these various internal forces are more or less equalized, so that when dry the internal stresses and strains in the wood are in a state of equilibrium. If this equalized stress condition is thrown out of balance by removing some stock from one side, it is likely that the piece will warp immediately. In connection with this point the case-hardened shell which often forms around the outside of the piece must not be overlooked. Similarly, as certain of these stresses are released or increased because the stock is either absorbing or giving up moisture, the wood will likely warp or twist.

Condition of Lumber at Fault

In a general way it may be taken for granted that wood warps and twists only when the moisture content is changing or when the internal balance is upset by mechanical means, such as dressing or sawing. This latter applies more to dry and partially dry material. Timber, the moisture content of which is above the fiber saturation point, can be dressed, resawed or machined in any way, without exhibiting any marked tendency to move.

Often in working dry stock the material will cup as soon as it leaves the saw. This clearly indicates that the outer section was set in an expanded condition, forming a hard shell around the piece. This is known as casehardening and indicates that the conditions in the kiln were too severe at some stage of the drying and that intelligent use was not made of the steam sprays. Naturally in view of this casehardened condition when the resistance of the outer shell is removed, that is, as the piece is split, the inner fibers are going to draw together into their natural position and thus cause the piece to cup toward the inside. The whole trouble is in the drying and can be overcome easily and quickly through keeping a closer check on conditions in the kiln and using the steam spray at frequent intervals, say for an hour or a half-hour period once every day.

Warping and twisting in relation to moisture content may be due to a wide variation between the moisture content of the wood and the E. M. C. of surrounding atmospheric conditions in the plant, or it may be caused by an uneven distribution of moisture in the stock. This latter is due to uneven drying conditions in the kiln, likely because of poor circulation, and while the proper remedy is to correct kiln conditions it may be overcome by allowing the stock to remain in warm storage for a week or so before putting it into production. If the conditions in the dry storage nearly approach the average shop conditions, this period between kiln and production should tend to enable the moisture content of the stock to come into equilibrium with factory conditions and thus eliminate the tendency to warp because of changing moisture content during manufacturing operations.

There is nothing mysterious to this movement in wood. It is merely the logical working out of natural laws. Uneven contraction or expansion due to uneven absorption or giving-up of moisture, coupled with the release of stresses and strains as moisture is picked up and certain fibers are softened, explains practically this whole problem. One solution is to dry without casehardening, which entails a close control of drying coupled with frequent steaming. This latter feature is important. If the average kiln operator fully realized what he could accomplish through the judicious use of the steam spray, he would certainly make provision for a daily use of high-pressure steam treatment.

We know that a dry piece of wood retains its shape, whatever that may happen to be, as long as there is not any marked change in moisture content. This is demonstrated when a piece is bent and dried in that bent shape. However, as that piece picks up moisture it tends to straighten out, that is, it tends to resume its natural shape. As long as its moisture content is constant it retains its bent form. Apply this to drying and we find that first the stock must be uniformly dry throughout, not wet in the center and dry at the ends; and second, that the moisture content must correspond to the average E. M. C. of factory conditions. This done, there will be very little tendency for the stock to work during manufacturing, assembling or finishing operations.

When trouble from this source prevails it is well to check the moisture content of the stock first and if that is found to be satisfactory, then test the E. M. C. of the section of the plant in which the warping occurs. It may happen that an abnormal condition maintains at this point. Correcting that condition may overcome the trouble.

What has been said with regard to the warping of stock also applies to open joints. The cause is either certain stock having too high a moisture content or too low an E. M. C. in certain sections of the plant. Knowing this it is not difficult to get at the real cause and then apply a remedy.

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ASSOCIATION BULLETINS

The following letter, addressed to the members of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America by President Walker L. Wellford, was issued from the office of the secretary early in February:

"Now that the election is over and we have passed into another year and found out how successful we were during the past year, it is well to look forward and, if possible, reap a benefit from our experience of the past year.

"We had a wonderful year for the production of cooperage material. The weather was ideal, labor was sufficient if not plentiful, the cost of production was somewhat less than it has been during the years since the war. However, as a whole, the stave and heading business was unsatisfactory, due to the fact that the demand was less than the supply, and, consequently, the price of staves and heading during a large part of the time was below the cost of production.

"The cooper, however, did not reap any benefit from the decrease in prices. Cooperage was sold on even a closer margin than staves and heading. Many manufacturers of cooperage who ran their plants pretty constantly during the year reached the end of the year with a loss.

"This demonstrates that the low prices of staves and heading are of no benefit either to the producer of staves and heading or the manufacturers who buy them.

"The producer of the staves and heading has nothing whatever to do with the price at which the barrels are sold, so it is incumbent upon the cooper to sell his barrels at a price that will yield a profit to him and enable him to purchase his staves and heading from the producer, who shall also have a profit.

"The prosperity of one is not possible. Both must share in prosperity if there is to be any prosperity.

"The laws forbid, nor would it be possible for a combination to control prices, but surely something can be done to enable the manufacturers to reap some reward for the labor they are putting into this business.

"Competition is very keen in substitute containers of all kinds. Yet many of these manufacturers of substitute containers are in much the same condition that the cooperage business is in. A container is naturally a low-price article. It is purchased to use once and only purchased to carry the product of some other manufacturer, therefore it is necessary to keep the price as low as it is possible to do so.

"A closer study of your costs and a spirit of co-operation, not trying to gobble all the business or dump it into other territories at a loss, will surely bring better results.

"Remember, it is better to do half the business that you are now doing at a profit rather than to continue a large volume at a loss.

"Take more interest in the Association, more interest in the meetings and the conventions, and I am sure that this will help."

BULLETIN No. 244

Consolidated Classification Committee Docket No. 20, Subject 125, proposed an increase in the carload minimum weight on wooden hoops, coiled and not coiled, from 30,000 pounds to 34,000 and 36,000 pounds, respectively.

Every effort was made by us in this case to maintain the present minimum weight on both articles, and while the Classification Committee declined to accede to the application of same on the straight hoops, naming 36,000 pounds as the proper minimum weight for that commodity, effective February 10, 1925, we were able to have them continue the present minimum weight of 30,000 pounds on the coiled wooden hoops.

Southwestern Freight Bureau Docket No. 2676

The above docket involved the establishment of the same rates on iron or steel barrels, carload, as now apply on wooden barrels, kegs, etc., from St. Louis, Mo., and defined territory, to Texas points and points in Oklahoma.

The fact that the steel barrel is one of our strongest competitors, it was necessary that active steps be taken to prevent any reduction in the present freight rates applying on same, which would tend to give it a further advantage in competing with the wooden barrel. We, therefore, took the matter up immediately, protesting vigorously against the adoption of the above-mentioned proposal and are pleased to announce that our efforts in this direction were successful, as we are advised that the proposed reduction did not meet with approval of the carriers.

Federal Railroad Control—Cost

The director-general of railroads reports that the liabilities arising from government control have practically all been paid. The entire net cost to the government of such control, he indicates, aggregated $1,674,500,000, divided as follows: Operating loss during Federal control, $1,123,500,000; six months, guarantees following government control, $536,000,000; reimbursement of short lines, $15,000,000.

BULLETIN No. 245

The Board of Tax Appeals has held that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue can not collect a tax and penalty after the statute of limitations has run by alleging fraud where the taxpayer erroneously but honestly believed that his return properly declared his income.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.

The A. C. I. of A., has appointed the following members to represent our organization at the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A.: National councillor and delegate, W. K. Knox, L. E. Moore Stave Co., New York; substitute national councillor and delegate, James F. Gosnell, Skuses' Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y.; delegate. T. A. Walsh, Morris-Walsh Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa.; substitute delegate, R. F. Graham, Hardwood Package Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Federal Trade Commission Guarantee Against Price Decline

By majority vote of the Federal Trade Commission, February 6, 1925, the Commission determined that the practice of guaranteeing the price of a commodity against decline is not in and of itself an unfair method of competition within the intent and meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Tariff Dictionary

There has been prepared by the Tariff Commission a dictionary of tariff information, statistical and technical, relative to articles affected by the last tariff act. Copies may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at $2.25 each.

Lumber Export Advisory Committee

A new Export Advisory Committee is being formed by the Lumber Division, Department of Commerce, and our president, Mr. Walker L. Wellford, will represent the cooperage industry on the committee.

TRADE EXTENSION BULLETIN, No. S12-T9

With a program of 300 events and 200 speakers, which included many specialists from other States, that the best information in all lines of agriculture be made available, the 13th Annual Farmers' Week convened on above dates in Columbus, at the Ohio State University.

Fourteen State agricultural organizations participated, which brought large numbers of men and women from the farms with their practical problems and their wish for special information.

Farm equipment industries presented a broad and inclusive exhibit of their various lines of manufacture. Our trade exhibit consisted of a display of such tight and slack barrels that are used for packing farm products.

By special permission from the officers of the State Horticultural Society, our tight barrel motion picture was shown in the College Administrative Building on the night of the banquet before the college faculty, students and a large and appreciative audience of fruit growers. During the screening of the picture, we were privileged to explain and comment on the different phases of barrel construction, which brought forth comments of appreciation from the officers of the society.

Another feature which brought forth considerable interest from fruit growers was the apple-barrel-packing contest, with ten students contesting.

Our display of cooperage at this annual gathering and the depiction of cooperage operations from forest to finished product on the screen, brought sharp attention from large numbers who use wood barrels and are vitally interested in the construction of containers that enter into their marketing.

LUCAS E. MOORE, JR.

THE JOURNAL records, with deep regret, the demise of one of the ablest men of our industry—Lucas E. Moore, Jr., of New Orleans, secretary of the Lucas E. Moore Stave Company.

Mr. Moore met his death through a most distressing accident which occurred on Friday, February 13th, at his company's plant at Southport, a suburb of New Orleans. He was overlooking the unloading of a shipment of heavy steel drums, which were being delivered at the plant, when one of them, crashing to the ground, exploded with a loud detonation, hurled its ponderous lid against him and crushed both his legs below the knees.

He was rushed to the Touro Infirmary, where his condition was pronounced critical, but not necessarily fatal, and high hopes were held out for his recovery. However, the shock proved too severe for nature to withstand and he expired on the day following the accident, February 14th.

Interment was private, the funeral services being held at his residence, 1821 State Street, New Orleans.

Mr. Moore was born in New Orleans in 1884, and his entire active business career was spent in the cooperage industry. He was of retiring and modest disposition, but possessed of a sterling ability which gained him recognition as one of the leading business men of the South. His passing is a great loss to the cooperage industry and a distinct blow to his innumerable friends who share his family's grief in their bereavement.

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FOR SALE—One used Weimar hoop-driving machine, oil-barrel size, complete with countershaft and motor if desired; also one used Weimar barrel-washing machine, chain drive with motor, complete, practically new.
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WANTED—Thirty-gallon Irish and Norwegian mackerel and herring barrels. Address HENRY A. THORNDIKE, P. O. Box 43, Newport, R. I.

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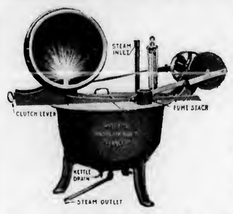

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page

Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 2

BARREL MACHINERY

Clouch & Witt Machine Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio....21
Grotnes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill....2
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y....16
Marten, Gruhn & Andresen, San Francisco, Calif....2
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.
Welmar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa....4

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y....24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 2

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark....23
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Pennover Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....26
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....17
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....23

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....20
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....F. C.
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass....17
Southern Stave Saw and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala....5

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 2

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....F. C.
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass....21
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page

Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Cohen Cooperage Works, Jack, Indianapolis, Ind....18
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....25
Keesey, John, Wilmington, Del....18
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1234 7th St., Wash., D. C....24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D C....24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va....26
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....2
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....25
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....3
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa....24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....5

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va....26
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....3
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....26
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La....23
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....4
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 2

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....17
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala....23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....6
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C....3
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn....3
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....17
Fleids-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn....23
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo....23
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....2
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Himmelberger-Harrison Lbr. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo....5
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....20
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo....5
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....3
New Hampshire Stave & Heading Mill, 79 Wall St., N. Y....17
Ozark Co., The, Planters Bldg., St. Louis, Mo....4
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....23
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....26
Poessel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill....18
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn....3
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Skuse's Cooperge, Rochester, N. Y....24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala....6
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....4
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa....23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va....23
Turner-Farber-Love, Leland, Miss....4
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York. 2
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind....26
Vail-Donald-son Co., St. Louis, Mo....13
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....5
Wineman, Henry, Jr., Detroit, Mich....6
Wylie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich....*

SPRAYING MACHINES

Page

Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio....25

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....F. C.
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y....16
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York....25
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif....24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn....25
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....6
Kingston Cooperage Co., Kingston, N. Y....26
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....19
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill....24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....5
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash...24
Weltl & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio....17

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La....23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....6
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....20
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn....23
Hennen Cooperage Co., The, Lake Providence, La....18
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., R. C., Canton, Miss....23
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....19
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark....19
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill....24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....26
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash...24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....17
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash...24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page

Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....11-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York....2

BARREL MACHINERY

Clough & Witt Machine Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio....21
Grathes Machine Works, Chas., Chicago, Ill....2
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y....16
Martell, Giuhn & Andresen, San Francisco, Calif....2
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....11-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.
Wilmer Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa....4

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y....24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 617 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York....2

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark....23
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 617 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....20
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....17
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....22

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....20
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....F. C.
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass....15
Southern Stave Saw and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala....5

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 617 W. oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York....2

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....F. C.
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass....24
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page

Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Cohen Cooperage Works, Jack, Indianapolis, Ind....18
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....25
Kersey, John, Wilmington, Del....18
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1234 7th St., Wash., D. C....24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D. C....24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va....26
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....2
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....25
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....2
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa....24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....5

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va....26
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....2
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....20
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La....23
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....4
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York....2

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....17
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala....23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....6
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C....2
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn....2
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....17
Fields-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn....23
Gibson-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo....26
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....2
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Himmelberger-Harrison Lbr. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo....5
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....20
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo....3
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....2
New Hampshire Stave & Heading Mill, 79 Wall St., N. Y....17
Ozark Co., The, Planters Bldg., St. Louis, Mo....1
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....22
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....20
Pressel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill....18
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn....2
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Skuse's Cooperge, Rochester, N. Y....24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chipman, Ala....6
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....4
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa....23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va....2
Turner-Farber-Love, Leland, Miss....4
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 111 Broadway, New York....2
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind....26
Vail Donald on Co., St. Louis, Mo....12
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....5
Wilkeman, Henry, Jr., Detroit, Mich....6
Wylie & Wilson, Inc., Saginaw, Mich....4

SPRAYING MACHINES

Page

Eureka Machine Co., 2505 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio....25

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....F. C.
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y....16
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....F. C.

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York....23
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif....24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn....6
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....6
Kingston Cooperage Co., Kingston, N. Y....26
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....19
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill....24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....25
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....5
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Weil & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio....17

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La....23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....6
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....20
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....17
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn....23
Henmen Cooperage Co., The, Lake Providence, La....18
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., R. C., Canton, Miss....23
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....19
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark....19
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill....24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....20
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....17
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

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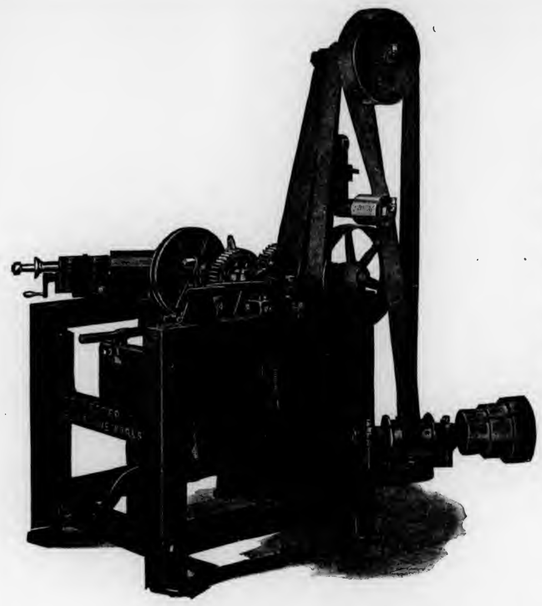

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This Turner is designed for Circling Slack Keg Heading, Barrel Heading and Square Edge Covers.

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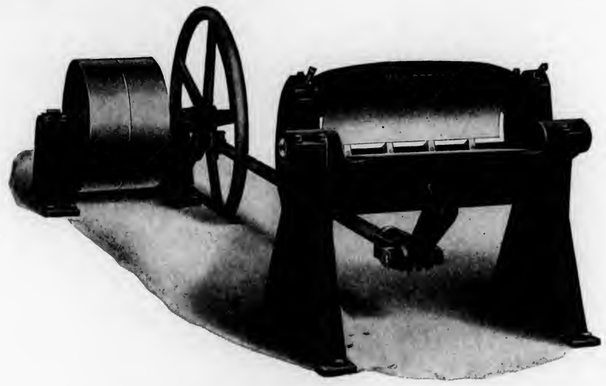

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A new design machine of extremely strong and rigid construction especially adapted for cutting hardwood staves. Write for particulars.

We manufacture a full line of Slack Stave and Heading Machinery

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VOLL COOPERAGE CO.

415 Pine Street

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Manufacturers of

Slack Staves Heading Hoops

STRAIGHT OR MATCHED CARS

We are NOT the largest, but we ARE one of the BEST PRODUCERS of SLACK COOPERAGE material combined with perfect service.

For 19 years Mr. Voll has continuously supplied the most critical trade.

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WARRIOR HEADS

means PINE HEADING properly made from Southern Pine by men who know how

Powell Cooperage Co.

Cooperage Stock

MEMPHIS :: TENNESSEE

Any size Heading from 12 inches to 24 inches

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Hot Process Galvanizing of Hoop Steel in Coils and Cut Lengths

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Why?—

Why send your saws a thousand miles to be resteeled when we can do it in the South at a large saving?

We make new drums and resteel old drums fitting any machine

Thirty years' experience

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we bring to the attention of the trade the fact that we specialize in

Apple Barrel and Truck Barrel Stock

We always have a large supply of these materials available and can make speedy deliveries in either straight, matched or mixed cars.

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Straight, Matched or Mixed Cars

STAVES HOOPS HEADING

Cut properly, dried thoroughly, priced fairly, delivered promptly

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The Latest Improved Machinery

for

Barrels Kegs
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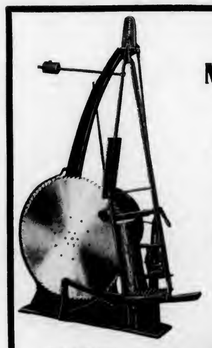
Complete Plants from the log to the barrel



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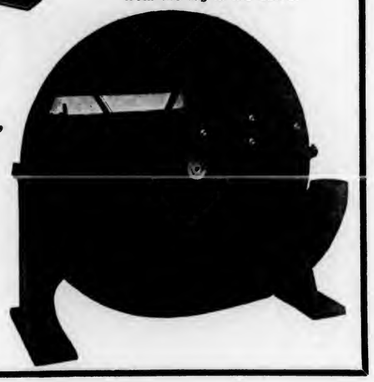

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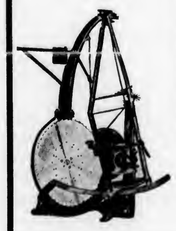

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Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 120 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 800 pounds weight.
We manufacture machinery for sawing, jointing, planing and crozing, staves; for sawing, jointing, dowelling, planing and circling heading.

MODERNIZE YOUR PLANT

Scrap Machinery invented before the Civil War and install a Gerlach Outfit that will make Tight barrels that are tight, from any strong, non-porous timber.

BUILD

barrels with perfect joints that will not leak; a product that is infinitely superior to the tin and iron near barrels now being experimented with.
Wood is tasteless, stainless and rustless and being a poor conductor of heat or moisture, keeps its contents in their original condition.

CYLINDER SAWS RESTEELED
MODERN BOXBOARD MACHINERY

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Stock Guaranteed

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V. W. KRAFFT, recently Vice-President and Treasurer of the Voll Cooperage Company, respectfully announces the acquisition of the tight stave mill property and tight stave and heading business of that company, and that he is engaged exclusively in the tight cooperage stock business.

He realizes the necessity of establishing his usefulness in the field by serving both the producing and consuming trade in an intelligent and thoroughly conscientious manner. This will be his constant aim.

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BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

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COOPERAGE SUPPLIES

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Sixty-Inch Steel Wheel Heading Jointer

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He realizes the necessity of establishing his usefulness in the field by serving both the producing and consuming trade in an intelligent and thoroughly conscientious manner. This will be his constant aim.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

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WE do not have to shout "quality" when we talk about the cooperage stock we manufacture. Our reputation is built into our goods, and the many years that we have successfully catered to the choicest consuming trade has established our products as "preferred material."

Slack Barrel Staves Elm Hoops
Gum and Pine Heading
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Shooks, Crates,
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Straight or Mixed Cars
(ANY PROPORTION)

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SUPPLIES .·. TOOLS

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New Slack Barrels — for all dry materials, chemicals, sugar, etc. — Tongue and Grooved Barrels a Specialty

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Second-hand Barrels All Kinds Slack and Tight — We specialize preparing tight barrels for all purposes — "A Used Barrel is Better Than a New One"

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OFFICE, 64 Fairmount Ave. PLANT, 12-88 Fairmount Ave.

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NEW TIGHT BARRELS, HALF BARRELS & KEGS

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Barrels, Shooks, Kegs, Staves and Heading

DOMESTIC AND EXPORT

K. W. JACOBS COOPERAGE CO.

MILWAUKEE - - WISCONSIN

SLACK BARREL MANUFACTURERS
:-: ALL KINDS :-:

NO matter what kind of a slack barrel you use or want we can supply your need. Quality, manufacture and service guaranteed.

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APPLE BARRELS

GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE COMPANY

STAVES
HOOPS
HEADING

SLACK

Thirty years of Quality production is the foundation upon which our leadership in the trade is based. Our equipment, technical knowledge and experience is placed at your disposal.

BARRELS
CASKS
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Enormous Factory Capacity
Huge Timber Holdings
Central Warehouse Stocks

Cars Straight, Matched or Mixed

CLEVELAND, OHIO

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MEMPHIS -:- TENNESSEE

Mills
Hope, Arkansas
Memphis, Tenn.

Mills
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Tight Barrel Circled Heading

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY — BONE DRY

—"Bone-Dry" STAVES—

The "Bone-Dry" family is growing—an addition being STAVES. We are now operating a modern Stave Mill in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. You are acquainted with "Bone-Dry" Gum Mixed Timber Heading. Let us introduce you to "Bone-Dry" STAVES. You will be impressed, we are sure.

BONE-DRY is the BEST BUY

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SALES OFFICE: Cape Girardeau, Mo.

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Write Us For

Satisfaction Guaranteed

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We manufacture

Slack Barrel Staves
Hoops
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Cottonwood Staves are our Specialty, but we can supply all kinds of slack cooperage stock.

Quality Plus

THE

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COLLETON MERCANTILE and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Incorporated

Manufacturers of

Kiln-Dried Pine and Gum Heading 18" Champered and Crozed Keg Staves

OUR STOCK Conforms to the Highest "QUALITY" STANDARDS

Cut Clean Dried Thoroughly
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RAVENEL, SOUTH CAROLINA

"We consider the confidence that the trade reposes in us as our greatest asset—it is the direct result of our constant effort to produce and sell nothing but honest, dependable goods.

"We take a wholesome pride in the 'Quality' cooperage stock that goes into the market under our direction."

"They made their way the way they're made"

Slack Cooperage Stock

STAVES—HOOPS—HEADING

Staves from 24 inches to 48 inches

Hoops all Lengths *Heading all Diameters*

MILL SHOALS COOPERAGE COMPANY

Syndicate Trust Bldg. - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW IT IN "THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL."

The National Coopers' Journal

FORTIETH YEAR | Philadelphia, April, 1925 | $2.00 PER YEAR VOL. XL, No. 12

New Orleans Slack Cooperage Shops Operating at Capacity As Result of Extraordinary Demand for Vegetable Containers. Reforestation Engaging Attention

During the season of 1923-24, the growing crops in this section were almost totally destroyed by freezes such as do not visit this part of the South more than once in a generation. There were but few vegetables to ship, and the number of barrels used for that purpose was inappreciable. The truck growers were on the brink of ruin, and the coopers, who had large stocks of materials, lost heavily. In some cases the coopers tried to dispose of their superfluous stocks, but found no takers, though offered for less than cost. There was a general shifting about and readjusting of the cooperage business here, and last fall the coopers who survived began preparations for the reaping of a harvest that would repay them all that they had lost through the great crop failure. The anticipated big season is with us now, and the coopers are more than making up for lost time.

The fields that last year at this time were desolate and foul with the odors of frozen, thawed and rotting vegetation, are now yielding crops such as are rarely seen, all packing and shipping points are crowded with business, and in spite of the best efforts of the coopers, the production of barrels can scarcely keep pace with the demand.

There is not in this town a working cooper who is not making barrels every day, and while we would not recommend any great influx of outside labor, a few more men could readily get jobs here.

No Real Scarcity of Barrel

One of our city papers carried a wild story of vast quantities of vegetables being lost on account of the impossibility of obtaining barrels. The truth of the matter is that vegetables are perishable, and shippers never provide packages a day ahead, but want their barrels the day they order them. Some small shops failed to make deliveries exactly on time, and the shipper howled until the story grew into a report that this whole section was suffering from a barrel famine. The shops can furnish all the barrels that are needed, but during the rush season the shipper should order a day or two in advance of his needs, or he may be caught in a jam.

The cooperage business is not now concentrated in the city. All the principal coopers now have branch shops in the neighboring smaller towns, or at country stations, and all these branch shops are as busy as they can be. In most cases the country shops do not have to deliver their products now, for the trucks and farm wagons of the shippers are waiting to take away the packages as fast as they are made.

All Shops Busy

Here in the city all the produce markets are scenes of great activity. There are places around the French Market where the streets are fairly blocked with barrels from the Southern Cooperage Co. The big factory of the Louisiana Mfg. & Cooperage Co. is working to capacity, and their Mr. Beck is hustling to make their country shops keep pace with their orders.

The John G. Moll Cooperage Co. is enjoying the largest season of its existence, and their manager, Mr. Sidney Charbonnet, is on the jump; for although the orders are easy to book just now, it is a man's-size job to get them filled, in spite of the best efforts of their city shop and their smaller shops at Donaldsonville and other points. Fortunately this firm has a stave mill located in a good gum timber section, and so they always have a good supply of staves of their own manufacture.

The present busy season will last several weeks yet, then the demand will weaken until the green corn comes in, when it will revive again.

The large refineries are still using sugar barrels, and there is still some call for syrup and molasses barrels.

The various small lines of miscellaneous business, such as barrels for fish, oysters, shrimp and coffee, are going on as usual, and the trade in used packages is active, as usual.

Wooden Barrel a Permanent Institution

So much has been said about the steel barrel entirely replacing the wooden package that it might be well to occasionally look at the actual facts in the matter. In the four States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia there is but one plant making steel "barrels," and that is in New Orleans. It is a good plant, operated by good men, manufacturing all sizes of steel "barrels" from the 10-gallon to the 55-gallon size, and its production is said to be 500 packages per day.

The steel "barrel" has its uses, and no one wishes to put these men out of business, but when one factory, producing 500 packages per day, can supply the requirements in that line for four States, the steel package can not be taken seriously as a competitor of the wooden barrel. You ought to see what some of our shops are doing in the way of wooden barrels.

The danger of any other package wholly replacing the barrel is very remote, and it seems likely that barrels will remain standard packages as long as there is any timber left to make them of, and if other States would do as well, in proportion to their areas, in reforestation as the small State of Louisiana has done, the timber supply would last forever.

Reforestation a Pertinent Issue

Louisiana now has 13,500,000 acres of timberlands and cut-over lands that are covered with young, growing trees, patrolled and cared for by the Division of Forestry. The force of men employed for this purpose is wholly inadequate, but will certainly be increased before long, for the interest in reforestation is growing stronger every day.

The largest reforestation enterprises in this State have been on cut-over pine lands, but the hardwoods have not been wholly neglected. The late Lote Thistlethwaite, founder of the lumber company that bears his name, believed in reforestation and about 15 years ago began to practice it, leaving seed trees and taking care of the young timber, so that it would not be injured by the felling of the larger trees. Due to his efforts, the cut-over lands of his company are now covered by a vigorous stand of fine young hardwood trees.

The Thistlethwaite Lumber Co. recently turned over to the Commissioner of Conservation 11,300 acres of cut-over land in St. Landry Parish. This land has been approved and accepted for reforestation purposes for a period of 30 years, under the supervision of the Department of Conservation through the Division of Forestry. These lands are not really swamps, but they are low and wet, and are not likely to be needed for agricultural purposes for generations to come. If the plans suggested, and so well put into practice by Mr. Thistlethwaite, were adopted by other great timbermen, there is no reason why there should not be in this country a perpetual timber supply. Some great timber firms have done this. If enough others follow their example, the future of the barrel is assured. Other countries, far more densely populated than ours is likely to be for many generations to come, have grown the bulk of their timber supplies for centuries, and by following proper methods we could do the same.

Why Not a Cooperage Exhibit?

The great army supply base building, erected at a cost of $5,000,000, has been turned over to the city, at the nominal rental of one dollar per year, for use as a permanent trade exposition, and President Coolidge has sent to every State in the Union and to every country in the world, invitations to participate and help make the exposition a success. The building is one of the finest in the world for the purpose intended. Space can be engaged at any time now, and the exposition is scheduled to open on September 15th. All kinds of raw materials and all branches of manufacture from all over the world will be represented, except, possibly, the cooperage business. Is this to be left out?

Could there be any better propaganda for the cooperage industry than a display of some good barrels at this permanent exposition, showing how they are made, how they are used and what the advantages are in using them? This is not an enterprise to be left to any individual or to any one firm, but seems to be worth the consideration of the whole industry, and to constitute a subject for a get-together movement.

FOUR LEADING TIGHT BARREL CONCERNS MERGE TO FORM THE ALLIED BARREL CO.

A consolidation of paramount interest to the industry and the consuming trade was consummated on April 1st, when four of the leading tight barrel producing companies of the country were merged in the Allied Barrel Company.

The new concern, which is capitalized at $1,000,000, has taken over the plants, personnel and good-will of the Cleveland Cooperage Company, Cleveland, Ohio, the Pekin Cooperage Company, Ambridge, Pa., A. Knabb & Company, Oil City Pa., and the H. G. Rush Cooperage Company, Warren, Pa.

The officers of the new company are C. S. Knabb, chairman of the Board, C. C. Berry, president and general manager, H. G. Herget, vice-president and R. W. Rush, secretary and treasurer.

The officers, together with H. G. Rush, Harold Clark and Albert Knabb will constitute the first Board of Directors.

General headquarters will be maintained at Cleveland, Ohio, and for the present the treasurer's office will be at Oil City, Pa., where R. W. Rush will also have charge of purchasing.

The consolidation of the plants of the member companies will give the Allied Barrel Company a capacity of 8,000 containers per day, and it begins its career as the largest manufacturer of tight cooperage in the world.

The avowed purpose and aim of the consolidation is to secure the benefits of lower costs through large-scale production and resulting economies; to modernize present equipment and methods; and to standardize and improve the present lines of the merging companies.

Being composed of old and well-established firms, and under the direction of men of proved ability in the manufacture and marketing of tight cooperage, the Allied Barrel Company has been launched under auspices which promise its immediate success.

W. R. FOLEY LEAVES PEKIN COOPERAGE COMPANY TO HEAD HIS OWN FIRM

W. R. Foley, one of the best known men in the cooperage industry, who has been associated with the Pekin Cooperage Company since 1912, has severed his connection with that organization and will, at the head of a new concern, engage in the manufacture of tight stock on his own account.

He has acquired several of the stave plants formerly operated by the Pekin Cooperage Company, to which, as a nucleus, will be added a number of other units for which he is negotiating at present.

Headquarters of the new concern, formal announcement of which will be made at an early date, will be established at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Foley left the Pekin Company with the best wishes of the organization with which he had been associated for more than a dozen years, and the enviable reputation which he has built up in his long service in the industry will unquestionably prove a valuable asset to him in his new enterprise.

PETER GERLACH COMPANY WILL MOVE

The Peter Gerlach Company, Cleveland, pioneer manufacturers of cooperage machinery, will soon be located at a new address. The present site of the business, which is adjacent to the great Cleveland railroad yards and terminal, has been purchased by the railroad interests and will be incorporated in the terminal property. Razing operation will begin within two months or as soon thereafter as the premises can be vacated. As soon as a suitable location can be secured the plant and factory equipment of the Gerlach company will be transferred to its new home, and the machinery equipment service, which the cooperage industry has enjoyed in unbroken sequence since 1854, will be continued as heretofore.

Summary of Recent Tests On Slack and Tight Barrel Hoops, Made by Freight Container Bureau

The preliminary tests covering various types of hoops recently conducted by the Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association, developed a valuable fund of knowledge covering this article, which has been summarized in a report by C. M. Bonnell, Jr., who conducted the tests. The salient points of Mr. Bonnell's report were as follows:

"Initial investigations of the Freight Container Bureau on the subject of the slack wooden barrel as a shipping container, developed the necessity of knowledge and data covering the properties of various types of hoops as used on these barrels. Inquiries made to The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, as well as to the various hoop makers, were without definite result, and it appeared that no comprehensive comparison in regard to hoops for slack barrels had ever been made.

It was then decided that a preliminary series of tests would be advisable, and the Freight Container Bureau obtained the co-operation of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, the Carnegie Steel Company, and various hoop makers in order that the work might be properly carried out. A schedule of tests was arranged and it is to be noted that the September issue of THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, announced to all interested parties the fact that the investigation was in progress.

The tests were carried out at the laboratories of the Carnegie Steel Company and the American Steel and Wire Company in Pittsburgh, were completed September 15th to 18th, inclusive, and the following is a summary of the procedure, data recorded, and conclusions deduced from the tests.

Object of Tests

The purpose of the tests was to compare the strength of standard wooden hoops, shaved or oval-bark wooden hoops, steel hoops of the beaded type, channel type and flat type, and wire hoops to assist the Freight Container Bureau in preparing standard specifications for wooden barrels, and to develop further fundamental knowledge with reference to the various types of hoops that are in general use for both slack and tight cooperage.

General Conclusions

From the results of the tests, it has been possible to draw several general conclusions, which it is believed will be helpful to those interested and will point out the necessity of further procedure in the matter of scientific design and construction of cooperage and its allied accessories.

The results of this series of tests have shown:

(1) The advisability of using more than two nails at the joint of patent wooden hoops.

(2) The necessity of properly notching the ends of oval-bark hoops to form the joint.

(3) That the welded joint for wire hoops is stronger but less elastic, than the twisted-splice joint.

(4) That the twisted-splice joint can not be increased in efficiency by increasing the number of twists of the wire, as this is already the weak point.

(5) That in designing the joints for steel hoops, it is necessary to use rivets of such a diameter that the rivet hole will not elongate excessively, before the failure of the hoop occurs.

(6) The necessity of conducting further tests to establish reliable data on the design and construction of various types of cooperage.

The hoop tensional stresses that the various types and sizes of hoops withstood are as follows:

Kind of Hoop	Size	Kind of Joint	Hoop Tension
Patent, elm	1 5/16" x 3/16" x 5/16"	2 fasteners	634 lbs.
" "	"	3 "	850 "
" spruce	"	3 "	838 "
" elm	"	4 "	1062 "
Oval-Bark	1 5/16" wide	Notched	2385 "
" "	3/4" "	"	1408 "
Wire	11 gauge	Twisted splice	800 "
"	11 "	Butt welded	824 "
"	10 "	Twisted splice	892 "
"	10 "	Butt welded	954 "
"	9 "	Twisted splice	1092 "
"	9 "	Butt welded	1152 "
Beaded Steel	1 1/2" x 23 gauge	2 rivets	1370 "
" "	1 3/4" x 23 "	"	1510 "
" "	1 5/8" x 23 "	"	1660 "
" "	1 5/8" x 22 "	"	1940 "
" "	1 3/4" x 21 "	"	2160 "
" "	2" x 22 "	"	2110 "
Center Groove	1 5/8" x 23 "	"	1418 "
Flat Steel	1" x 20 "	"	1890 "
" "	1 1/2" x 19 "	"	2690 "
" "	1 5/8" x 18 "	"	3850 "
" "	1 3/4" x 17 "	"	4800 "

This summary and chart number one show only the ultimate hoop tensional strength of the various sizes and kinds of hoops, and makes no attempt to correlate these values with the sectional areas of the specimens.

Methods of Testing

The making of these tests had been under consideration and development for quite a long period of time. At first it was thought that satisfactory and sufficient data could be accumulated by making straight tension tests at the joints and other sections of the various types of hoops. Certain tests like this had already been made by the Carnegie Steel Company, who believed that a more satisfactory test could be developed in which the hoop would be stressed as in actual practice. They believed that the staves of the barrel offered additional support to the hoop, and by testing the hoops in a manner similar to placing them on a barrel, the actual strength would be more accurately determined.

This opinion and experience led, after considerable experimenting, to the development of a machine for producing hoop tension. It consisted essentially of a conical mandrel and a round form made up of twelve radial segments. The center end of each radial segment was machined so that the several segments formed a conical shaped hole of the same contour as the mandrel. By forcing the mandrel into the hole the segments move outward, thus increasing the outside diameter of the form over which the hoop is placed. Two different sets of segments were provided. One set had the outer surfaces flared and the other set had flat faces. The flared segments were used for testing flared hoops such as beaded hoops and patent wooden hoops and the flat segments were used for wire hoops.

Data Recorded

By means of this apparatus the load that was required to force the conical mandrel in the hole in the segments was measured. A comparison of the efficiency in resistance to expansion could be made by comparing the pounds downward load required to break various types of hoops. The cone traveled down at the rate of 1⅝ inches per minute which was equivalent to an expansion of the hoop at the rate of 0.590 inches per minute or 0.393 inches for every inch that the conical mandrel moved down. As these factors were known, the expansion of the hoops could be measured by measuring the downward travel of the head of testing machine. This was done by placing a pointer on the downward head and marking on the frame of the machine the points where tension was first applied and where the initial failure occurred. The distance between these points was the downward travel and this could be converted into inches expansion of the hoop.

The downward load and downward travel of head of machine were measured for each test.

The kind of hoop, size and method of fastening the ends were recorded for each hoop prior to testing.

Analysis of Results

Patent Wooden Hoops: The most important and interesting part of this division of the tests was the remarkable variation in strength produced by adding just one more fastener to the joint of a wood hoop. Several combinations of nails and staples were tried, but the variation due to such changes was slight compared to the variation in strength between a joint made with two nails to one made with three nails. The average tension for two nails was 634 pounds, against 850 pounds for three nails or two nails and one staple, and 1,062 pounds for four nails or three nails and one staple. In percentages, the increase of three nails over two, and four over three are 34.1% and 25%, respectively, and of four over two nails 67.5%.

AS MANY OF THE PATENT WOODEN HOOPS AT THE PRESENT TIME ARE NAILED WITH TWO NAILS AT THE JOINT, IT WILL BE NOTED THAT A VERY LARGE INCREASE IN STRENGTH CAN BE EFFECTED BY THE USE OF ONE OR TWO MORE FASTENERS PER JOINT.

Sitka spruce hoops of the patent type were tested with three nails per joint and the results compared favorably with the elm hoop, although the sectional area of these was slightly greater than the elm. As elm timber for the manufacture of hoops is becoming scarce, this test reminds us that possibly there are many more species of timber, yet untried, that may be suitable for hoops.

Except in one or two instances, in all of the tests on elm hoops the failure occurred at the joint. The nails used were 7/8-inch coopers' nails, clinched; the staples were 5/8 inch long and clinched only slightly.

In nearly all of the tests on patent wooden hoops, the failure appeared to start at the end nail in the outside lap. Further analysis shows this observation to be incorrect as the material of which the hoop was made was practically inelastic, and the failure therefore would have to start simultaneously at all of the nails or fasteners. As this type hoop has the outer end tapered so that the material is thinner at this point than elsewhere, it is natural to expect the first complete failure there after sufficient distortion of all the fasteners to cause splitting at the end nail. The observations made would seem to indicate the advisability of limiting the taper. Greater efficiency may possibly be obtained by driving the nail or staple not too close to the outer end of the hoop.

One other important consideration noted in the first two tests of the series with three nails per joint was the inadvisability of placing the nails or staples in line with one grain of the wood. The hoop splits with the grain at the first nail and continues to split in the same grain until the holding power of all the fasteners is released. The two tests referred to in which this occurred showed the hoop to be about 50% weaker than with three nails staggered.

The hoops for these tests were selected at random from bundles furnished by the manufacturers. They were of uniformly good quality, generally better than the average. They were nailed by Mr. Walsh, of Morris Walsh Sons Co. Hoops were not sprinkled or dipped in water prior to nailing. The committee representing The Associated Cooperage Industries selected certain of the made-up hoops for testing, eliminating, according to their judgment, some of the poor hoops or hoops with improperly nailed joints. Ten specimens for elm hoops with two nails per joint, five specimens with two nails and one staple, five with three nails, five with three nails and one staple, and five with four nails were tested. Also five spruce hoops with three nails per joint were tested.

The failure at the joints of these hoops was generally due to the nails or staples shearing through the wood, tilting slightly and pulling, the three failures mentioned following rather closely in the order named. Occasionally a nail was broken in tension after it had slightly sheared through the wood.

The efficiency of the joints on this type hoop could not be accurately computed. To do this successfully it would be necessary to know the ultimate tensile strength of the wood, and as this can not be accurately determined we can only cite comparisons that may be indicative. For example, in the preliminary straight tension tests that were made on elm hoops, one piece broke at 2,100 pounds and another at 5,070 pounds. With two nails at the joint of an elm hoop the maximum tension before failure, according to the last tests, was 634 pounds. The efficiency of the joint for the first specimen figures 30.2% and for the second, 12.4%, in either case very much less than for any of the other types except the oval-bark hoop, which efficiency could not be computed on account of lack of data on the ultimate tensile strength.

Oval-Bark or Shaved Wooden Hoops: The tests on these hoops were rather surprising to the writer, inasmuch as previous preliminary tests showed a very much wider variation in results.

Two different widths of these hoops were tested, namely, 1⅝ inches and ¾ inch.

The downward load for ten tests on the 1⅝-inch hoop varied from 2,200 pounds to 4,380 pounds, the average of ten tests being 3,146 pounds. The low test was due to failure at a section near the notch that had been cut too deep in notching. The variations of downward load in ten tests on the ¾-inch hoop was less than in the 1⅝-inch size.

In all of the tests on oval-bark hoops the failure generally started at the notch, the wood shearing with the grain, sometimes for a distance of 24 inches before running out.

The results of this series of tests indicate that the oval-bark hoop can be made to be a very strong one. The elongation under tension is an important consideration and the results show that this hoop, especially the wide one, elongated more than any of the other types of slack barrel hoops. The great variation in results of individual tests in this series and in the preliminary series emphasizes one important consideration with reference to this hoop—that an expert and experienced cooper is required to notch and apply the hoop. There are very few coopers that can efficiently notch and apply one of these hoops. This is due to a large extent to the fact that very few of the younger generation are learning the cooper trade. The cooper that notched the hoops for these tests was many years older than the sapling from which the hoops were made and he knew his business.

Too much stress must not be placed upon the efficiency and strength of this type hoop indicated by these tests, as the conditions represented were probably ideal and any recommendations that are made must take into consideration the workmen and the quality of work performed in making up the hoops.

The hoops for these tests were held together at the notch by one three-penny nail on each side of the notch. This was for the purpose of holding the hoop together while applying to the testing machine, and the observations made during the tests indicated that the nails did not affect the results.

Wire Hoops: Tests on two distinctly different types of joints for wire hoops were made, namely, twisted-splice and electric butt-welded.

The results of the tests showed the butt-welded joint to be slightly stronger but less elastic than the twisted splice joint. This fact was borne out in both the hoop tension and straight tension tests.

Three different sizes of hoops were tested, namely. Nos. 9, 10 and 11 gauge. Six samples for each size twisted splice hoop and three samples for each size butt-welded hoop were tested.

For all sizes of twisted-splice hoops, the elongation in 61 inches (the approximate circumference of all hoops tested) was about the same as for patent wooden hoops or beaded metal hoops. The elongation of the butt-welded types was considerably less than the twisted-splice type wire hoops or any of the other types of hoops.

The No. 11 gauge wire hoop was stronger in tension than the patent hoop with two fasteners per joint and of about the same strength as the same type hoop with three nails per joint. In general, however, it might be said that the wire hoops have about the same strength in tension as the patent wooden hoops with three or more fasteners at the joint.

The No. 10 gauge twisted-splice hoop was 11.5% stronger in hoop tension than the No. 11 gauge, the No. 9 gauge 22.4% stronger than the No. 10 gauge, and 36.5% stronger than the No. 11 gauge.

The No. 10 gauge butt-welded hoop was 15.8% stronger in hoop tension than the No. 11 gauge, the No. 9 gauge 20.6% stronger than the No. 10 gauge, and 39.6% stronger than the No. 11 gauge.

Efficiency of Joints—Wire Hoops

Gauge	Kind of Joint	Eff.—Hoop Tension	Eff.—Straight Tension
9	Twisted-Splice	63.7%	52.5%
10	Twisted-Splice	66.2%	49.1%
11	Twisted-Splice	68.0%	51.7%

As with the other types of hoops the joints were the weakest part and on wire hoops the failures at the joints were rather typical.

In both the hoop tension and straight tension tests a slight raveling at the end of the twisted portion of the twisted-splice hoops was noted, but this was more pronounced in the straight tension tests. After this had taken place the joint generally elongated slightly until one end of the wire broke either at the center or end of the twist. If the first failure occurred at the center of the twist, the joint still held and elongated until the other end of the wire broke, causing complete failure of the hoop.

The failure of welded hoops occurred at the joint, but, as would be expected after an analysis of conditions, the failure was not at the weld. There is a greater sectional area of metal at the weld than in any other portion of the hoop. The failure always occurred about ⅛ to ¼ inch either side of the weld at a point that was possibly the junction between the hot and cold metal at the time of welding. The structure of metal at this point had probably been changed, due to the application of heat.

Beaded Steel Hoops: There were six sizes of beaded steel hoops tested. Five specimens for each size hoop were tested, three from one manufacturer and two from another. For the joints of these hoops two six-pound coopers' rivets (six pounds per thousand rivets, six-gauge x 25/64 inch long) spaced one inch apart, the end rivet being 5/8 inch from the end of the hoop, were used. This is the standard joint that is used by two of the largest manufacturers of beaded hoops.

The smallest beaded hoop tested was considerably stronger than either the wire hoops or patent wooden hoops, and of about the same strength in hoop tension as the small oval-bark hoop.

The elongation in 61 inches increased with the sectional area of the hoop up to 1⅝ inches x 21 gauge size.

The hoop tension increased in proportion to the sectional area, except for the 1⅝ inches x 23 gauge hoop. The 2 inches x 22 gauge size was also out of line in this respect, but no stress is directed toward this fact as the hoop in question is never used for the same purpose as the other beaded hoops. The 2 inches x 22 gauge size is used entirely for tobacco hogsheads, in which case no rivet holes are punched and the hoop is applied by nailing as it is wrapped around the hogshead. If the hoop were to be used as the other beaded types, the manufacturer would recommend more or larger rivets than were used in these tests.

We were able to obtain an interesting comparison in efficiency of joints by varying the width and the gauge of the hoops. In the case of 23 gauge hoops, the efficiency of the joints decreased with an increase in width of the hoop, while an increase in gauge by keeping the width constant, showed an increase in the efficiency of the joint.

In the hoops that showed low efficiency at the joints, the failure was generally due to insufficient bearing resistance of the metal at the rivets. This can be corrected by increasing the thickness of the hoop or the diameter of the rivet. As an increase in the size of rivet would involve changing practices already standardized, the changing of which would not net a very large increase in tensional resistance, it is thought that it would be better to use heavier gauge steel.

On the joints that showed the greatest efficiency in hoop tension, the probability of failure by distortion of the metal at the rivet holes and by splitting with or across the rivet holes, was just about equal. The joints would give a little due to a slight distortion of the metal around the rivet holes, and the final failure occurred due to the hoop splitting across the second rivet hole or at both rivet holes. The second rivet referred to herein means the second rivet from the outside of the hoop at the joint.

Center Groove Hoops: There was only one size center groove hoop tested, that being 1⅝ inches x 23 gauge, and five specimens from the Carnegie Steel Company were tested to obtain an average. As this hoop is used only for nail and bolt kegs, it was considered advisable only to make the hoop tension test, and compare this test with the results of similar tests on other types of hoops.

The joint of this hoop was made the same as the beaded hoops, using two six-pound rivets, spaced one inch apart.

The hoop resisted 1,073 pounds in hoop tension before failure.

Flat Steel Hoops: The flat steel hoops that were tested are used for tight cooperage. The sizes were selected because they represented those in most common use. Four sizes were tested, six specimens of each size, three from one manufacturer and three from another.

For the various sizes of hoops the size of rivets and spacing was varied as follows:

Size of Hoop	Size and No. of Rivets		Dimensions of Rivets	Rivet Spacing
1¾" x 17 ga.	2	10	4 ga. x 15/16"	1½"
1½" x 18 ga.	2	8	4¾ ga. x 1"	1½"
1⅝" x 19 ga.	2	6	6 ga. x 15/16"	1½"
1" x 20 ga.	2	5	6¾ ga. x 3/4"	1"

These hoops were considerably stronger in hoop tension than the other types of steel hoops. The strength is due to a large extent to the increase in sectional area of metal over that in the beaded type hoops.

By varying the size and spacing of rivets for the joints, we were able to bring about an increase in efficiency of the joint with an increase in sectional area of the hoop, whereas with beaded hoops, where the same joint is used for all sizes of hoops, the efficiency in certain instances decreased with an increase in sectional area.

The joint for the largest size tight barrel hoop was less efficient than the joints for the smaller hoops, the 1½ inches x 18 gauge having the best joint and the 1¾ x 17 gauge the poorest. In the latter the failure generally was due, first, to one of bearing, followed by a tilting of the rivets and failure of rivets by the shank pulling or shearing from the head. It is believed that a heavier rivet would have shown better results. The table shows how the various sizes of hoops compared in tension.

Size of Hoop	Lbs. Downward Load	Hoop Tension (computed)
1¾" x 17 ga.	6332	4800
1½" x 18 ga.	5080	3850
1⅝" x 19 ga.	1559	2660
1" x 20 ga.	2497	1890

Conclusions

While the object of these tests was primarily to obtain information and data relative to how the various sizes and kinds of hoops compared in hoop tension, it has been possible to draw several conclusions, some of which, before being applied generally should be proved by a more exhaustive series of laboratory tests on barrels of various sizes. Compression tests, handling tests, dropping tests, and shaking tests should be made to determine if the same relative results would be obtained as in this series of tests just completed.

Patent Wooden Hoops: Elm hoops when made of straight grain, clear timber and intelligently selected, have a cross sectional strength that compares favorably with other types of hoops. Due to the inefficient method by which the ends are joined this hoop, as generally made with two nails or staples at the joint, will stand about the same tension as the lighter gauges of wire hoops.

The fasteners, whether nails or staples, should be staggered and securely clinched.

There is a field for the development of a suitable method for joining the ends of a patent wooden hoop that will make a joint of satisfactory efficiency.

Patent wooden hoops of Sitka spruce were tested and they compared favorably with the elm hoop although the spruce hoops were of slightly heavier section.

Oval-Bark or Shaved Hoops: If the joint is properly notched, the section of the hoop uniform and well manufactured, the oval-bark hoop will develop a remarkable amount of strength for its cross sectional size. The smaller width was of slightly greater efficiency than the patent wooden hoop with four nails or staples at the joint, while the wider hoop, such as is used on casks or hogsheads, was about twice as strong as the patent wooden hoop with four nails or staples at the joint. The efficiency of the notched joint is greater than the nailed or stapled joint of the patent wooden hoop.

The elongation of shaved hoops before initial failure was greater than for the patent wooden hoops.

Wire Hoops: The electric butt-welded joint is stronger but less elastic than the twisted-splice joint.

Under "general conclusions" it is stated that the twisted-splice joint can not be increased in efficiency by increasing the number of twists. It is possible, however, that the efficiency may be increased by reducing the severity of the twist at the time of manufacture.

The wire hoops showed about the same strength in hoop tension as the patent wooden hoop, the lightest hoop being slightly stronger than the patent wooden hoop with two nails at the joint and the No. 9 gauge wire hoop being slightly stronger than the patent wooden hoop with four nails.

Beaded Steel Hoops: The smallest size beaded steel hoop was found to be considerably more efficient in tension than the patent wooden hoop with four nails or staples at the joint.

The punching of nail holes of the size as used at present in the beaded hoop does not decrease the strength of the hoop.

The efficiency of the joint of the 1⅝ inches by 23 gauge hoop was less than the other sizes. The efficiency of joints on 23 gauge hoops decreased with an increase in the width of hoop. The efficiency of joints on 1⅝ inches wide hoops increased with an increase in thickness of material.

With the exception of certain sizes of butt-welded wire hoops the beaded steel hoop joints showed the greatest efficiency.

The per cent. elongation of beaded hoops before initial failure increased as the area of section was increased up to and including the 1⅝ inches by 21 gauge hoop.

Center Groove Hoop: Only one size was tested. This hoop was as strong in hoop tension as the patent wooden hoop with four nails or staples at the joint.

Flat Steel Hoops (Tight Cooperage): The flat steel hoops were considerably stronger in hoop tension than the other types of hoops, this being due to heavier sections that are used to make the hoop and possibly to a different grade steel.

The efficiency of joints of the various sizes of tight barrel hoops was less than that for the beaded types.

The 1¾ inches by 17 gauge hoop was less efficient at the joint than the smaller sizes.

These hoops showed greater elongation before initial failure than any other type hoop tested."

MICHIGAN COOPERAGE CO. MOVES TO NEW PLANT

The Michigan Cooperage Company, Inc., have moved from their former quarters, at 2750 Scotten Avenue, Detroit, to their new plant at 100-214 Rademacher Avenue, that city. The new location of the company is modern in every respect, and is especially designed with the view of efficiency in the various cooperage operations. The company's present plant accommodations are sufficiently commodious to take care of any expansion in business which is liable to occur over the next five years.

FORREST CITY STAVE COMPANY LOCATES PLANT IN PINE TREE, ARKANSAS

The Forrest City Stave Company has recently completed the installation of machinery in its new plant at Pine Tree, Ark., and has placed the mill in operation. The company has closed a deal for a tract of timber that is expected to furnish material for a long run.

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(Signed) M. E. DOANE,
Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of March, 1925.

DAVID FULMER KEELY,
(Seal) Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 7, 1929.)

FORTY YEARS

With the current issue, THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL completes forty years of singularly faithful service to the cooperage industry. Since the first issue was published, over two-score years ago, its pages have been devoted exclusively to the promotion of the wooden barrel. It was founded upon an ideal—that the wooden barrel was the best container ever produced by the inventive genius of man—and it still holds firm in the belief upon which it was predicated. Through the storms and stresses that the industry has encountered and weathered over this period, it has stood steadfastly as the champion of our package, and has fought valiantly side by side with the individuals in the trade, to place the barrel in the position in the commercial world to which it is entitled by sheer merit. Its allegiance has been undivided, and its interests have ever been at one with those of the producers of cooperage and cooperage material. There has been no trade abuse that THE JOURNAL has not vigorously combatted, and there has been no progressive movement or action that it has not energetically supported. Selfish interest has never been allowed to influence in the slightest degree the policy of the paper, nor has any competitive line ever been able to extract any comfort or solace from our publishing activities. The paper was dedicated to the service of the wooden barrel by its founders, and since the day that the first issue left the presses it has kept faith with the principles which were enunciated in its initial edition. Fearlessly and unflinchingly it has fought the battle of the wooden barrel, never yielding an advantage to a competitive package, nor overlooking an opportunity to strike a telling blow for the one which it represents.

During all the forty years of its existence, not one line of THE JOURNAL'S space has been devoted to the cause of any container other than the barrel; cooperage has been, is, and always will be, its sole and exclusive interest. At the opening of our forty-first year of labor in our chosen field, we reaffirm our allegiance to our trade package, and renew our pledge of continued determined efforts in the promotion of its welfare. THE JOURNAL'S many years of service to the cooperage industry have not been without recompense. The passing of time has brought to it the grateful recognition of the trade as its exclusive publication, and a highly-prized appreciation of the unselfishness which has characterized its activities. The weight of the influence which it has grown to wield in matters affecting the cooperage industry, truly reflects the position which it has earned in the regard of the trade. Its singleness of purpose commends it to the cooperage or cooperage stock manufacturer whose domain it defends against the encroachment of the box, bag, metal, and various other containers, the producers of which are constantly and aggressively assaulting the fields which have been, and are, efficiently and satisfactorily served by the barrel; its advocacy of progressive movements within the industry is endorsed and applauded by every manufacturer and dealer who has the advancement of the trade at heart; the entire scope of its activities being focused in the furtherance of the common good of cooperage, every individual who is in any degree interested in the wooden barrel derives something of benefit from its efforts. While there is business promotion work to be done, THE JOURNAL will justify the confidence which the trade reposes in it by doing its full share, and more than its share, in the furtherance of the interests of the package to which it has, throughout its entire career, been so unswervingly loyal.

MARCH BUSINESS IN SLACK LINE WAS QUITE SATISFACTORY AND OUTLOOK FOR APPLE-BARREL DEMAND IS PROMISING AT PRESENT—C. M. VAN AKEN

March and April are rather slow months as far as new business is concerned in the slack cooperage line, because during the latter part of March and, in fact, all of April, there is the possibility of frosts which can interfere with the apple crop materially, and as a large proportion of the slack cooperage made goes for apple barrels, when the apple-barrel people are not buying, the cooperage people feel it. Everything in the fruit district, up to the present time, is very promising, and if we get through the month of April without a killing frost, the demand for cooperage will increase materially. During the month of March there has been a good demand for cooperage along promiscuous lines which, together with the moving of the fruit cooperage sold some months ago for March shipment, has, in spite of the fact that there has been some falling off in the new business written, enabled the cooperage people to feel that the month past has been a fairly active one. The optimistic tendency which has prevailed in general business for some time past continues, and there is little doubt but that the month of April, like the month of March, will show a fairly good business in our line. Then, if our influence with the weather man is sufficient to keep the frost away during the month of April, we will, as I have said, see considerable increased activity in slack barrel cooperage lines after the 1st of May.

SHORT LOGGING SEASON IN CANADA RESULTS IN SOMEWHAT CURTAILED SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIAL. BUSINESS SHOWING GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT—JAMES INNES

Logging for the season is now over and the stocks of logs and bolts are smaller than usual, on account of the February thaw just about stopping lumbering in the woods and making the season very short.

Prices of raw material are practically the same as a year ago and mill wages are unchanged, so cost of production, while running, will be about the same, with a shorter run for the mills, making overhead greater.

Business is picking up slowly. We don't expect things to be in full swing here until after the 1st of May, as usual, but on the whole there is a noticeable improvement over last year.

Old stocks at the mills have about reached the vanishing point, and the kilns are being used to hurry out special orders for the new cut.

The apple trees have come through the winter in first-class shape, flower buds show up plentiful, and with no untoward happenings at blow time, prospects for an abundant apple crop are good. It looks as if half-barrels will be used this year extensively instead of boxes, as this package is a favorite with buyers, and the fruit carries and keeps so much better than in boxes.

Export business is continuing to increase and should absorb a large part of the output this year.

On the whole, prospects are good for a successful season.

REDUCED PRICES ON VARIOUS ITEMS OF SLACK STOCK HAVE NOT STIMULATED DEMAND —FRANK M. SCHERER

The most notable feature of the slack cooperage industry during the month of March was the wholesale reduction of prices in elm hoops, No. 2 staves and mill-run fruit staves. Pine heading remains steady, the mills quoting six cents per set, f. o. b. cars, for 30 to 45 days' shipment. The demand for odd sizes is better than it was, but the 17½-inch size being used principally for apple barrels is not in big demand. Six-inch hoops, after being steady for the last four or five months at around $16, were quoted as low as $14.75. There is no apparent reason for the decline, as hoops have been moving steadily, and good stock is, even at this time, bringing a price that will average $16, and in some instances a little better—northern and southern mills. No. 2 30-inch gum mixed staves have been quoted as low as $5.75, mill-run gum mixed fruit staves at $8, and some tupelo at $7.75. The price of No. 1 staves has been holding up fairly good. The surprising feature of the apple barrel business is that pine heading seems to have taken a strong hold and consequently gum heading is not bringing very good prices, and while there is no over-production, some of the mills have discontinued making this item.

After noting the reduction one would naturally be led to believe that this feature would stimulate buying, but as a matter of fact, the consumers have been looking for just such a break in the market, apparently not to take advantage of it, but to broadcast "I told you so." It is a fact that the lowered prices have not brought about any greater demand, and hand-to-mouth buying still prevails.

We find that the apple barrel consumers are fairly well taken care of in New York State and in the New England States, most of them having bought sufficient stock to take care of the normal crop. In the Shenandoah Valley district the buds have advanced to such a stage where it is logical and reasonable for orchardists and coopers to wait until the freezing period is over before purchasing additional stock. If the crop comes through in good shape in this district there will be some buying, but not very much. In our opinion the entire East and Southeast are very well taken care of, but the Central States, Ohio Valley and Western States should yield sufficient volume of business to encourage the manufacturers of apple-barrel material.

The quality of slack cooperage stock should be watched very carefully by the manufacturers at all times, but especially during a period such as we are passing through now, because nothing hurts the business more than poorly-manufactured stock. One of the features of the slack cooperage industry during the past six months has been the high quality hoops that have been manufactured and shipped, and this in a great measure is responsible for the hoop manufacturers being able to obtain a fairly decent price and a good, steady business. If we check over carefully the manufacturers who specialize in "quality," it will be found that they have not been suffering for the lack of business. Quality stock usually sells itself and repeat orders are the natural result. The average manufacturer and dealer usually fails to take into consideration the time and unpleasant correspondence and the actual loss of business that invariably follows when poor stock is shipped. We know of a southern hoop mill that has been running to capacity since July of last year and shipping their stock as fast as it can dry—without a complaint. We have had the pleasure of doing business with this concern and our letter file shows a copy of our inquiry, a copy of our confirmation of purchase, and a copy of our remittance. It is a wonderfully pleasing file to read and speaks volumes for the manufacturer.

While on the subject of quality it will not be out of the way to compliment our Association and their inspection service. We, who are members, know and appreciate the ability of the inspectors and the good work that they are doing not only in adjusting complaints, but in making recommendations to the coopers who in some cases are not conversant with modern methods. We recently heard of a case in New York State where a car of staves was the subject of complaint because in setting up the barrels there were wide cracks on each end between the staves. An inspection was made and the stock was found satisfactory and the inspector spent and entire day in the shop instructing the coopers how to work up these staves and eliminate their difficulties.

Business, generally, is about normal. The first quarter of the year having been only fairly prosperous for the slack cooperage industry, we naturally look for the next quarter to show considerable improvement. In the event that the promises of good business which are apparent now blossom into realization, there should be sufficient demand for slack stock to furnish plenty of action for all manufacturers and dealers who produce or handle this item.

Slightly Better Demand for Both Tight and Slack Cooperage Evident In Louisville District. Large Crops of Food Products in Prospect

President J. N. White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., has announced plans for installing a slack cooperage department in connection with the company's big tight barrel and keg business at Louisville, starting off in temporary space in buildings now on the premises and making barrels by hand, until experience will show whether the department warrants erection of a new building on available company-owned property, and installation of machinery.

Mr. White said: "Some 20 years ago, when we installed our first barrel plant, we started as a hand cooperage shop, and later installed machinery. When we put in the keg department a few years ago, it was established in the same way, and we did not put in any expensive equipment until we had business to warrant it. We will start the slack barrel business likewise, and make our investment if conditions warrant."

Louisville at the present time is without a slack barrel plant, although the Gambrinus Cooperage Works, of Philip Sengel & Son, make up a few slack barrels by hand for the flour, apple, produce and coffee trade.

The fire, which in January wiped out the plant of the J. D. Hollingshead Company, destroyed the last of the city's large specialty slack barrel plants. The Hollingshead Company has been shipping its local trade from Thebes, Ill., since the fire, but has plans drawn for rebuilding at Louisville, although action is pending return to Chicago of President L. C. Hollingshead, who is wintering in Florida and Cuba. Paul Dysart, Louisville manager, stated that despite rumors to the effect that the company would not rebuild here, the chances were that it would, as it has the site and a good business. Louisville is an excellent distributing point for the company.

The general cooperage business in Louisville over the month has continued quiet. There have been a few inquiries out, but not much real business. Barrels are very quiet, and keg trade hasn't been what it should. Quotations are firm on stock as well as packages, values being about the same as they have been for some time past.

Tight Stock Quotations

Red oak circled heading, at mill points, continues at around 40 cents a set; white oak, 42c; gum, 35a37c; red oak oil staves, $45; white oak, $50; spirit staves, $75a$80, and gum staves, $35.

Tight Barrel Quotations

Tight barrels can still be had at $2.50 or under on oil grade in quantities, in small lots, prices being held fairly firm at about the following figures:

Gallons	Red Oak	White Oak	Spirit	Charred Spirit
1	$0.65	$0.70	$1.00	$1.15
2	.75	.80	1.15	1.30
3	.85	.90	1.30	1.45
5	1.25	1.35	2.10	2.35
10	1.60	1.70	2.35	2.60
15	1.75	1.85	2.60	2.85
20	1.90	2.00	2.95	3.20
25	2.05	2.15	3.20	3.45
30	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.75
45-50	2.70	2.85	5.00	5.50
Gum barrels	2.35			

Youthful Incendiary Committed to Asylum

In connection with the fire which destroyed the Hollingshead slack cooperage plant in Louisville in January, a 14-year-old boy, former inmate of a Reform School, who was arrested, and who is alleged to have confessed setting fourteen fires, causing loss of $250,000, after examination by physicians, was sent to the insane asylum, it being alleged that his mentality was that of a six-year-old, and that he was also illiterate. The boy is alleged to have stated that he started the fires because he liked to see the fire department answer the alarms.

Good Prospects for Slack Barrel Trade

Indications are that with the advance of the season there will be a more active demand for packages. Reports from agricultural sections and seedsmen indicate that truck growing will be more active, and that the canners and packers of food products are arranging for larger packs this year, due to short stocks and good prices on many food products. Locally there will probably be a very heavy first crop of potatoes, as seed stock has been unusually cheap as a result of a large second crop last year, and big crops of potatoes over the country. Growers are planning a considerable acreage, and this first crop generally calls for slack barrels on early shipments.

Tight Prospects Fairly Good

Pickles over the past season were a bit scarce and unusually high, and indications are that the pickle packers will, with a good crop this year, have a heavy output. The paint and varnish industries are going along steadily and absorbing a considerable quantity of stock. The oil industry is using metal drums for almost everything but grease and heavy lubricating oils, but it is, nevertheless, always a weighty factor in the local-cooperage trade. Prohibition enforcement officers have not been able to prevent buyers from purchasing numerous kegs of varying sizes, but volume doesn't appear to be as good as it was.

Generally speaking, the outlook is as good, if not better, than it was at this time last year. A long, cold spring in 1924 reduced production of practically all agricultural products, and curtailed consumption of both tight and slack barrels. The big drop in wheat prices over the past month has resulted in dull flour movement, and mills which had been running to capacity are now operating only about three days a week, but have hopes of better running time if an anticipated steadying and advancing in wheat takes place. A slump of 50 cents a bushel in wheat naturally scared flour buyers, who are running along on short supplies.

Came Through Recent Tornado Unscathed

A good deal of timber damage is reported from points in Indiana and parts of Kentucky, as a result of the tornadoes which swept several States on March 18th, but no harm has been reported from cooperage or lumber plants of importance in this section, and water transportation companies came through without loss. Telephone and telegraph connections have been badly disorganized, and rail transportation was handicapped in some sections by numerous track obstructions.

Trade Notes

Frank R. Straub, secretary of the Chess & Wymond Co., Louisville, who started with the company 15 years ago and became general office manager and secretary, has resigned, effective March 1st, and at last reports was in Memphis looking over the lumber industry. H. L. Rollwage, vice-president of the company, also resigned shortly after the first of the year to enter the specialty lumber manufacturing business.

The Chess & Wymond Co. in the fall converted a stave and heading operation at Bunkie, La., into a hand sawmill, which has been operating steadily on hardwood production. The company at its Holly Ridge, La., plant has been operating double shifts on lumber production and has been considering a third shift, but has been somewhat handicapped by lack of facilities for that many workers.

Robert Dinwiddie, for many years heading the Dinwiddie Stave Co., Louisville, controlling the output of southern mills and operating some of its own, has filed notice of dissolution of the old company, which gradually dropped out of the stave and heading business with the war and prohibition. Mr. Dinwiddie is now in the insurance business in Louisville.

J. N. White, of the Louisville Cooperage Co., states there had been some very heavy rains in Louisiana, and that high water will probably further slow down production, which has been light. The company has been making up staves and heading principally from bolts on hand, and hasn't been cutting much timber for some time past. Mr. White vented the opinion that it would be a good thing for the industry if there was enough water to stop production for several months, as the market for staves and heading does not warrant producing, and houses which have material on hand can not get a price in keeping with production cost.

A. W. Wright, of Philip Sengel & Son, operating the Gambrinus Cooperage Works, states that the company has been working on some export cask business, but has not been doing much in brewery or other tight cooperage, and was only making up stocks of slack barrels now and then, principally to supply its country business. The active season on ice cream buckets and ice cream cabinets is close at hand, however, and this end of the business is showing some improvement.

NEW COOPERAGE COMPANY CHARTERED

A charter has been granted by the State of New Jersey to the Cosgrove Cooperage Company, Jersey City. The capital of the new concern is set forth in the articles of incorporation at $30,000. The incorporators are James Cosgrove, Jersey City; James M. Rankine, Tappan, N. Y., and Angelo A. Bartotti, Jersey City.

GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE COMPANY LICENSED TO MANUFACTURE IN ONTARIO, CAN.

Greif Bros. Cooperage Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been granted a Canadian license to manufacture and deal in cooperage by the Province of Ontario. The public notice of the license appearing in the *Toronto Gazette* was substantially as follows:

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under the Act respecting the Licensing of Extra Provincial Corporations, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has, by a License under the Great Seal of the Province of Ontario, bearing date the 5th day of February, A. D. 1925, been pleased to authorize THE GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE COMPANY OF DELAWARE, a Corporation created by or under the authority of the Laws of the State of Delaware, One of the United States of America: (a) To manufacture, assemble, buy, sell and deal in barrels, kegs, packages, containers and other similar products whether constructed of wood, metal or other substances, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in staves, heading and hoops and other parts of said barrels, packages, kegs and containers; (b) To buy, own, lease, sell and operate manufacturing plants for the purpose of manufacturing staves, heading, hoops and other cooperage products; to buy, own, lease, sell and operate assembling plants and manufacturing plants for the purpose of assembling and manufacturing barrels, kegs, packages and containers, whether such packages or manufactured material is composed of staves, wood products, metal or otherwise; (c) To manufacture and sell kegs, barrels and other vessels or utensils of a similar nature, hoops, staves and heading from metal or wood or both and all kinds of cooperage supplies of metal or wood or both; and (d) In so doing to exercise within the Province of Ontario all such of the powers set forth in its Certificate of Incorporation as are directly or by implication conferred under the laws of Ontario on companies incorporated under The Ontario Companies Act, Part I, subject to the limitations in the said Act contained; *And for the further purposes and objects as therein set out;*

PROVIDED, however, that the Corporation in so doing shall not use in Ontario any larger amount of capital than the sum of $10,000.00;

AND FURTHER PROVIDED that if the Corporation exercises in Ontario any greater or other powers, or uses in Ontario any larger amount of capital than is therein authorized, unless it have obtained a Supplementary License for the purpose, the License herein referred to shall thereby become liable to be suspended or revoked in whole or in part; and that the Corporation has appointed Frank Chalfant, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, Manager, to be its Attorney.

DERMOTT, ARKANSAS, HAS NEW HOOP PLANT

The R. W. Marks Company, Dermott, Ark., has added a hoop mill to its plant at that place and is now turning out that article. The new unit is working overtime to fill orders which are on file.

COOPERAGE EXPORTS IN 1924

In a review of the 1924 export situation, *Commerce Reports*, the official organ of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, sums up cooperage exports as follows:

"The exportation of cooperage products slightly increased compared to the 1923 trade, our total trade being valued at about $9,800,000 in 1924. Our exporters do not generally realize the outstanding importance of the Argentine market, which imported about $2,750,000 worth of United States cooperage products in 1924. Canada is next in importance, taking products valued at slightly more than $1,000,000, followed by France. The British Isles is the only other market of considerable importance, taking nearly $900,000 worth of these products. Spain, Portugal, Cuba, Mexico and the French West Indies each took between $400,000 and $500,000 worth."

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE COMPILE LIST OF FOREIGN STAVE IMPORTERS

The Commercial Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has ready for distribution trade lists of foreign importers and exporters of various commodities, copies of which may be obtained from the headquarters of the bureau (Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.) or from its district or co-operative offices. Among the lists available is "List No. BE-6072, Importers, Staves, Shooks and Barrels, British and French West Africa." Requests for the above list should designate it by title and file number.

Tenth Annual Convention

of

The Associated Cooperage Industries of America

will be held at

HOTEL GAYOSA, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

May 4, 5 and 6, 1925

Being vitally interested in the future conduct of your business, you, of course, will want to keep in step with every movement and event in the trade, therefore make up your mind to attend the Tenth Annual Convention of the A. C. I. of A., where you will secure valuable cooperage information and be the better enabled thereby to meet the situations confronting you.

C. G. HIRT, *Secretary.*

THE ENTIRE TRADE IS INVITED

The getting together of the cooperage industry twice a year is of great value to the industry. There is no question but what the business organizations that co-operate are the most successful, and, by these periodical meetings, much can be done to reduce the cost of manufacturing and the cost of selling the product, and a great deal more can be done towards raising the standard of the product without increasing the cost.

WALKER L. WELLFORD, *President.*

Important Business Problems will be discussed

The secretary's office will make reservation for you

"Meet Your Fellow Coopers in Dixie"

PULSE OF THE TRADE

THE OPENING OF THE SPRING SEASON WILL SEE IMPROVEMENT IN DEMAND FOR LIME BARRELS

BURTON K. HARRIS, SAYLESVILLE, R. I.—Trade at present is fair, but we expect it to improve greatly with this early spring weather.

We have always made up our own barrels and, therefore, bought staves, heads and hoops as required; but due to a recent fire, which destroyed our cooper shop, with other parts of our plant, we are looking into the ready-made or nested barrel and prices on same.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR LARGE APPLE CROP ENCOURAGING TO FRUIT BARREL COOPERS

SHRUM & FELLER, TOMS BROOK, VA.—As we are manufacturers of apple barrels only, we have no business at present. We have not started yet on this year's work. Our trade is purely local and depends upon the apple crop in this community. We have encouraging prospects for a large crop which, of course, will give us a good business. We are not in the market for any stock at this time.

BUSINESS IS FAIR AT PRESENT, WITH GOOD PROSPECTS FOR AN INCREASE IN THE COMING MONTH

GLUCK BROTHERS, INC., PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Business is fair at present and we expect things to pick up considerably about next month. We are in the market for a second-hand flanger and riveter. Also for a car of 30" staves of elm, ash or gum in No. 2 stock K. D.

BUSINESS IS BETTER THAN IT WAS A YEAR AGO. No. 1 SLACK STOCK IN STRONG DEMAND

THE GIDEON-ANDERSON CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.—We are pleased to state that our business is somewhat better than it was a year ago at this time, although there is still considerable room for improvement. Everybody seems to be moving along very cautiously and conservatively, which we think will tend to make business pretty lively when things resume their normal condition.

The demand for all kinds of No. 1 stock seems to be stronger than ever, but there has not been the corresponding demand for the lower grades. Some business is being done on apple barrel stock, and from what prophecies we have heard thus far, conditions look favorable for a substantial crop this year.

DEMAND FOR TIGHT COOPERAGE IS STRENGTHENING IN CONSIDERABLE DEGREE. PRICES STILL UNSATISFACTORY TO MANUFACTURER

HARDWOOD PACKAGE CO., MARCUS HOOK, PA.—Wish to advise that we have noticed a considerable improvement in demand for cooperage, which is very encouraging. Prices, however, are not very satisfactory and there seems to be no indication of early relief along this line.

BUSINESS HAS PICKED UP NICELY DURING LAST MONTH AND FUTURE LOOKS VERY GOOD

FRANK M. GRISWOLD, PASSAIC, N. J.—As regards present business, would say that business has picked up with me to quite an extent during the past month, and the future looks very good from present observations.

Slack barrels are particularly active.

LOW PRICES HANDICAP MANUFACTURERS

W. T. GRIFFITH, BEALETON, VA.—My business is only moderate at this time, but it is improving slowly. As January and February were unsatisfactory, I am in hopes that business will improve more rapidly as spring advances. If it does not improve, the manufacture of staves is doomed in our section, as we can not get the stock out for the present prices.

HOUSTON COOPERAGE AND TUB COMPANY INSTALLS NEW TUB EQUIPMENT

Installation of a new set of tub machinery has just been completed by the Houston Cooperage & Tub Co., of Houston, Texas. The recently completed tub unit, which will manufacture an ice cream tub with a patented double bottom, is one of the most modern in Texas. The company also produces a line of kegs and barrels, both slack and tight, and according to Mr. J. Noodleman, president, is operating on full time in all departments.

BUSINESS PICKING UP—THE OUTLOOK GOOD

HORWITZ & PINTIS, TOLEDO, OHIO.—Replying to your inquiry, beg to say that business has picked up somewhat and the outlook, as far as our opinion goes, is much better than it has been heretofore.

We may be in the market for 48-gallon hardwood vinegar and pickle barrels, also half-barrels consisting of vinegar, pickle, molasses, etc.

DEMAND FOR STAVES AND HEADING IS SATISFACTORY

W. V. FRANK, LINVILLE, KY.—I have been enjoying a satisfactory demand for staves and heading this year. However, prices are only fair and labor is high. The future looks good so far. I am getting ready to go on a big job and will have staves and heading ready for market by the 1st of June.

BUSINESS ABOUT NORMAL AROUND NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

ISAAC HIGGS, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—While I am not in the stave business for myself, only contracting, I consider the business about normal. Further prospects, from what I can see, look quite promising.

VOLUME FAIR NOW—OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE BRIGHT

GIBBS BROTHERS STAVE CO., HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Our business is running along at about 25 per cent. of its capacity. In fact, it is quiet. Owing to inquiries for certain kinds of stocks, the immediate future looks brighter.

We thank you for offering to serve us through THE JOURNAL. Will avail ourselves of your courtesy when occasion arises.

THE COOPERAGE INDUSTRY SHOULD ENJOY A GOOD BUSINESS THIS YEAR. MANUFACTURERS MUST KEEP OVERHEAD EXPENSES LOW

LEWIS D. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE, TENN.—I see no reason why we should not have a fine business in the cooperage line this year. Prices are good compared with those of 1924. In all lines, however, manufacturers will have to cut overhead expense as much as possible, as profits are, and will continue to be, very close.

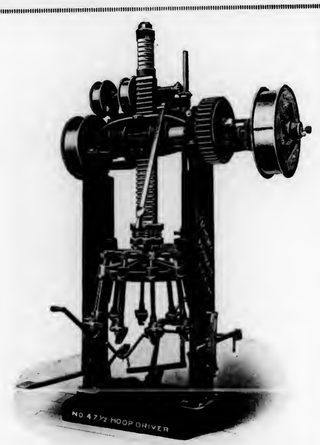
Since 1850

this Company and its subsidiaries have been producing Tight Staves and Heading

LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO.

NEW ORLEANS **NEW YORK**

Holmes Rack and Pinion Hoop Driver



Drives the hoops on oil, vinegar and similar barrels.

Does twice the work of a screw machine.

Get prices and particulars from the

COOPERAGE MACHINERY MAKERS

E. & B. HOLMES MACHINERY CO., 45 CHICAGO STREET Buffalo, N. Y.

IF IT IS **ORAM'S** IT IS RIGHT

THE BEST MACHINERY FOR MAKING THE BEST CONTAINERS

AND FOR MAKING PROFIT FOR THE USERS

"THE OLD RELIABLE" **WOOD BARRELS**

HEADING ROUNDER

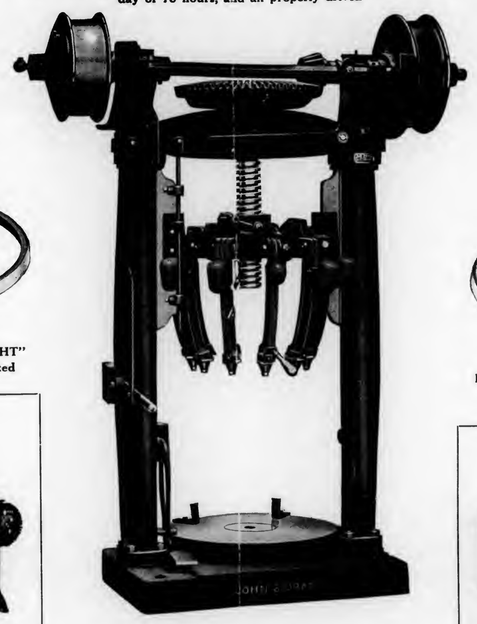
NEW "ORAM" RAPID BILGE-HOOP REMOVING MACHINE

HEADING PLANER

"ORAM" STANDARD HOOP DRIVING MACHINE

SIMPLE—POWERFUL—DURABLE

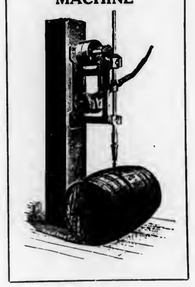
Capacity—As fast as operator can handle. 600 to 1,000 packages per day of 10 hours, and all properly driven



STAVE JOINTER

NEW "ECONOMY" (PATENTED) HEADING-UP MACHINE

BUNG BORING MACHINE



STEEL TRUSS HOOPS

ELECTRIC WELDED—"MADE RIGHT"

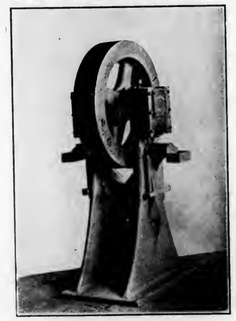
Outside painted any color, if wanted

STEEL TRUSS HOOPS

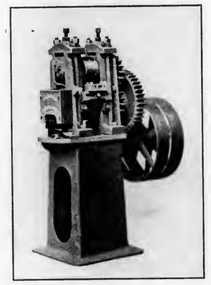
ROUND EDGE—SPECIAL CARBON STEEL

Sizes stamped inside, if wanted

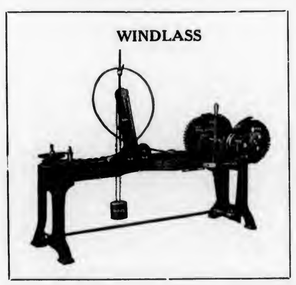
HOOP RIVETING MACHINE



PUNCHING, FLARING AND SHEARING MACHINE

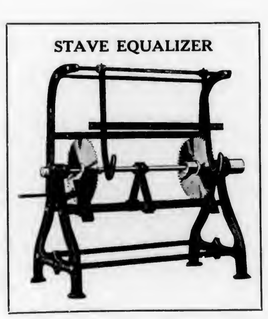


WINDLASS



BARREL LATHE

STAVE EQUALIZER



HEADING JOINTER AND DOWELLING MACHINE

FIFTY-TWO YEARS of "Knowing How"

ESTABLISHED 1872
INCORPORATED 1914

THE JOHN S. ORAM CO.

STAVE, HEADING and BARREL MACHINERY

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

105 PAGE CATALOGUE
No. 22—New Issue
"Always the Best"

ASK ANYBODY

FOR QUALITY SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK
Write, Wire or Phone

THE OZARK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS

T. J. NASH **L. M. PRESTON** **H. F. NELSON**

Struthers-Ziegler Cooperage Co.

SLACK BARREL MATERIAL

1314 LAFAYETTE BLDG. **DETROIT,** MICHIGAN

"THE CHAMPION"
Our unexcelled
Barrel Heater
Over 30,000 Now
in Use

"The Champion" Heats More Barrels
and Does it Better Than Any
Other Heater Made

The HYNSON COMPANY

Largest Exclusive Coopers' Tool Supply House in the World

WHEN it comes to coopers' tools and supplies "Hynson" stands second to none. We manufacture our products and are always stocked to handle orders promptly and satisfactorily. There is nothing the barrel maker needs that we can not supply. Place your orders with us now.

Hynson's O. K. Croze, all metal

Hynson's Chamfer Howel or (Go-Devil)

If It Comes from "Hynson" You Know It's Right

ST. LOUIS ∴ MISSOURI

BUFFALO COOPERAGE MARKET

The slack cooperage industry is not quite so active as it was several weeks ago, having been upset by the peculiar gyrations which have taken place in the wheat market. When a decline of ten cents or more occurs in wheat in one day's trading, it scares out all the buyers of flour, and that phenomenon has happened on more than one day lately. The foreign buying has also dropped off. It is going to take a steady market for a couple of weeks or so to restore confidence.

The disposition of the export demand for flour to flatten out badly, a month or so ago, led many to expect that it would disappear entirely while the late wheat flurries were on. On the contrary, it has held up remarkably well under the circumstances. In these days when very little domestic flour is going in wood, there is great encouragement to the cooper when the export demand is active. When it is heavy he is decidedly busy, and that some sort of a package stronger than paper, or even jute, is needed, is shown by the report of certain coopers that they have added two wire hoops to their best export type of barrel.

Prices Steady in Slack Line

While the slack cooperage business is quiet, the mills are able to hold prices about steady, and but little change has taken place in the past month. If a fair trade develops in the next few weeks, as is hoped, prices should remain firm. No boom is looked for which would put the prices up to the former high levels and demoralize the trade.

Tight barrel prices remain firm, without much change. Some inquiry for cider and vinegar barrels is being made, by those who are figuring on contracts for the season.

High Winds May Have Damaged Orchards

There is not much doing in apple-barrel stock as yet, as it is too early for coopers to size up the apple crop. Some fear is expressed as to the possibility that heavy damage was done to fruit trees by a gale on March 19th, which almost reached the proportions of a cyclone in sections of western New York. The storm did a good deal of property damage in Buffalo and other cities and blew down or damaged many fruit trees in the country.

Freight-Rate Discrimination Charged

Complaint has been made to the Canadian Government that shippers are being discriminated against in freight rates from the ports of that country, and it is said to be a good deal cheaper to ship from United States ports. One of these complaints is made in a letter from Graham's, Ltd., of Belleville, Ont., which says: "We have purchased space for dried vegetables, both in barrels and boxes, as well as dried fruits and apple waste and chop, out of New York to German and Holland ports at 65 cents per 100 pounds, while the rate from Canadian ports to the United Kingdom is $1 per 100 pounds."

Trade Notes

H. T. Pennypacker, president of the Quaker City Cooperage Co., is making a business trip to the cooperage centers in the South and Southwest, including Memphis and St. Louis.

Willis K. Jackson, president of Jackson & Tindle, who sailed for the West Indies and South America on February 23d, spent 10 days in Bermuda last month and is expected home by April 4th.

The McDougall-Butler Co., paint manufacturers, gave a dinner to about 100 dealers of this territory on March 19th, at which the president of the company, A. S. Butler, spoke enthusiastically as to the business prospects for 1925. He forecast the greatest year the paint and varnish industry had ever had, and said that much had been accomplished for the industry by the "Save the Surface" slogan.

The Buffalo Lumber Exchange held its 39th annual meeting and election on March 13th, with most of the leading lumbermen present. This organization grew out of the Buffalo Lumber and Stave Exchange, established in 1880, and of which Britain Holmes, of E. & B. Holmes, was president in 1885.

The old Randolph cooper shop, which has been a landmark at Bergen, N. Y., for half a century, is being torn down by Clarence McGrath, the owner of the property. The shop was conducted many years ago by Wm. H. Randolph, who was both a cooper and a miller. He turned out many flour barrels for mills in that locality.

HAUBER COOPERAGE COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Trade is rather quiet at present, but we always expect such a condition at this season. The outlook is very satisfactory, and we expect improvement.

MISBRANDING BARRELED APPLES COST EIGHTEEN MAINE SHIPPERS FROM $10 TO $100 EACH

Maine apple shippers are being raked over the coals by A. M. G. Soule, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the State Department of Agriculture. Special sessions have been held during the past month at Portland, hearing complaints against 20 apple shippers in the State for alleged misbranding.

The complaints covered a period of four months, and were based on reports of official inspections of apples at Portland railroad stations, docks and at the cold storage warehouse. The accused persons, representing seven of the apple-growing counties of the States, are individual buyers and shippers. In nearly every case, the persons summoned to explain how inferior fruit happened to be included in some of their barrels that were branded as No. 1 or No. 2, testified that the trouble must have been in hasty packing.

Eighteen of the accused parties paid penalties ranging from $10 to $100. The largest shipper in the list testified that he has bought and sold about 15,000 barrels of Maine apples of last season's crop. The cases against two growers, who had shipped small lots of fruit of their own packing, and who claimed to have been misinformed as to the provisions of the fruit grading laws, were taken under advisement.

APPLE EXPORTS FOR SEASON

Apple exports for the week ending February 28th, were 58,685 barrels and 105,716 boxes, according to the International Apple Shippers' Association, compared with 60,815 barrels and 336,021 boxes for the corresponding week last year. Total exports to date are 2,407,303 barrels and 4,276,266 boxes, compared with 2,808,405 barrels and 4,353,091 boxes to the same date last year.

APPRECIATION FROM A FOREIGN READER

H. I. Klempa,
301 Carlton Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
March 24, 1925.

"The National Coopers' Journal,"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find a money order for $2.50, for subscription to "The Journal" for one year ending January, 1926. This Journal is being sent regularly to Mr. John Klempa, Znaim, Czecho-Slovakia, who appreciates its contents very much.

Very truly yours,
H. I. KLEMPA.

TEST AND SPECIFICATION DEPARTMENT OF BUREAU OF EXPLOSIVES MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the Bureau of Explosives, which was released in March, gives a comprehensive review of the valuable work performed by that body throughout the past year. The Test and Specification Department, headed by G. E. Carleton, reports as follows concerning its recent recommendations covering tight cooperage:

For several years, a considerable amount of development work has been carried out in connection with a proposed revision of tight cooperage specifications, for the reason that those previously issued were in some respects not sufficiently definite. In addition to actual studies in the field, we had many conferences with committees or other representatives of The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, the American Society for Testing Materials, the manufacturers of alcohol, paints, varnishes, etc., in order to obtain, as far as practicable, the best and most experienced advice.

This work was finally brought to a conclusion and recommendations sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission on August 27, 1924, and approved by them on October 21, 1924. These specifications cover tight barrels for the transportation of corrosive and inflammable liquids. The grading of material used in the construction of these packages has been made more definite so that only selected timber and parts be used; the hoops must fulfill certain prescribed requirements, the lining materials must conform to an approved standard, and in various ways the specifications have been improved, so that the methods and materials used now by the better class of manufacturers will be required of all manufacturers.

The plant of the Export Cooperage Company, at Leslie, Arkansas, has again been put in operation after an extended period of idleness. Officers of the company report that a sufficient volume of business is on the books to guarantee steady operation for several months.

WANTS IN COOPERAGE LINES

Gluck Brothers, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J., are in the market for a second-hand flanging and riveting machine.

Burton K. Harris, lime manufacturer, R. F. D., Saylorsville, R. I., is interested in quotations on nested lime barrels.

The Puritan Soap Company, Rochester, N. Y., is in the market for a quantity of either new or used tight kegs, 10-gallon size.

Lewis D. Johnson, 411 Independent Life Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., is in the market for 18, 24 and 30-inch red oak, chestnut oak and white oak cut-offs.

Horwitz & Pintus, Toledo, Ohio, are in the market for 48-gallon hardwood vinegar and pickle barrels, also half-barrels—vinegar, pickle, molasses, etc.

The Manhattan Barrel Company, 517 Jackson Street, Hoboken, N. J., are in the market for 10, 20, 25 and 30-gallon kegs of either gum or hardwood suitable for packing roof cement.

AMERICAN FOREST WEEK, APRIL 27-MAY 3, 1925

"American Forest Week, which President Coolidge has officially proclaimed for April 27th-May 3d, is the time to bring before all citizens the full facts concerning America's forest problems," according to Colonel W. B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

"The United States Forest Service earnestly hopes that the subject will be treated intelligently and thoroughly. A flash in the pan will not suffice to solve the puzzle of America's future timber supply.

"This nation heretofore has lacked a definite forest policy around which all interests could rally and fight the battle shoulder to shoulder. The Clarke-McNary Act has given us this policy after many years of striving."

All Interests Can Unite

The Clarke-McNary forestry act, passed by Congress in June, 1924, represents a definite and important milestone in America's national forestry policy, in the opinion of the Forest Service. The law itself declares for a policy in which the Federal Government, State Governments, private landowners and the lumber industry can all take part.

Briefly, the Clarke-McNary Act recognizes the need and place of private forestry in the United States, along with and supplementing public forest ownership. As four-fifths of all forest land in this country is privately owned, the new law, in effect, declares that it is essential to bring about the growing of timber crops on four acres of private land for every acre of public forest land as far as practicable, in order to give the greatest possible incentive to commercial reforestation.

The law, among other things, authorizes the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to co-operate with the States in devising and recommending efficient systems of fire protection, to the end that a nation-wide plan of forest protection may be developed.

Federal funds, when matched with State and private funds, will aid in carrying out these protective systems.

Experience has shown that the 320,000,000 acres of State and privately-owned forest land in the United States, can be effectively protected at an annual cost averaging three cents per acre, or a yearly total of about $10,000,000. This amount is insignificant, says the Forest Service, when compared with the actual and potential value of the nation's forest land.

Tree Planting Encouraged

The Clarke-McNary Act also aids in the distribution of forest trees, for planting by private owners. At the present time all agencies in the United States are planting less than 40,000 acres of young forests annually, whereas Japan plants more than 350,000 acres every year. It is estimated that the United States contains about 81,000,000 acres of denuded forest land, much of which must be planted if it ever is to grow timber crops.

The second line of attack in accomplishing the purpose of the new forestry law, is to extend the national forest system in areas where special public interests are involved, such as the protection of the watersheds of navigable rivers, or where the natural difficulties attending reforestation make it impracticable or remote as a private undertaking.

"It should be kept in mind," added Colonel Greeley, "that the extent to which the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act are carried out depends upon two things: First, the funds appropriated by Congress, and, second, the co-operation made available by the States and private landowners.

The Coming Conflict In Foreign Trade Holds No Danger for American Export Business Quality vs. Cut Prices

By Julius Klein, Director,

U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The gratifying increase in our export trade in 1924 over 1923, which showed a gain of some $430,000,000, or over 10 per cent., and the continued satisfactory gains in the opening months of 1925, have been offset to a certain extent by increasing doubts as to the dangers of competition from our European rivals in the leading overseas markets. There can be no question that the outstanding feature of the present international trade situation is this problem of the coming conflict among the great export nations. It is well at the outset to recognize frankly the intensity of this rivalry and the probable dangers which it involves to certain of our leading lines and trade positions.

There has, however, been so much misinformation circulated on the subject, bordering in some cases on near panic and hysteria, inspired in our midst in a few outstanding instances by our competitors themselves, that it is high time for a calm, dispassionate view of the actual facts as to where we stand competitively.

There are two preliminary observations which might be borne in mind, possibly by way of consolation for those who are inclined to be more panic stricken. First of all, a casual summary of recent German and British trade papers and trade association reports, reveals any number of indications of a precisely comparable fear on the part of our European rivals as to their prospects in the face of increasing American competitive effort. There is on every hand an evident searching for some plausible explanation of the persistence of American foreign trade success, in spite of the six years in which Europe has had the opportunity to regain its overseas markets.

Secondly, it is well to remember that this is by no means the first instance of vigorous competition overseas; the period immediately before the war was marked by an equally intense export effort, and the outstanding conclusion to be derived from, especially during the years 1910-13, should unmistakably be encouraging to the American foreign trade community. We were not only holding our own, but in such highly competitive areas as the ABC countries of South America we were rapidly overtaking our two rivals.

Purchasing Power of Markets Expanding

The fundamental question which lies at the bottom of any accurate appraisal of the present competitive situation, is not so much the problem of the relative strength of the leading participants in the contest, as it is in the probable expansion of the purchasing power of the more highly competitive markets. If we examine carefully the more alarming prophesies as to the dangers to our export trade from intensified European competition, we find that they proceed in almost every case from the assumption that the trade of the competitive areas has already reached a point of nearly complete saturation, and that the issue is simply one of the relative strength of the three leading contestants as to which will gain a predominant position. This totally erroneous deduction presumes a rigidity of the standards of living in these economically "new" lands overseas, which is so profoundly at variance with the actual conditions as to be almost absurd. If any one outstanding economic or social phenomenon has been demonstrated with irrefutable conviction throughout the world since 1918, it has been the truly astounding capacity of the human animal, not only for recovery from the profoundest shocks, but for improvement and aspirations toward higher levels of comfort and well-being, entirely beyond any expectations of a decade or two ago.

It is well to remind those who fear that the import capacity of these competitive markets is rigid and strictly limited, that the total import purchases of Latin America, Asia, Oceania and Africa were well over $6,000,000,000 last year, which was more than double the annual average of 1910-13. By way of explanation of this expansion of the purchasing power of these markets which continues to move ahead at accelerated speed, it is only necessary to cite one such element as the trebling during the past decade of American industrial and commercial investments (exclusive of government bonds) throughout Latin America, where we now have well over $3,000,000,000 engaged in reproductive enterprises as against a little over $1,000,000,000 in 1913. This represents not simply a replacement of eliminated European investment, but in numerous cases a direct contribution toward the development of hitherto untouched sources of wealth and well-being, which has reacted profoundly upon the standard of living, upon the general social and economic outlook for great masses of population, and consequently upon their imports.

The significant feature from our point of view of this stimulated and greatly expanded purchasing power in the competitive territories, is the fact that its requirements are in a large measure for those newer products of industrial ingenuity which have been the peculiar forte of American manufacturers—moderately priced automobiles, motion picture films, labor-saving machinery, ready-made clothing, electrical specialties, office equipment, etc.

American Exports to Leading Markets Gaining in Relative Proportions

If we examine the actual figures of the relative status of the three leading trade rivals in representative competitive markets, the situation is far from discouraging for our exporters. Taking the three most important South American countries, we note that in 1913 the United Kingdom easily led with a contribution of 29.7 per cent. of their imports. Germany came second with 19.7 per cent., and the United States was third with 13.5 per cent., although gaining rapidly on each of the others. By 1923, however, the situation was entirely changed, the United States and the United Kingdom being practically even with 24 per cent. each, with perhaps a slight advantage in favor of the latter because of the heavy British interests in the Argentine; Germany has fallen far behind with about 13 per cent. as her share. In other words, so far as the leading South American markets were concerned, the United States had nearly doubled her relative strength.

In the three leading Far Eastern markets a similar transformation had taken place. In Japan our share of the imports rose from 16 per cent. in 1913 to 26 per cent. in 1924; whereas those from Great Britain fell from 16 per cent. to 12 per cent., and Germany's declined from 9 per cent. to 6 per cent. In China the American gain was even more impressive during the same period, rising from 6 per cent. to 16 per cent., whereas Britain's share fell from 16 per cent. to 13 per cent., and Germany's from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. Even in India, a supposedly impregnable stronghold of British trade, though still dominated by her merchants, the American portion of imports, though small, is growing, having risen from about 2½ per cent. to nearly 6 per cent. These specific examples might serve to illustrate the fact that American merchants and manufacturers have by no means been driven from the field.

Expansion of Native Industry Increases Purchasing Power

A further fear has often been expressed that the expansion of native manufacturing industries in these countries, might thereby curtail the imports of manufactures not only from the United States, but from Europe as well. While there can be no doubt that in many instances, as for example, in the textile trade of the Far East, native industries might replace imports, it should be carefully borne in mind that any such local industrial development will not only stimulate the importation of machinery and supplies, but will directly improve the purchasing power of the native populations and thereby encourage the importation of a higher class of foreign wares—a development which will carry peculiar significance for the quality manufactures of the United States. A vivid illustration of this point is presented in the fact, that although the manufacturing industry of the United States had its decade of greatest growth during 1914-23, nevertheless our imports of finished manufactures rose from an annual average of $389,000,000 in the five years 1909-14 to $750,000,000 in 1924.

American Purchases of Raw Material Significant

One of the most significant and promising phases of our relationship with these economically "new" countries is the amazing growth of our purchases of raw material from them, which increased from an annual average of $734,000,000 during the five pre-war years to nearly treble that figure, or $2,112,000,000 in 1924. The establishment of such formidable credits in this country by raw material producers in Asia, Latin America, Africa and Oceania, is bound to have a profound effect upon the prospects of our sales to them. We are now buying about seven times as much crude rubber as we did before the war, and some two or three times as much silk, vegetable oil, cacao, sugar and many other overseas raw materials.

Productive Capacity of American Basic Industries Steadily Growing

The steadily advancing prosperity and growth of productive capacity within the United States, is one of the best indices of our competitive powers in international commerce. We hear much of mass production and of its vast powers in determining competitive ability, but we do not always realize the tremendous advantage which the United States actually has in this particular connection. Our manufactures were valued at about $25,000,000,000 in 1914; their value in the recent census of 1923 was indicated at approximately $60,000,000,000—a most impressive increase, even after allowance is made for liberal price changes during the decade. In pig iron, for example, the gross tonnage produced by the United States in 1913 was 30,600,000, which was practically the same as the combined output of the United Kingdom and Germany, namely, 29,300,000 tons. By 1924 this predominance had been almost doubled, that is to say, the American output was 31,000,000 tons, whereas the combined British and German output was only 15,600,000 tons. A similar situation prevailed in ingot steel, in which the American production in 1913 was some 31,300,000, whereas the British and German combined total was slightly in excess of 26,000,000 tons. By 1924, however, the American production had risen to 37,800,000 tons, whereas the production of our two European rivals was slightly under 17,000,000 tons.

On the side of coal production, likewise, we have more than maintained our pre-war supremacy, having reached more than 573,000,000 tons in 1924, or considerably in excess of the combined output of the United Kingdom and Germany. Our consumption of the world's crude rubber production, to take another index of industrial expansion, has risen from 43 per cent. of the total world output in 1913, to 77 per cent. in 1924. Similar figures might be cited in many other lines, to indicate the truly impressive predominance of industrial America, a mastery which is bound to determine ultimately the direction of the world's commerce.

Quality Goods vs. Price Cutting

Fundamentally, the issue between the American exporter and his rival would seem to be one strictly of whether quality or cut prices should prevail. As between the two there is to be no question as to the ultimate decision of the American merchant or manufacturer. A strict adherence to those high standards which have long given American wares their standing in overseas markets would seem to be the best, and, in fact, the only foundation for a lasting edifice in our foreign trade. It is quite probable that this may mean a loss in certain lines and trade centers, but there is some comfort in noting that European price cutting seems to be decidedly on the wane for several strong reasons.

First of all, the high rates of interest now being required by all lenders of capital—whether native or American—to European enterprises, will present an increasingly serious problem for the European manufacturer. Secondly, he faces the inevitable accumulation of heavy tax rates, from which relief might not be available for years. Thirdly, there is every indication of a steady upward climb of wage rates, which in Germany, for example, are still 25 per cent. below pre-war purchasing power. Fourthly, with recovering exchange rates as a result of stabilized currencies, one of the monetary advantages enjoyed by our competitors after the war, is being wiped out.

Long-Term Credits Unsafe

There can be no doubt that the recovering European industries are in need of capital, but it can be frankly questioned how much of the amounts sought are desired for legitimate purposes, and how much, as a means of satisfying the obsession for excessively long credit terms to their customers, which was so conspicuous a feature of pre-war continental, and particularly German, exporting. One of the grim truths which our German competitors ought to have learned as a result of their experiences in 1912-13, was the extremely unstable position which inevitably results from over-extensions of credit. The first tremor of international difficulties in the Balkans and in Tripoli at that time, was enough to send a quaver through many German overseas operations because of the precarious inflated credits upon which they were based. It might well behoove those who are responsible for the supply of capital to the revival of continental industry, to scrutinize closely the precise character and stability of the overseas operations made possible by such extensions of capital.

Long-term credits have a well-recognized place in all business, whether export or domestic. The difficulty lies in their proper administration, and in this field it might be well to dispose of the absurd fiction, that American firms are amateurs in the matter of proper credit extension. For nearly two decades, all sober-minded and well-informed European exporters, have admitted the superiority of long-time credit systems of such well-known American lines as agricultural implements, sewing machines, etc. If Germany proposed to resort to such dangerous short-cuts to temporary export inflation, as excessive credits or prolonged price reduction, she will be building a house of cards which will collapse at the first flutter of international uncertainties.

Let us leave the extraordinary risks of price-gambling to our competitors, and adhere to those sound principles which have always been the basis of successful merchandising at home and abroad—good quality, just terms, implicit compliance with commitments on delivery, and development of the best production technique. Let us, above all, keep our heads and not be stampeded by any sudden or momentary shift in the trade current, or by the temporary advantages of our competitors.

TWELFTH NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, JUNE 24th-26th

The call and preliminary program of the Twelfth National Foreign Trade Convention to be held at Seattle, Wash., June 24th-25th-26th, which have just been issued by James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, reveal an advanced state of plans for what is to be the council's first comprehensive international convention.

Delegations of business men have accepted the council's invitation, and will come to Seattle from Japan, China, India, Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines. They will take an important part in the group sessions on the practical phases of foreign trade, which will cover such vital matters as credits and credit information, selling methods, packing, shipping, documentation and finance, and advertising. As announced by the council's headquarters in New York, group sessions will be held on American foreign trade problems in each one of these eastern nations, and at each group session at least two of the speakers will be business men from the country under discussion.

The delegations from the Orient were invited by a special mission of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which returned from a successful six weeks' journey to the Orient on March 17th, and reported that the council's invitation has aroused wide interest in the Far East, and will result in substantial and representative delegations from each of the countries mentioned.

Although stressing new American opportunities in Oriental trade, the Twelfth National Foreign Trade Convention will be, as heretofore, a forum for the discussion of the most general and the most vital interests which all Americans have in the $8,201,534,524 worth of foreign trade done in 1924. An annual American production of more than $70,000,000,000 stands behind this foreign trade, finding its own outlet and its exchange for world products, a vital necessity of our economic system.

Last year, declares Mr. Farrel in his call to the convention, the volume of American foreign trade exceeded 92,0000,000 tons, or more than 252,000 tons for every day in the year. This immense volume of business comprised 49,200,000 tons of American products exported to all the countries of the world; and 42,800,000 tons of foreign materials imported into the United States to serve the needs of our industries and our people.

"This year," declares Mr. Farrel, "gives promise of exceeding 1924. There is a new assurance of stability and progress in Europe, where steady improvement has been made for the last six years. There is increasing activity in the countries across the Pacific, as well as in South America and other overseas markets. American foreign traders have seldom, if ever, faced a more hopeful outlook."

The Trade Adviser Service of the convention, conducted by a representative and expert group of trade leaders, who are available for informal advice on foreign trade practice under modern practical conditions, will be repeated this year. This famous "experience service," conducted by seasoned foreign traders, has acquired a unique value at National Foreign Trade Conventions. There will also be group meetings of export, sales and credit managers, exporters and importers, foreign department executives of banks, and educators, so as to furnish special opportunity for business men of common interests to profit by the convention sessions.

Three special trains, making sleeping-car connections with all eastern and central cities, are scheduled to leave Chicago for the convention by the Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Northern Pacific Railroads.

CARL COOPERAGE COMPANY'S PLANT DAMAGED BY BLAZE

The plant of the Carl Cooperage Company, 538 Sixth Street, San Francisco, California, was seriously damaged by a recent fire, which had its origin in the explosion of oil drugs contained in a presumably empty barrel in the store-room of the plant. Before the fire companies which responded to an alarm, could get their streams playing on the building, the blaze had assumed such proportions as to be virtually beyond control. Besides the almost total destruction of the cooperage plant, several properties close by were damaged in varying degrees. Mr. William P. Carl, the president of the company, issued a statement shortly subsequent to the fire, to the effect that the plant would be rebuilt immediately, upon modern lines. The loss to the cooperage company, which is placed at approximately $5,000, was partly covered by insurance.

NEW HEADING COMPANY AT DOVER, ARK.

The Dover Heading Company, at Dover, Ark., has been organized and is contemplating the establishment of a heading plant at that place. The new organization is headed by J. T. Murphy, of Dover, and T. M. Wilson, of Clarksville.

ADDITIONAL LANDS AUTHORIZED FOR WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

Twenty-one thousand acres are to be added to the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, as a result of the action recently taken by the National Forest Reservation Commission, announces the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

This additional acreage, when finally acquired, will bring the total area of government-owned land in the White Mountain National Forest up to 462,200 acres. The purchase unit, which the government will ultimately acquire in large part, embraces 960,600 acres.

W. W. Ashe, Secretary of the National Forest Reservation Commission, declares that the 21,000 acres recently added to the forest boundaries contain about 70,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, and that the land involved is a highly important addition to the National Forest.

Mr. Ashe's complete statement follows:

"The recent authorization by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the purchase of 21,000 acres of additional lands as part of the White Mountain National Forest, calls attention to the progress which has been made toward carrying this project to completion, and emphasizes the value of these lands to New England for protecting the headwaters of the Merrimac, Connecticut, and other rivers, and as a source of timber.

"The outside limits of the White Mountain National Forest as now defined embrace 960,000 acres, of which 462,200 acres have been acquired or are in process of acquisition. This represents an investment for the land and timber of $3,270,000. In addition to the central mass of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, including the Presidential Range, the National Forest covers important tracts in Coos, Carroll and Grafton Counties, and extends over into Oxford County, Maine. The gross area includes certain valley lands suitable for farms and other purposes, which the government will acquire, and if these are eliminated, about 55 per cent. of the land desirable for forest purposes has been purchased.

"The last purchase of 21,000 acres is important, not only since it consolidates the holding of the government and facilitates their administration, but it adds to the government reserve a stand of nearly 70,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. Some of this timber is in small bodies, and by itself would scarcely be considered merchantable at the present time, but in connection with the timber which the government already owns on adjoining lands, all of it becomes available for commercial use.

"In addition to the present stand of 33,000,000 feet of softwoods and more than 35,000,000 feet of hardwoods, these recently acquired lands are capable of a sustained yearly production of probably 7,000 cords of softwood timber and about 2,000,000 feet of hardwood timber. That is, they can produce currently this much timber each year for commercial use without any diminution of supply.

"The total stand of timber in the White Mountain National Forest is now estimated to be nearly one billion board feet of merchantable stock, of which more than half is softwoods suitable for making print paper. In comparison with the timber needs of a great industrial section like New England, this amount is not large, but every addition to the National Forest increases the potential growth of timber which can be maintained without diminution for the future requirements of the region. Besides being industrially valuable it affords an admirable recreation spot.

SHARON STEEL HOOP COMPANY RE-ELECTS DIRECTORS

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, held on March 6th, at Sharon, Pa., the entire board of directors of the corporation were re-elected for the coming year. S. P. Kerr, president of the company, issued the statement that the demand for the company's products is continuing consistently strong, and that the earnings of the company to date are entirely satisfactory.

PLANS AFOOT FOR THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE STANDARD PACIFIC HOOP COMPANY

Plans looking toward the re-organization of the Standard Pacific Hoop Company, North Bend (Coos Bay), Oregon, which was recently placed in the hands of a receiver, were discussed at a meeting held in Marshfield, Oregon, last month. Mr. George Cook, the receiver, was present at the meeting, and while no definite statement of the action taken was made public, it was intimated that a satisfactory plan was evolved which will take concrete form in the coming month.

STATISTICS COVERING PRODUCTION OF COOPERAGE STOCK, 1923, RELEASED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce announces that, according to preliminary statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census in co-operation with the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, tight cooperage stock amounting to 222,507,000 staves and 19,342,000 sets of heading was produced in the United States in 1923. These totals represent decreases of 12.8 per cent. in the quantity of staves produced and 5.6 per cent. in the quantity of heading as compared with 1921. The output of slack cooperage stock during 1923 aggregated 893,682,000 staves, 80,477,000 sets of heading and 153,954,000 hoops, the production of staves having increased less than one-tenth of one per cent., while the output of heading and of hoops increased 20.6 per cent. and 12.1 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1921.

White and red oak, the principal species used in the manufacture of tight cooperage stock, contributed 64.6 per cent. of the total production of staves and 54.5 per cent. of the total production of tight heading in 1923. Gum, pine, ash, elm and tupelo were the principal woods used in the manufacture of slack staves and heading, and nearly all the hoops were elm.

The statistics here presented were compiled from data reported principally by establishments classified in the "Lumber and Timber Products" industry, but the figures shown for 1923 include small quantities of cooperage stock made by plants engaged primarily in the manufacture of boxes, carriage and wagon materials, barrels and kegs, food products and miscellaneous goods. The incidental production of cooperage stock for consumption by the same establishment may not have been reported in all cases, and this fact should be taken into consideration in studying these statistics.

The statistics for 1923, 1921, 1919 and 1909 are summarized in the following statement. The figures for 1923 are preliminary and subject to such correction as may be found necessary upon further examination of the returns:

Class	1923	1921*	1919*	1909*
Tight stock:				
Staves (1,000 pieces)	222,507	255,047	353,825	379,231
Sawed	221,625	252,533	348,812	341,259
Hewed	565	453	3,269	6,321
Bucked and split	284	669	1,193	15,104
Beer and ale	33	1,392	551	16,547
Heading (1,000 sets)	19,342	20,505	24,274	20,691
Sawed	19,342	20,493	24,265	19,736
Beer and ale	....	12	9	955
Slack stock:				
Staves (1,000 pieces)	893,682	893,621	1,121,324	2,029,548
Heading (1,000 sets)	80,477	66,747	87,381	140,234
Hoops (1,000 pieces)	153,954	137,380	140,772	375,793

* Data for establishments with products under $5,000 in value included for 1921, 1919 and 1909, but not for 1923.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF BARRELED APPLES

Cold storage holdings of barreled apples in the United States as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as of March 1, 1925, are as follows:

Section	Barrels
New England	101,000
Middle Atlantic	665,000
East N. Central	400,000
West N. Central	211,000
South Atlantic	380,000
East S. Central	18,000
West S. Central	30,000
Pacific	8,000
Total	1,813,000

The Bemis Bro. Bag Company, Brooklyn, New York, Takes a Fling at the Potato Barrel

It is quite within the ethics of ordinary business competition for any manufacturer to give his commodity the benefit of such constructive advertising as his product warrants, but his publicity, if it is to yield him any lasting benefit, must be confined within the bounds of truth. This fact is universally accepted by the rank and file of responsible business concerns. The reason that some manufacturers persist in the practice of wilful and malicious misrepresentation is clearly apparent to any one with an iota of discernment—trade propaganda that is based upon misstatement concerning a competitive product, is used in a misguided effort to conceal the lack of merit in the article its sponsors fatuously believe they are boosting.

A good example of this vicious practice is exhibited in the advertising with which the Bemis Bro. Bag Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., is endeavoring to influence the potato packers and growers of the Eastern Shore potato area to displace the barrel which is serving their container needs so satisfactorily and efficiently, and to adopt the Bemis company's bag as a substitute.

Two of their advertisements are reprinted below, both of which are commended to the careful perusal of all potato barrel manufacturers.

From *The Eastern Shore News:*

"The farmers of the Eastern Shore have greater possibilities of benefiting by reducing their costs of marketing their potatoes than the farmers of any other district in the United States.

"Why not take advantage of the opportunity this year and market your potatoes in Bemis Special Potato Bags. Think of it—15 cents for a bag as against 50 cents for a barrel and top.

"Barrels were years ago used exclusively for flour and sugar. Today bags are used not only for domestic shipments, but export shipments as well.

"Why stick to the old barrel packing custom, which has long been discarded in every other potato growing section except the Eastern Shore?

"It is admitted that potatoes carry as well in bags as in barrels. The chief objection that has been voiced against the bag since this advertising started, has been that the packages would lack uniformity. This objection is overcome by the use of specially designed bag racks.

"The barrel has nails protruding from the middle hoops. What happens to your potatoes as they strike these sharp points when the barrel is being filled and while it is in transit? Then, too, as your potatoes are dumped into the barrel, they strike the bottom of the barrel so hard they are very susceptible to injury, whereas by using the bag and bag rack, the potatoes as they fall into the bag do not come into contact with nails or hard surfaces. The bag being suspended, acts as a cushion when receiving the potatoes. The rot in transit usually starts at the bottom, therefore, protect your potatoes by using the most economical package there is, The Bemis Special Potato Bag.

"If any of the farmers' organizations would like a demonstration of the use of the bag and rack at any of their meetings, the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., of Brooklyn, will be glad to arrange for the demonstration if given sufficient notice.

"Aside from the great economy in the first cost of the bag, think of the saving in freight and the matter of extending the market for Eastern Shore potatoes. The market is limited to a certain extent by the amount of freight which the buyer must pay. The smaller the amount of freight, the more extensive the selling field. The heavy weight of barrels is undoubtedly responsible for Eastern Shore potatoes being restricted to their present sales territory. If cost of freight charges was reduced to the buyer, Eastern Shore potatoes could probably be sold competitively in sections which now buy other early potatoes. Compare these figures:

"Ten cars of potatoes in barrels require about 2,000 barrels. The weight being about 20 pounds per barrel, the barrels alone in ten cars weigh 40,000 pounds. At a freight rate of 50 cents, the buyer has to pay the railroad freight on barrels, amounting to $200.

"If the potatoes are shipped in bags, the weight on 2,500 bags would be about 2,500 pounds. The buyer would pay freight on bags 50 cents per hundredweight, only $12.50. The savings to the buyer, therefore, would be $187.50.

"What a saving! Such a saving would frequently permit the purchase of Eastern Shore potatoes instead of potatoes from Texas and other early potato growing sections. It is unnecessary to point out the results of such a possibility.

"How much assistance can the farmer expect from Washington if he doesn't do his part to reduce his costs? Every farmer should arrange to ship at least one-half his crop this year in Bemis special potato bags. If he does, he will ship a much larger proportion next year in this manner.

"The Bemis Bro. Bag Co., manufacturers of potato bags for more than 60 years, are responsible for this advertising and invite correspondence, regarding the use of bags, addressed to them at Brooklyn, N. Y."

From *The Cresfield Times:*

"At recent demonstrations of Bemis potato bags and racks which have been held, charts showing possible savings through the use of bags, proved of great interest to those present.

"For the benefit of those who were not able to be present, we reproduce below the figures given on these charts.

Chart No. 1

"Savings made possible on one car load of potatoes in bags:

Barrels per car	200
Weight per barrel	180
Total weight, pounds	36,000
Bags per car	240
Weight per bag	150
Total weight, pounds	36,000
Cost of barrels 200 x 50c	$100.00
Cost of bags 240 x 12½c (including twine)	37.20
Saving in packages, cost	$ 62.80

Chart No. 2

"How over $100 per car greater profit was realized by bag shippers.

"Barrels sold on the Indiana markets and elsewhere at $3, and bags at $2.75 each.

Barrels	Bags
200	240
$3.00	$2.75
$600.00	1200
	1680
	480
	$660.00

$660—$600=$60 additional realized from the sale of potatoes in bags.

Add to this the saving in the containers alone and you have $60 plus $62.80=$122.80 total additional return.

"The above saving can easily be realized, when bags are used, particularly if proper care is given to sacking, grading and inspection of each shipment. The personal attention of each grower to these important features is strongly recommended. Is it any wonder that the potato growers on the Eastern Shore are greatly interested in this new method of shipping their potatoes?

"There are many interesting facts in connection with this matter. We invite correspondence from interested growers and would be very glad to answer inquiries fully and send them complete information as to why and how to ship potatoes in bags."

Is such publicity as the above to be allowed circulation, without a vigorous refutation by potato barrel manufacturers?

IS THE SMALL MANUFACTURER PASSING?

Is the small manufacturer being crowded out of business by his larger competitor or is he putting himself out of business by his failure to realize the evolution in production and distribution going on about him?

The Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States says he has little to fear, if he fights the inroads of time by adapting his plant to meet changing conditions. His field of operation might become more restricted, but within it he is stronger than he would be if it were spread out. He is in closer touch with conditions and the needs of his trade.

But the mortuary tables of business show that the small manufacturer must be as alert as his bigger brethren. The blame for failure rests upon those who fail, not upon the more successful and large manufacturers who succeed.

The Department of Manufacture of the National Chamber is ready to aid the small manufacturer by suggesting methods of waste elimination and reducing production costs and increasing efficiency by better ways of cost accounting.

In some industrial sections, chambers of commerce are taking an interest in the welfare of their members by suggesting co-operation in the study of their common problems—a movement that is attracting serious attention.

MORE LANDS FOR EASTERN NATIONAL FORESTS

The National Forest Reservation Commission at a recent meeting authorized the purchase at an average price of $4.77 an acre of 12,817 acres in the Eastern States, of which 6,573 acres are in Tennessee, 4,258 in Pennsylvania, 905 in Virginia, 287 in North Carolina, 66 in Georgia, 300 in Alabama and 428 in Arkansas. W. W. Ashe, Secretary of the National Forest Reservation Commission, states that these purchases bring the total area, the purchase of which has been authorized during the current fiscal year, up to 247,067 acres, and increases the total area acquired in the 14 years during which purchases have been made to 2,593,421 acres, at an average price of $4.96 an acre. Of the area being acquired during the current year, more than 30,000 acres are in Pennsylvania, 17,000 in Virginia, 66,000 in Tennessee, 24,400 in North Carolina, 40,000 in Georgia, 5,900 in Alabama, 1,700 in Arkansas, 3,800 in West Virginia, 22,000 in South Carolina and 21,600 in New Hampshire.

On account of the fact that the National Park Commission, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, has under consideration the location of a National Park in the Smoky Mountains, the National Forest Reservation Commission rescinded its action taken in 1911, for the establishment of a Smoky Mountain National Forest. This permits freedom of action by the Park Commission in considering this region for a National Park. The Forest Reservation took this action so that there would be no obstacle placed in the way of the Park Commission's project.

JOHN KEESEY
4163 Du Pont Building, WILMINGTON, DEL.
Buyer, Seller and Dealer
New Barrels, Kegs, Slack Cooperage Stock, Used and New Steel Drums
Your Inquiries and Offers are Solicited

Jack Cohen Cooperage Works
BUYER AND SELLER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND COOPERAGE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
115 West Norwood Street
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A. L. POESSEL & COMPANY
Tight and Slack
Cooperage Stock
Staves-Hoops-Heading
Quotations Cheerfully Made
208 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

For Seventy-seven Years Specialists in Quality Stave, Veneer, Hog and Planing Machine Knives.
Established 1848
D. LOVEJOY & SON
LOWELL, MASS. ANDERSON, IND. NEW ORLEANS, LA. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Standard Sizes in Stock. Always Reliable. Prompt Shipments. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FRANCE STRIVES TO SAVE CHESTNUT TREES

Rapid Exhaustion the Subject of Much Anxiety. Conservation Measures Adopted by Government. Olive Industry Suffering from Cutting Down of Olive Trees

The growing drain upon the chestnut forests of France has reached the stage of anxiety, according to report to the Department of Commerce by Commercial Attache Jones, Paris. This is especially true in the case of those who wish to preserve peasant life in the chestnut regions, to those who wish to conserve the food supply furnished therefrom, and to those who wish to prevent the exhaustion of the chestnut wood resources.

There are no adequate statistics kept concerning the amount of chestnut cutting, but the rapid decline of the amount of local chestnut paying octroi duties on entry into Paris is considered a fair indication of the degree to which chestnut supplies are becoming less available. In 1920 the quantity of chestnut brought into this city was 83,858 quintals. It fell to 69,084 quintals in 1921 and to 55,858 quintals in the following year. More recent figures are not available.

It is true that the rapid cutting down of the forests to secure tannin is not the only cause of the growing chestnut scarcity. Forest fires and the so-called ink disease have also made inroads into this natural resource, and have in some districts contributed to the desire of the owners to cut their chestnut groves while they could be sure that they would still be marketable under good conditions.

Efforts to educate the owners of chestnut reserves to manage their properties in ways which will assure continued supplies, have resulted in a campaign in favor of replanting and in favor of confining the cutting to mature trees. It has been proposed also to adopt the stringent laws applying to the cutting of olive trees to the cutting of chestnut. This legislation, however, has not in practice been able to save the French olive industry, which has steadily declined with the growth of wine production. The experience in the restriction of cuttings here is not such as to encourage its extension. The local authorities before whom the owners must announce their intent to undertake cuttings have not shown themselves willing to oppose the desires of their neighbors, with the result that prohibitions are seldom placed upon the logging operations proposed.

An attempt to reconcile the freedom of action of the owners of chestnut forests with the public interest in conservation is made in legislation now before the French Parliament, providing that before an owner can cut more than 10 chestnut trees he must secure permission from the public authorities to do so. In his petition he is to outline where the cutting is to occur and the number of trees to be felled. His petition must also state whether the ink disease exists in the grove. No young trees—those less than 50 years old—can be cut without special authorization. If the application for privilege to cut is not acted upon by the public authorities within two months, the owner is free to proceed without receiving formal papers. The owners are to cut their trees level with the ground and they must undertake replanting. By the end of the second year the owner is to have as many trees planted as were destroyed. Pasturing goats in the new plantation is to be forbidden for three years. If the above conditions are observed, it is proposed that the land on which the new chestnut groves are established shall be free from taxes for 20 years.

NEW RESEARCH COUNCIL FORMED TO CO-OPERATE IN FORESTRY WORK WITH APPALACHIAN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

A substantial number of manufacturers in wood-using industries, prominent business and professional men, foresters and deans of forest schools met in Asheville, N. C., on February 12th and 13th as members of the new Appalachian Forest Research Council, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate with the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service. The two days' sessions were devoted to making the new councillors thoroughly acquainted with the work of the experiment station, and to a discussion of future activities of both bodies. W. D. Tyler, of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, Dante, Va., acted as chairman of the meetings.

Resolutions were unanimously passed supporting State and Federal action toward forest tax adjustments, State forestry, fire protection, utilization of the great quantity of timber already killed or threatened by the chestnut blight, and co-operation with the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station.

With the Appalachian Council the Secretary of Agriculture has now appointed three research councils to function in co-operation with Forest Service experiment stations in important timber regions of the country.

ILLINOIS COOPERAGE CO. SUFFERS SEVERE FIRE LOSS

In a spectacular blaze which occurred on March 13th, the plant of the Illinois Cooperage Company, at 135th Street and Western Avenue, Blue Island, a suburb of Chicago, was almost totally destroyed. The loss entailed is estimated at approximately $50,000, and is substantially covered by insurance. The destruction of the plant throws about 150 men out of employment.

The Blue Island Fire Department, assisted by companies from nearby Chicago stations, put up a valiant battle to save the structure, but despite their greatest efforts the blaze became uncontrollable, and resulted in the demolishment of practically the entire plant. Plans for rebuilding are already under consideration, and work will be started on the new structure as soon as the debris can be cleared away.

MARKETS BROADENED BY ADOPTION OF SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE

Simplified practice, the enemy of "too much variety" and of the wastes arising from such excesses, is proving an influence for the broadening of markets, according to reports which are being collected by the Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce. The inevitable sequel to the weeding out of excess varieties which are the result of injurious growths in business practice or the inheritances of the past, is a greater concentration on mass production in the "recognized" and limited lines. These, in the average experience, are about 20 per cent. of the varieties previously made, and they fulfill 80 per cent. of the normal demand.

Concentration of production on the fewer lines, the division learns from many sources, is permitting the production of a higher quality, and, where replacement parts are called for, it permits a vastly improved service to the consumer, at a lower cost to both manufacturer and distributor.

The mass production which has made America foremost among the industrial nations, when allied with the simplification of variety, therefore offers an opportunity to the manufacturer to link his clients closer to him through these factors of service, quality and economy. To the manufacturer, the elimination of faddism from the varieties he produces, permits greater concentration by his sales forces on the benefits already cited.

A. M. WELTI & BRO.
Manufacturers of
Tight Cooperage
Milk, Oil and Lard Tierces and Kegs
7832 Kinsman Road CLEVELAND, O.

ELM HOOPS
FREIGHT RATES TO
St. Louis, 13c — New Orleans, 24c
Louisville, 20.5c — Buffalo, 31.5c
Chicago, 16c — Pittsburgh, 31.5c
Milwaukee, 23.5c — Norfolk, 40.5c
Kansas City, 24.5c — New York, 43.5c
CAN YOU BEAT 'EM?
O. L. Bartlett, *Manufacturer*
BOX 238 -:- MOUND CITY, ILL

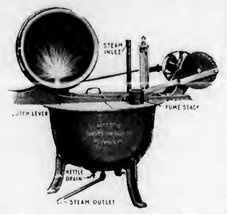
YOU
can possibly get along without advertising in THE NATIONAL COOPERS' JOURNAL, but you will get along much better and much faster IF YOU DO USE THE ONLY PAPER THAT SPECIALIZES YOUR CLASS OF BUYERS.

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co.
INCORPORATED
Manufacturers of
Air Dried and Listed Tight Barrel COOPERAGE
Red Oak, White Oak, Ash PORK STAVES
All kinds of Cut-Offs and all kinds of Hand-made Staves, Slavonian made.
P. O. Box 171 - Dublin, Ga.

Dried Air
When in the Market for
30 x 58" Ash Pork Staves
34 x 34" Red Oak Oil Staves
36 x 34" Gum Staves
Write to
THE HENNEN COOPERAGE CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of Tight Cooperage LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.
Wheel Listed

Established 1912
LEWIS SIEGEL
Dealer in All Kinds of
New and Second-hand Barrels and Kegs
FOR SALE: 10,000 No. 1 and No. 2 Oil Barrels
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE 509-517 Locust Street
LANCASTER, PA.

Goodspeed Machine Co.
ESTABLISHED 1851
BUILDERS OF MACHINES for the manufacturer of Tubs, Pails, Slotted Clothespins, Spools, Bobbins, Wood Heels, Bailwoods and other Small Handles, and Small Novelty Turnings. Hand Type and Automatic Variety Lathes are special features.
MADE IN WINCHENDON, MASSACHUSETTS

CLEVELAND SPRAYING MACHINES


For lining the interior of barrels, tubs, etc., with any hot or cold liquid coating. These Outfits can be operated by HAND or POWER, and will economize in labor, time and material.
A package is laid over spray nozzle, clutch thrown in and after pump has made from 5 to 6 strokes, clutch is thrown out and package is coated. *Capacity* as fast as the men can handle the cooperage.
We also build Superheaters and Branding Machines.
Eureka Machine Co. 2605 VEGA AVENUE **Cleveland, O.**

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS WHICH DO GOOD WORK

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE
REBUILT STAVE and HEADING MACHINERY
Two Greenwood Heading Turners.
One Heading Sawing Machine.
One No. 4 Stave Cutter.
ROCHESTER BARREL MACHINE WORKS,
Manufacturers of "Greenwood" Stave and Heading Machinery,
Rochester, N. Y.

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Resaw:
One 54" Mershon twin band resaw.
Printer:
One 24 x 44 Morgan 2-color printer.
Double Surfacer:
One 30 x 7 Whitney, No. 6, 8-roll.
Short Log Bolter:
One 8' Defiance, No. 6, high duty power feed bolter.
Crate Tenoner:
One No. 221 Chase double end crate tenoner.
Always:
With 1,400 machines on our own floors, the chances are we can save you money on just the machine wanted.
We earnestly solicit your inquiries.
WAYNE MACHINERY CO.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

FOR SALE
1 Defiance triple-head hoop planer, like new.
1 Defiance hoop coiler.
1 Noble hoop coiler, used but ten days.
6 32" Widdowson foot-power stave jointers.
2 32" Rochester side spring stave jointers.
1 42" Greenwood stave cutter.
1 Greenwood 24" heading planer.
1 20" Trevor heading planer.
1 4" Rochester heading turner, like new.
1 48" Trevor heading saw machine.
ZERN MACHINERY EXCHANGE
Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE
Used stave machinery, in excellent condition:
Two 20 x 39" Whitney stave-sawing machines, complete. Suitable for sawing staves up to 32" in length.
Two 20 x 39" Whitney stave saw drums.
Two 46" Gerlach double steel wheel stave jointers, complete.
Shafting and pulleys for operating above machinery.
SERFAS LUMBER CO.
EASTON, PA.

FOR SALE
One No. 38½ Holmes crozer.
One No. 59½ Holmes double setting-up windlass.
One No. 95 Holmes double-end upright trusser.
One Vaia Wert bolting machine.
One Stave bolt equalizer.
One 50" Chase heading saw.
One 20" Trevor heading planer.
One power-feed Greenwood stave jointer.
One power-feed cylinder stave saw, 40" x 20".
Address PHILLIP S. COLE, barrel manufacturer, North Carver, Mass.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One used Weimar hoop-driving machine, oil-barrel size, complete with countershaft and motor if desired; also one used Weimar barrel-washing machine, chain drive with motor, complete, practically new.
Address "MACHINES," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED
A full set of second-hand tight barrel machinery. State age, make and condition of each machine. Address "EQUIPMENT," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

PLANTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE
Complete heading plant, including brick dry kilns, tug boat, gas boat, barge, water and land skidders and eight or ten million feet standing timber. Mill in operation, daily capacity 4,000 sets. Address WINTON HEADING CO., Winton, N. C.

STOCK AND BARRELS FOR SALE

FOR SALE
From one to five cars re-coopered apple barrels. Either single or double head. First-class condition. Address "R. C. CO.," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE
Second-hand lime barrels. Quote your best price f. o. b. Yonkers, N. Y. Address YONKERS BARREL CO., 164 Yonkers Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Stumpage suitable for staves for a slack barrel operation, on 11,000 acres with other lands available. Railroad through the property. Address BONITA LUMBER CO., INC., Bonita, La.

FOR SALE
Stumpage on 11,000 acres suitable for tie makers. Railroad through the property. Address BONITA LUMBER CO., INC., Bonita, La.

We manufacture 28½-inch cylinder-sawn pine staves. THE EPPARD STAVE CO., Farmville, Va.

One car of 40 and 42-gallon Coca Cola barrels.
One car of 5 and 10-gallon Coca Cola kegs.
One car of glucose and cocoanut oil barrels.
All coopered.
LARIMER BOX AND BARREL CO.
1016 Larimer Street
Denver, Col.

STOCK AND BARRELS WANTED

WANTED—Thirty-gallon Irish and Norwegian mackerel and herring barrels. Address HENRY A. THORNDIKE, P. O. Box 43, Newport, R. I.

WANTED
We are in the market for new or second-hand kegs in sizes 10, 20, 25 and 30-gallons, of either gum or hardwood, suitable for packing roof cement. Clean second-hand jelly, dry color, or other dry powder kegs are acceptable for this purpose. Address MANHATTAN BARREL COMPANY, 517 Jackson Street, Hoboken, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—To purchase outright, or an interest in, a hand cooper shop, located in southern Georgia or northern Florida. Address, with full particulars, "BUYER," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

POSITIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position representing responsible concern selling both cooperage stock and machinery in southern territory. Am a practical cooper, with many years' experience as superintendent and stock grader. Sober and industrious. Particulars by mail. Address "COOPERAGE," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of plant making high-class cooperage. Competent to take full charge of any size operation. Highest references. Address "R. J. R.," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as traveling salesman, handling kegs and barrels. I know kegs and barrels from A to Z, how to make them and how to sell them. Southern territory preferred. Address "SALESMAN," care "The National Coopers' Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED
Young lady with secretarial and selling experience desires either secretarial or selling position with cooperage firm; salary, $35. Address MISS MARGARET RELYEA, 2237 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Superintendent for tight barrel factory, familiar with kiln drying and jointing staves and making circled heading. Address, detailing qualifications, MACON COOPERAGE COMPANY, Macon, Ga.

Special needs can be served most effectively in the Classified Columns of "The Journal." Advertising here ALWAYS brings satisfactory results.

Our Special Ad. Department

OUR LITTLE "Special Advertisements" are Wonder Workers.
They are bright nuggets in a big streak of pay dirt. Those who have used them know this is so. They will sell anything that you have to sell. Don't delay. Make your offerings at once through

Our Special Ad. Department

SOUTHERN COOPERAGE COMPANY
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Cooperage
MATCHED STOCK A SPECIALTY
Office and Factory, 3134-3160 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La.
MILLS, FORDOCHE, LA.

THE HARLAN-MORRIS MFG. CO. JACKSON TENNESSEE
Manufacturers of all Kinds of
Tight-Barrel Staves and Circled Heading
From WHITE OAK, RED OAK, ASH and GUM
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Branch Mills in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas

REINSCHMIDT STAVE CO.
...MANUFACTURERS OF...
Tight and Slack Barrel Staves
AIR-DRIED AND LISTED
Red, Water and White Oak Staves. Also Slack Barrels—Pine Staves
PLANTS—Quitman, Ga., and Loughridge, Fla.
Address all Correspondence and Orders to QUITMAN, GEORGIA

ECKHARDT & LENNON CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of
All Kinds TIGHT BARREL HEADING AND STAVES
Mills at Monroe, Winnsboro and Gallion, La.
MAIN OFFICE - - - - - Monroe, La.

D. K. BROWN, Ruston, La.
Kiln-Dried and Jointed Tight Barrel Staves and all Lengths of Cutoffs
WINES, WHITE OAK, RED OAK AND GUM OIL STAVES.
No. 2 OILS IN OAK AND GUM AND COPPER STAVES.

HICKSON-ROGERS MANUFACTURING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Dowel Pins, Tight Barrel Staves
Club Turned Oak and Hickory Spokes
WE ARE READY TO HANDLE YOUR ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES. STOCK AND SERVICE A-1. WRITE US
PARAGOULD - - ARKANSAS

OUR SPECIALTY
23⅝" SLACK BARREL HEADING
PINE OR GUM—ANY GRADE OR SIZE
Let us know your requirements
CAREY COOPERAGE & TIMBER CO., INC.
CYPRESS, ALABAMA

W. W. WILSON STAVE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Classes Kiln-Dried and Jointed Tight Barrel Staves
White Oak Red Oak Gum and Ash
NORTH LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS

FRUIT BARREL STAVES
SAWN CHESTNUT, DRESSED OR ROUGH
YOU WILL LIKE THEM—WRITE US NOW
TREXLER COOPERAGE CO.
ALLENTOWN - - PENNSYLVANIA

R. C. JONES LUMBER & STAVE CO., INC.
Manufacturers of All Kinds of Oak, Ash, Cypress and Gum
TIGHT BARREL STAVES AND HEADING
From five-gallon to full barrel sizes.
Bilge-sawn keg staves a specialty.
CANTON MISSISSIPPI

J. M. PEEL & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
COILED ELM HOOPS
We are prepared at all times to make prompt shipment in any quantity anywhere
Write us NOW!
LAKE VILLAGE ARKANSAS

PENSACOLA COOPERAGE CO.
Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE TIGHT and SLACK BARRELS
Also Kiln-dried and Jointed RED OAK STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING
Office and Plant DE SOTO and TARRAGONA STS. PENSACOLA, FLA.

W. A. TSCHUMY & COMPANY
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Slack Cooperage Stock
OUR SPECIALTIES
GUM APPLE BARREL STOCK PINE TRUCK BARREL STOCK
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

MONTEZUMA COOPERS' FLAG
SOFT VARIETY
Forty years in the business have made us Flag experts
Try our Service
ALL LENGTHS
P. T. CASEY
92 West Bayard Street Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FIELDS-LATTA STAVE CO.
Manufacturers of HIGH GRADE
Slack Barrel Staves
If QUALITY and SERVICE are what you want, "WE'VE GOT IT."
DYERSBURG Office and Plant TENNESSEE

WE ARE BUYERS OF
STAVES, HOOPS & HEADING
For Tight and Slack Cooperage
JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd. Dock Board Bldg., Pier Head LIVERPOOL, ENG.
LONDON OFFICE—Dashwood House, 9 New Broad St., E. C.

Tight and Slack Barrels

We carry new Cooperage from 5 to 50-gallon on hand at all times for local or carload shipments. Ready to fill barrels for all requirements

Plants at Neville Island, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO

Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Company

1325-31 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.

CALIFORNIA BARREL CO.

Manufacturers of COOPERAGE STOCK, COOPERAGE and WOODEN WARE—TIGHT and SLACK—OF ALL SIZES

MILL: Arcata, Humboldt County, California

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY: 1101 Illinois Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT: 433 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. ARENSON & COMPANY

Barrels, Kegs and Cooperage Stock

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

	Page
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio	14-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.	4
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.	16
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.	2

BARREL MACHINERY

Clouch & Witt Machine Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio	25
Holmes Machinery Co., E & B., Buffalo, N. Y.	13
Marten, Grahn & Andresen, San Francisco, Calif.	*
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio	14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.	B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2
Weimar Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa.	*

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y.	23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.	4
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.	25
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y.	24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.	4
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.	16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.	24
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.	2

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.	23
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.	16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.	24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.	26
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.	B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill.	21
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark.	23

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.	25
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.	13
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	5

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.	16
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.	B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio	2
Lovejoy & Son, D., Lowell, Mass.	20
Southern Stave Saw and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala.	2

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.	4
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.	16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.	24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill.	24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.	2

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio	2
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass.	21
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

	Page
Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa.	24
Cohen Cooperage Works, Jack, Indianapolis, Ind.	26
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J.	5
Keasey, John, Wilmington, Del.	20
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	24
Siegel, Lewis, Lancaster, Pa.	21
Stone, Jr., & Sons, George W., 1234 7th St., Wash., D. C.	24
Warring, Bruce T., Washington, D C.	24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N.Y.	4
Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va.	4
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio	5
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J.	5
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis.	5
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn.	3
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., N. and H., Philadelphia, Pa.	24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla.	23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y.	24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa.	25

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va.	4
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.	25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn.	3
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.	26
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La.	23
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich.	16
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.	2

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill.	21
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala.	23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.	4
Colleton Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C.	6
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N.Y.	4
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn.	6
Dublin-Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga.	21
Field-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn.	23
Gideon-Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo.	4
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	5
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.	25
Himmelberger-Harrison Lbr. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.	6
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo.	6
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn.	3
New Hampshire Stave & Heading Mill, 79 Wall St., N. Y.	*
Ozark Co., The, Planters Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.	16
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark.	23
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.	26
Poessel & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill.	20
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn.	F. C.
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga.	23
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill.	24
Skuse's Cooperge, Rochester, N. Y.	24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala.	4
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich.	16
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.	24
Trexler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa.	23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va.	23
Turner-Farber-Love, Leland, Miss.	25
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York.	2
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	26
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo.	3
Voll Cooperage Co., 415 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.	F. C.
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa.	25
Wineman, Henry, Jr., Detroit, Mich.	3

SPRAYING MACHINES

	Page
Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	21

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio	2
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & B., Buffalo, N. Y.	13
Oram Co., The John C., Cleveland, Ohio	14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y.	B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.	2

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York	25
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.	25

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif.	24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn.	4
Hudson & Dugger Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.	5
Kingston Cooperage Co., Kingston, N. Y.	5
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore.	26
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio	24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.	13
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill.	24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	5
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla.	23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.	24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa.	25
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash.	24
Welti & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio	21

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La.	23
Cate-LaNieve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.	4
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.	4
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga.	21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La.	23
Harlan-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn.	23
Hennen Cooperage Co., The, Lake Providence, La.	21
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.	25
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., R. C., Canton, Miss.	23
Krafft Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo.	3
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore.	26
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.	13
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark.	23
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill.	24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill.	26
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill.	24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.	24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash.	24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark.	23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga.	21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La.	23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill.	25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y.	13
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga.	23
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.	24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash.	24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark.	23

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BARREL ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

Page
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15

BARREL HEATERS

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....4
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2

BARREL MACHINERY

Clouch & Witt Machine Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio....25
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y....13
Marion, Grubb & Anderson, San Francisco, Calif....*
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2
Woman Engineering Works, Philadelphia, Pa....*

COOPERS' FLAG

Casey, P. T., Seneca Falls, N. Y....23
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....4
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Traver, R. E., Montezuma, N. Y....24

COOPERS' TOOLS, TRUSS HOOPS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....4
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2

DOWEL PINS

Hickson-Rogers Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark....23
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....26
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2

ELM HOOP MANUFACTURERS

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....24
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....23

EXPORTERS

Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....5

HOOP MACHINES

Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2

MACHINE KNIVES AND SAWS

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....2
Loverin & Son, D., Lowell, Mass....20
Southern Stave Saw and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala....2

NAILS, STAPLES, TACKS, CLEATS, ETC.

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....4
Hynson Company, The, St. Louis, Mo....16
Redlich Mfg. Co., 647 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill....24
Stanley Co., The Geo. W., Belleville, Ill....24
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2

PAIL AND TUB MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....2
Goodspeed Machine Co., Winchendon, Mass....23
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2

SECOND-HAND BARRELS

Page
Arenson & Co., H., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Cahen Cooperage Works, Jack, Indianapolis, Ind....20
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....5
Keasey, John, Wilmington, Del....20
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Shezel, Lewis, Lancaster, Pa....24
Stone, Jr. & Sons, George W., 1234 7th St., Wash., D. C....24
Warring, Isaac T., Washington, D. C....24

SLACK BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N.Y....4
Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va....4
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....5
Heidt & Son, C., Jersey City, N. J....5
Jacobs Cooperage Co., K. W., Milwaukee, Wis....5
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....5
O'Donnell Cooperage Co., S. and H., Philadelphia, Pa....24
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....24

SLACK BARREL STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Farmers Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Va....4
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....5
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....26
Southern Cooperage Co., New Orleans, La....27
Struthers Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....16
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2

SLACK COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers and Dealers)

Bartlett, O. L., Mound City, Ill....24
Carey Cooperage and Timber Co., Cypress, Ala....23
Cate-LaNeve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....4
Culberson Mercantile Co., Ravenel, S. C....*
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N.Y....4
Davis Stave Co., W. M., Memphis, Tenn....6
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....21
Field-Latta Stave Co., Dyersburg, Tenn....23
Gibson Anderson Co., St. Louis, Mo....3
Greif Bros. Cooperage Co., Cleveland, Ohio....5
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Himmelberger-Harrison Lbr. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo....6
Jerry Co., Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y....25
Mill Shoals Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo....3
Murray, C. E., Decherd, Tenn....5
New Hampshire Stave & Heading Mill, 79 Wall St., N. Y....7
Ozark Co., The, Planters Bldg., St. Louis, Mo....16
Peel & Bro., J. M., Lake Village, Ark....23
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....26
Pierpont & Co., A. L., Chicago, Ill....*
Powell Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn....F. C.
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....24
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Skuse's Cooperage, Rochester, N. Y....24
Smith Lumber Co., W. T., Chapman, Ala....*
Struthers-Zeigler Cooperage Co., Detroit, Mich....16
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Troxler Cooperage Co., Allentown, Pa....23
Tschumy & Co., W. A., Norfolk, Va....3
Turner-Farber-Love, Leland, Miss....*
Van Aken Cooperage Co., C. M., 141 Broadway, New York....2
Vail Cooperage Co., Fort Wayne, Ind....3
Vail-Donaldson Co., St. Louis, Mo....*
Voll Cooperage Co., 115 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo....F. C.
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Wiseman, Henry, Jr., Detroit, Mich....3

SPRAYING MACHINES

Page
Eureka Machine Co., 2605 Vega Ave., Cleveland, Ohio....21

STAVE AND HEADING MACHINERY

Gerlach Co., The Peter, Cleveland, Ohio....2
Holmes Machinery Co., E. & R., Buffalo, N. Y....13
Oram Co., The John S., Cleveland, Ohio....14-15
Rochester Barrel Machine Wks., Rochester, N. Y....B. C.
Trevor Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y....2

STEEL AND WIRE HOOPS

American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago and New York....25
Hanlon-Gregory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....F. C.
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25

TIGHT BARREL MAKERS AND BARREL STOCK

California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Calif....24
Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn....4
Hudson & Dresser Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....5
Kingston Cooperage Co., Kingston, N. Y....5
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....26
Michel Cooperage Co., Sandusky, Ohio....24
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
National Cooperage and Woodenware Co., Peoria, Ill....24
Pekin Cooperage Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y....5
Pensacola Cooperage Co., Pensacola, Fla....23
Pittsburgh Barrel and Cooperage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Walsh Sons, Morris, Pittsburgh, Pa....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Weill & Bro., A. M., Cleveland, Ohio....21

TIGHT COOPERAGE STOCK (Manufacturers or Dealers)

Brown, D. K., Ruston, La....23
Cate-LaNeve Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn....4
Colwell Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y....4
Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Harbin-Morris Mfg. Co., Jackson, Tenn....23
Hennin Cooperage Co., The, Lake Providence, La....21
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Jones Lumber and Stave Co., R. G., Canton, Miss....23
Kraft Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo....3
Layton Cooperage Co., Portland, Ore....26
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Mt. Olive Stave Co., Batesville, Ark....25
Ozark Timber and Stave Co., Chicago, Ill....24
Pennoyer Co., J. C., Chicago, Ill....26
Sheahan Co., B. C., Chicago, Ill....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
Washington Coop. and Pkg. Co., Richmond Beach, Wash....24
Wilson Stave Co., W. W., North Little Rock, Ark....23

TIGHT STAVE MANUFACTURERS

Dublin Hardwood Stave Co., Dublin, Ga....21
Eckhardt & Lennon, Monroe, La....23
Henning, Inc., E., Chicago, Ill....25
Moore Stave Co., Lucas E., New Orleans and N. Y....13
Reinschmidt Stave Co., Quitman, Ga....24
Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont....24
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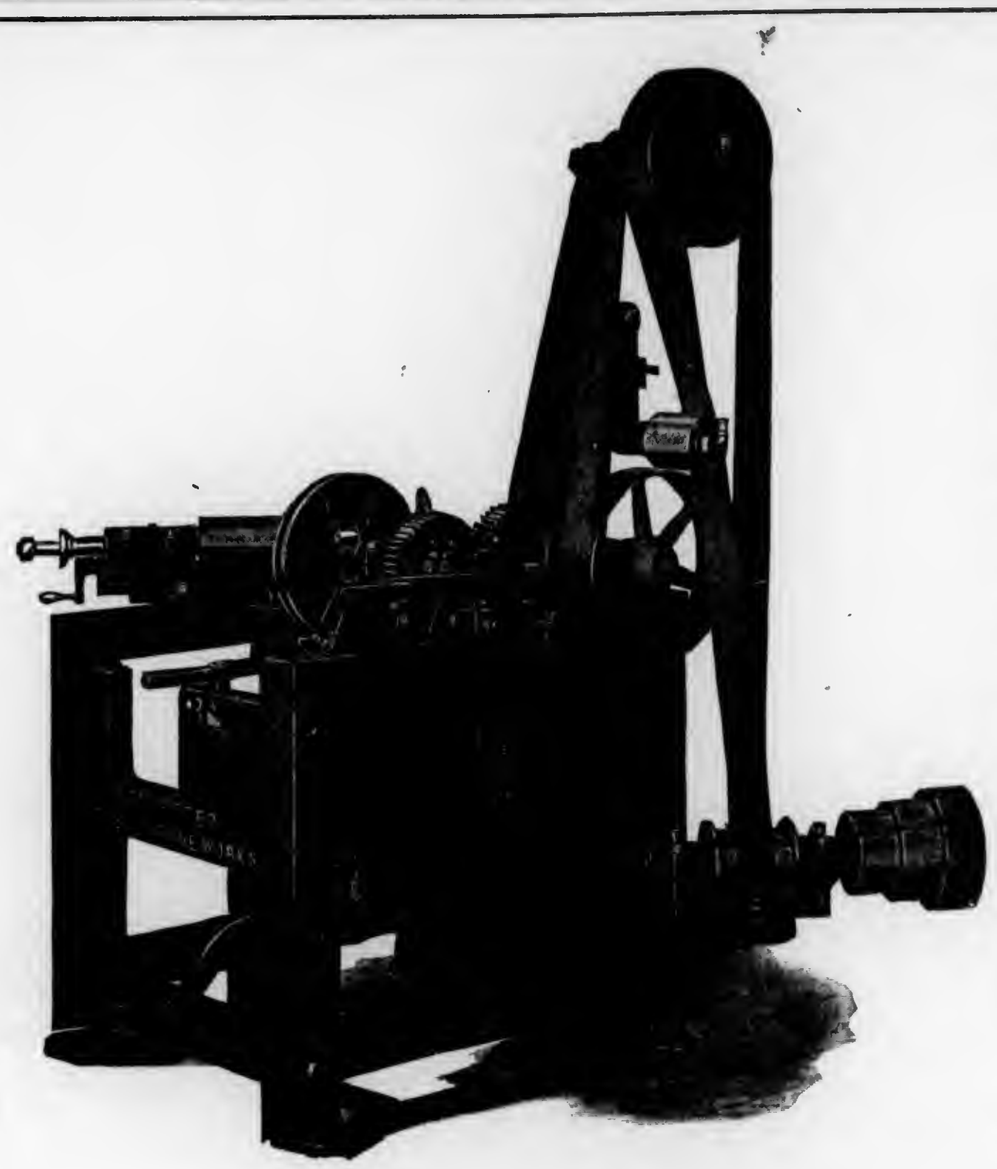

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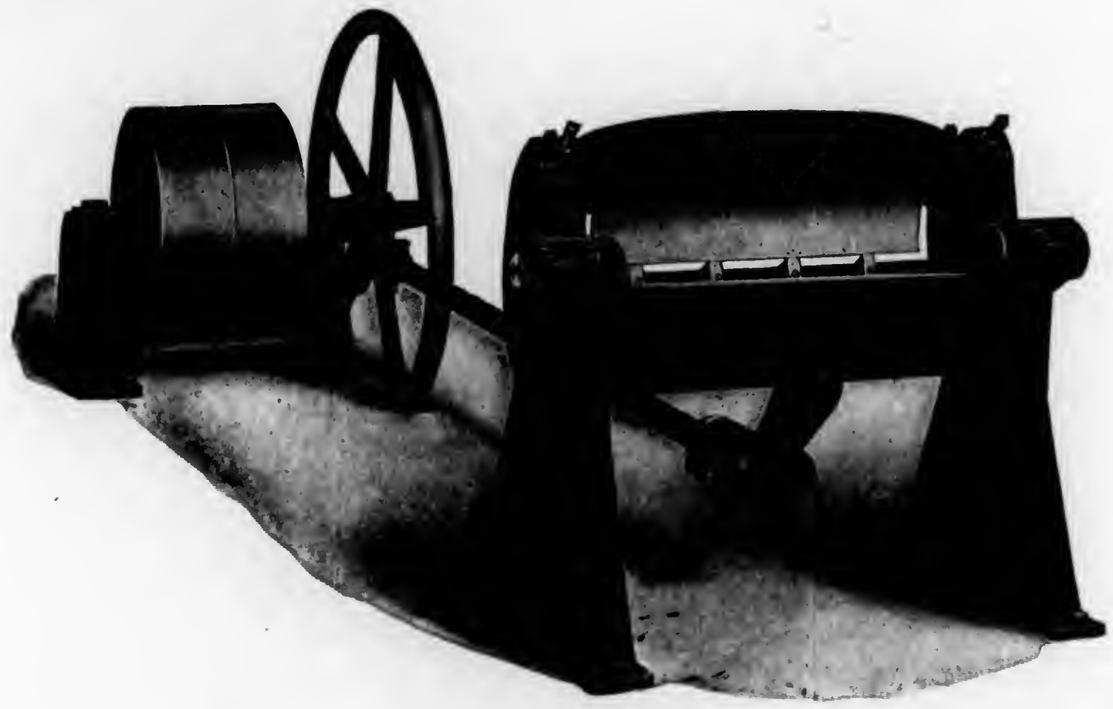

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